

# Hamilton Township (Mercer County) ILLICIT DISCHARGE INVESTIGATION 2024

Developed by the Rutgers Cooperative Extension Water Resources Program Funded by Hamilton Township, Mercer County, New Jersey

September 19, 2024

#### Acknowledgements

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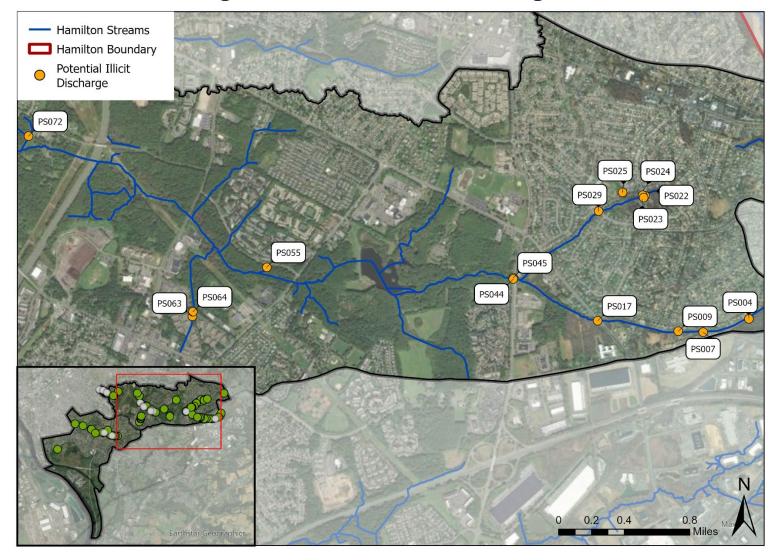
#### Introduction

The Rutgers Cooperative Extension (RCE) Water Resources Program collected samples from twelve outfall sites in Hamilton Township, Mercer County, New Jersey in August 2024 that exhibited dry weather flow. These twelve outfall sites were part of a larger group of seventeen outfalls that were identified as being potential illicit discharges based on visual inspections conducted during the regular outfall inspections of Region 3 (the south branch of the Pond Run subwatershed, the Shady Brook subwatershed, and the Ducks Creek subwatershed) during the summer of 2024 (Figure 1). These outfalls all had dry weather flow or other potential signs of illicit discharges. Data from the initial inspections are provided in Attachment 1.

#### Sampling

The seventeen outfalls were revisited and reinspected for evidence of illicit discharge on August 14, 2024. Twelve of these outfalls were observed to be flowing, and the remaining five were no longer flowing. These five outfalls showed no other evidence of illicit discharge. Thus, it was assumed these outfalls were originally flowing due to groundwater sources, but special attention should be given to these outfalls at their next inspection. The standard forms required by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) have been completed for all seventeen outfalls (See Attachment 2).

For the twelve outfalls found to be flowing on August 14, grab samples were collected by the RCE Water Resources Program staff and delivered to Pace Analytical Labs in Ewing, NJ for analysis of methylene blue active substances (MBAS, surfactants), ammonia as N, potassium, and fluoride to determine if the sites were characteristic of an illicit discharge. The temperature and approximate flow rate of the water directly leaving the outfall was also measured. The results of these analyses as well as the calculated ammonia to potassium ratio, can be found in Table 1. The following analytical methods were used by the lab: MBAS (SM 5540 C-11), ammonia as N (EPA 350.1), potassium (EPA 300.0 Rev. 2.1), and fluoride (EPA 200.7 Rev 4.4).



### Hamilton Outfall Region 3: Potential Illicit Discharges in Pond Run South

Figure 1: Hamilton Township outfall sampling sites Region 3 (Pond Run South), August 2024

## Hamilton Outfall Region 3: Potential Illicit Discharges in Shady Brook



Figure 2: Hamilton Township outfall sampling sites Region 3 (Shady Brook), August 2024

Table 1:	Results	from	outfall	sampling
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New Outfall ID	Old Outfall ID	Sample Date	Time Sampled	Temperature (°F)	Surfactants (MBAS) (mg/L)	Ammonia as N (mg/L)	Potassium (mg/L)	Ratio NH <sub>3</sub> :K	Fluoride (mg/L)	Estimated Flow Rate GPM	Illicit Discharge (Y/N)
PS007	B0505	8/14/2024	2:00 PM	71.6	ND	ND	ND	0.10	<0.10	0.75	Ν
PS009	B0507	8/14/2024	1:47 PM	72.7	ND	ND	ND	0.10	<0.10	0.50	Ν
PS017	N/A	8/14/2024	1:30 PM	75.4	ND	0.47	ND	0.24	<0.10	0.47	Ν
PS023	B0412	8/14/2024	12:30 PM	71.6	ND	ND	4.42	0.05	<0.10	0.13	Ν
PS024	B0411	8/14/2024	12:27 PM	72.6	ND	ND	4.14	0.05	<0.10	1.90	Ν
PS029	B0401	8/14/2024	12:01 PM	73.4	ND	ND	4.08	0.05	<0.10	0.08	Ν
PS044	C0406	8/14/2024	11:33 AM	68.6	ND	ND	4.18	0.05	0.17	0.50	Ν
PS055	D0410	8/14/2024	11:06 AM	70.9	ND	ND	6.26	0.03	<0.10	1	Ν
PS063	N/A	8/14/2024	10:34 AM	74.2	ND	1.62	5.44	0.30	<0.10	N/A	Ν
PS064	N/A	8/14/2024	10:49 AM	71.3	ND	0.88	7.83	0.11	<0.10	1.25	Ν
SB006	N/A	8/14/2024	2:42 PM	76.7	ND	ND	ND	0.10	<0.10	0.75	Ν
SB007	F0408	8/14/2024	2:37 PM	66.0	ND	ND	ND	0.10	<0.10	4.5	Ν
PS004	N/A	Not Sa	ampled				N/A				
PS022	B0410	Not Sa	ampled				N/A				
PS025	B0407	Not Sa	ampled				N/A				
PS045	C0405	Not Sa	ampled				N/A				
PS072	N/A	Not Sa	ampled				N/A				

ND = not detected

MBAS = methylene blue active substances

#### Results

The Illicit Discharge Identification Flow Chart provided by NJDEP in chapter 3.6 of the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Tier A Guidance Document (Figure 3) was used to determine the presence of an illicit discharge. As seen from the results in Table 1, none of the samples had detectible surfactant concentrations.

If surfactants are measured, the ratio of ammonia as N to potassium can be used to distinguish a sanitary wastewater source from a sanitary washwater source. The ammonia as N to potassium ratio of sanitary wastewater is characteristically greater than 1.0. Dry weather flows with an ammonia as N to potassium ratio less than 1.0 are likely to be from a sanitary washwater source (NJDEP, 2018). If ammonia as N and/or potassium was reported as not detected (ND), half the reporting detection limit (RDL) was used to calculate the ratio. In the case of all outfalls sampled this year, no surfactants were detected, illustrating that the dry weather flows observed are most likely not from a sanitary wastewater or a sanitary washwater source.

For those discharges where surfactants are not detected, the next part of the investigation is to determine if the temperature of the discharge is above 70°F. Discharges where surfactants are not detected and with temperatures greater than 70°F are suspected to be from cooling water sources. Due to the low volume of discharge observed at several of the outfalls, temperatures observed at slightly above 70°F are more than likely due to the influence of the ambient air temperature rather than cooling water. The average ambient air temperature on the day of sampling, August 14, 2024, was reported as 74.0°F at the Trenton Mercer Airport in Ewing, NJ. Outfall PS007's drainage comes from a school, and Outfalls PS009, PS017, PS023, PS024, PS029, PS055, PS063, PS064, and SB006 drain primarily from residential areas that are unlikely sources of cooling water.

Most industrial discharges can be identified by high potassium concentrations and/or high ammonia as N concentrations. The benchmark concentration for potassium to identify industrial discharges is  $\geq 20$  mg/L, and the benchmark concentration for ammonia as N to identify industrial discharges is  $\geq 50$  mg/L (Brown, Caraco, and Pitt, 2004). All potassium and ammonia as N concentrations reported in Table 1 are well below these benchmark

concentrations, illustrating that the dry weather flows observed are most likely not from an industrial source.

The data indicate that there is no reason to suspect illicit discharges at any of the outfalls sampled on August 14, 2024.

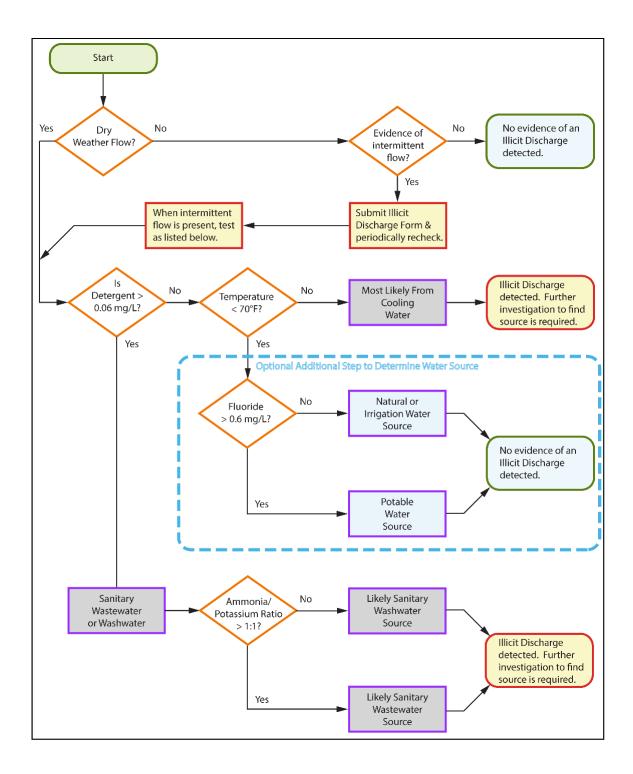


Figure 3: Illicit discharge identification flow chart, NJDEP 2018

#### References

Brown, E., Caraco, D., Pitt, R. 2004. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination: A Guidance Manual: Chapter 12 Indicator Monitoring, pp. 134-135.

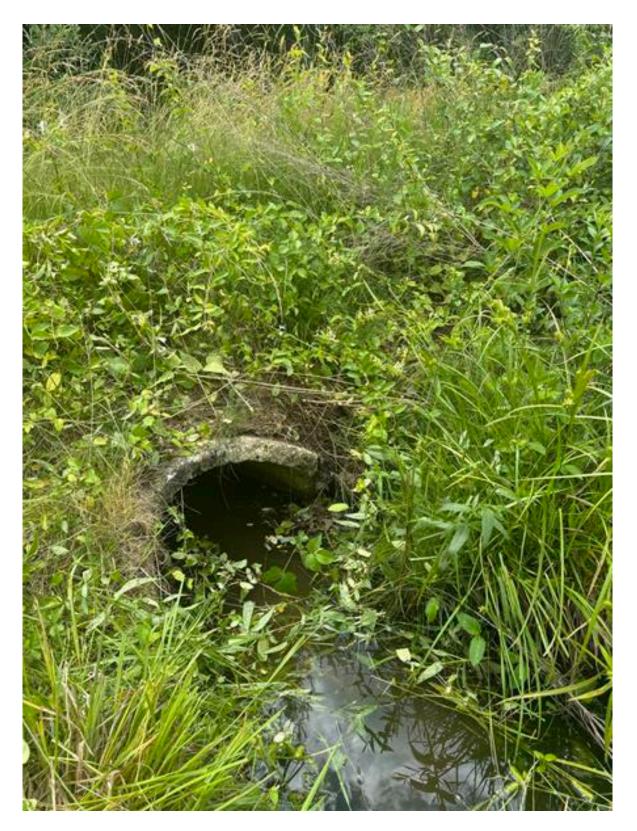
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). 2018. Tier A Municipal Stormwater Guidance Document. Chapter 3.6: MS4 Outfall Pipe Mapping and Illicit Discharge and Scour Detection Control, pp. 6-12.

Weather Underground, Trenton Mercer Airport Station, 40.23 °N, 74.68 °W, August 22, 2023. https://www.wunderground.com/history/daily/us/nj/ewing/KTTN/date/2023-8-22 **Attachment 1: Initial Inspection Table** 

## Suspected Illicit Discharge

Outfall ID	OLD ID	Odor	Color	Turbidity	Floatables	Deposits or Stains	Adjacent Vegetation (compared to other areas)	Notes	<b>Overall Priority</b>
								White crystalline discharge and cracking around the outfall	
PS004		None	Brown	Cloudy	Other	White crystalline	Normal	pipe.	2
PS007	B0505	None	Clear	Clear	None	None	Normal	Repaired w/ riprap, [Sampled]	2
PS009	B0507	None	Clear	Clear	None	None	Normal	The head wall attachment is started to crumble and crack.	3
PS017		None	Brown	Opaque	None	Other	Normal	An orange discharge coming out from the outfall	3
PS022	B0410	None	Clear	Clear	None	None	Normal	Blocked off by bricks, water still flowing through.	2
PS023	B0412	None	Clear	Clear	None	Other	Excessive gowth or algal growth	Orange algae at the base of the outfall	3
PS024	B0411	None	Clear	Clear	None	None	Normal	pipe starting to be undermined from erosion	3
PS025	B0407	None	Clear	Cloudy	None	Other	Normal		3
PS029	B0401	None	Clear	Cloudy	None	None	Normal		2
PS044	C0406	None	Clear	Clear	None	None	Normal		2
PS045	C0405	None		Clear	None	None	Normal	Major crack in bottom of pipe, needs repair	4
PS055	D0410	None	Cloudy	Clear	Other	Oily residues	Normal	white/silver sheen floating on surface directly from pipe	2
PS063		None	Cloudy	Cloudy	Other	Other	Normal	Buildup of orange textured floatables	4
PS064		None	Yellow	Cloudy	Suds	Other	Normal	Yellow/orange staining and suds	4
								Sediment build up in the pipe and in front of outfall. Outfall	
PS072		None	Clear	Clear	Clear	Excessive sediments	Normal	head can be seen separating from the pipe	3
SB006		Sulfide	Clear	Clear	Clear	None	Normal		2
SB007	F0408	None	Clear	Clear	Clear	None	Normal	cracking/erosion under outfall pipe; there is a pipe next to outfall that is continuously spewing water	2

Attachment 2: 2024 Illicit Connection Visual Inspection Reports



Outfall ID: PS004 (6/10/2024)

For additional information regarding illicit discharge investigations, refer to Chapter 3.6 of the <u>Tier A Guidance</u> <u>Document</u>.

If a dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge is observed, this form shall be used to document the illicit discharge investigation in accordance with the current MS4 NJPDES Permit. This completed form shall be uploaded with the permittee's Annual Report and Certification and be kept with the permittee's SPPP as per the recordkeeping requirements of the permit. Initial illicit connection inspections must be performed during dry weather, which is at least 72 hours after the end of the previous precipitation or snowmelt event.

It is required to attach photos of the investigation to this form.

Illicit discharges must be reported immediately to the NJDEP Hotline at 1-877-WARNDEP (1-877-927-6337).

#### **SECTION 1: PERMITTEE INFORMATION**

MS4 Permittee: <u>Hamilton Township</u>

NJPDES #: NJG0\_150258

#### SECTION 2: OUTFALL SUMMARY INFORMATION

\*If this outfall is newly identified, be sure to add it to your electronic outfall pipe map.\*

\_\_\_\_\_ Outfall Location Description: 67 Peter Rafferty Drive

\_\_\_\_\_ County: <sup>Mercer</sup>

Outfall ID: PS004

\_\_\_\_\_

Municipality: Hamilton Township

Receiving Waterbody: Pond Run

Describe the type of conveyance(s) that delivers the stormwater to the receiving waterbody (concrete or corrugated pipe, concrete channel, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_\_

Concrete Pipe

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water is from	an enclosed pipe, is	the end of the pipe	e fully or
partially submerged?	□ NEVER		ALWAYS*

\*If 'Sometimes' or 'Always,' describe submerged condition at time of inspection:

Partially submerged in standing water

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water **is not from an enclosed pipe**, what is the approximate distance between the end of the last enclosed stormwater conveyance pipe to the receiving waterbody (ft.): <u>N/A</u>\_\_\_\_\_

Do any other NJPDES permittees discharge through this MS4 outfall?	□ YES*	NO	
*If 'YES', list Permittee Name(s), NJPDES #(s), and Location of Connection:			

N/A

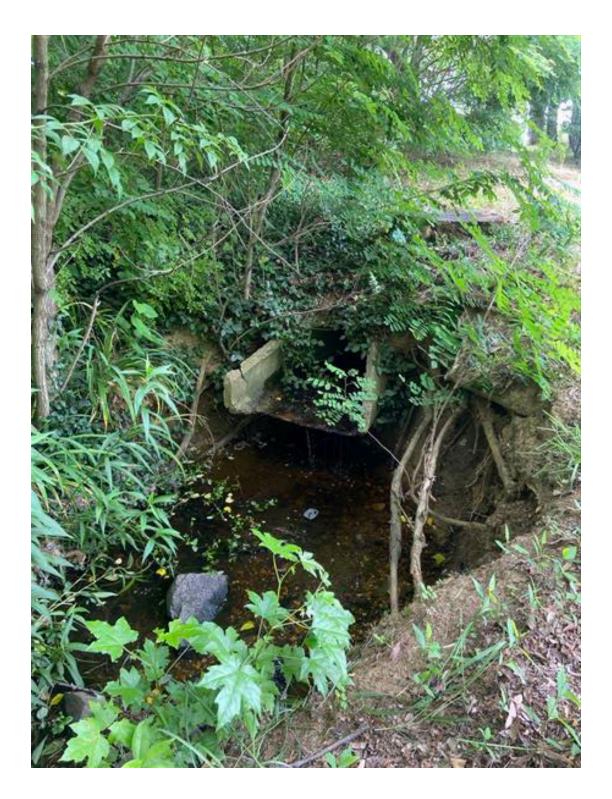
\*If 'YES', please contact your MS4 Case Manager.\*

Deposits and	Coatings,	residues or fragments of material may be indicators of a potential intermittent	
Stains within	non-storm	nwater discharge	
outfall	🗆 None		
	🛛 🗆 Grayish	n-Black (leather tanneries)	
	🛛 White 🛛	crystalline powder (Nitrogenous fertilizers)	
	🗆 Excessi	ve sediments (construction sites)	
	Oily re	sidues (petroleum refineries, storage facilities, vehicle service areas)	
	Other:		
Vegetation	As compa	red to surrounding Riparian bank and/or stream vegetation	
	🗆 Norma		
	🗆 Excessi	ve growth and/or algal presence (Food processing plants)	
	🗆 Inhibite	ed Growth (Industrial operation effluent, CAFOs)	
of the water of vegetation surr	or no depos rounding ou	ns have been conducted and it was determined there was no odor, no discoloration its and stains left on the outfall, turbidity was clear, no floatable matter, and the Itfall appears normal, then the dry weather discharge is likely from a groundwater 'Field Monitoring" section below must still be completed for verification.	
Prior to cond	lucting the a	analyses in Sections 5 & 6, the source may be traced back upstream in the storm	
	-	e location by various methods, such as opening manholes, using a camera and/or	
		performing dye tests or smoke tests.*	
<b>SECTION 5: FIEL</b>	D MONITO	RING	
*Field c	alibrate ins	truments in accordance with manufacturer's instructions prior to testing. $st$	
Estimated Dry Flow Ra		The Tier A guidance document recommends taking the estimate flow rate during the physical observations. NO FLOW GPM	
Deterge	ents	Potential discharge types include sewage, washwater, industrial or commercial liquid	Ī
Examples include		waste	
and methylene		Management	
substances (	(MBAS)	Measurement: mg/L	
Temperatur	e of dry	Temperatures >70°F may indicate cooling water discharges depending on the season	
weather dis	scharge	Measurement: <u>N/A</u> °F	
*Pro	oceed to Sec	tion 6 in accordance with the Guidance Document recommendations.*	لہ ا
			_
SECTION 6: DRY	WEATHER	FLOW ANALYSIS - WATER QUALITY	
* Based on th	ne potential	discharge types determined in the 'Physical Observation' and 'Field Monitoring'	
sections, <u>furthe</u>	<u>r testing mu</u>	<u>ust be conducted using the appropriate subset of parameters below. The following</u>	I
-		ended by the EPA for specific types of discharges as noted in the table below. For	
more inform	nation, refer	to Chapter 12 of the EPA's Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination guidance	

*document* (<u>https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/idde\_manualwithappendices.pdf</u>).

Parameter	Potential Discharge Type (EPA Guidance)	Discharge Measurement
Ammonia	Sewage, washwater	mg/L
Potassium	Sewage, industrial or commercial liquid waste	mg/L
Boron	>0.35 mg/L likely indicates sewage or washwater	mg/L
Chlorine	Industrial or commercial liquid waste	mg/L
Conductivity	Sewage, washwater, and industrial or commercial liquid waste	S/m
E. coli	>12,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 mL
(FW & PL waters)**		
Enterococci	>5,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 mL
(SC & SE1 waters)**		
Fecal Coliform	Sewage	Count/100 mL
(SE2 & SE3 waters)**		
Fluoride	Distinguishes potable water from natural or irrigation water	mg/L
pH of Dry Weather Discharge	Washwater	SU
surface waterbody where the Coastal, SE=Saline Estuary. M ( <u>https://njdep.maps.arcgis.co</u>	SC, SE 1, SE2, and SE3 refer to the surface water quality class e outfall discharges, as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:9B. FW=Freshwa Map coverage of these classifications is available on NJ-GeoW om/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=02251e521d97454a ce Water Quality Classification.'	ater, PL=Pinelands, SC=Saline /eb
SECTION 7: ILLICIT DISCHA	ARGE INVESTIGATION	
*The investigation is not c	omplete until the source of the dry weather flow is foun eliminated.*	d, and any illicit discharge is
	from the investigation, including the results in Sections	-
weather flow from an illici	t connection? □ YES ■ NO □ II	NVESTIGATION IS ONGOING
If the investigation has been N/A	en completed, what was the source of the dry weather	flow or illicit connection?

Describe the investigation including the	e methods that were/will be used to identify	
	was no illicit discharge, along with the timelir	
investigation. Attach additional pages if		
	I.	
SECTION 8: ILLICIT DISCHARGE ELIMINA		
If it was an illicit discharge, has the sour		□ YES □
If it was an illicit discharge, has the sour Describe the plan of action that was/wil detail who is/was responsible for the dis		on. This plan should fix it, how long it
If it was an illicit discharge, has the sour Describe the plan of action that was/wil detail who is/was responsible for the dis	ce been eliminated? Il be followed to eliminate the illicit connectionscharge, what methods were/will be used to	on. This plan should fix it, how long it
If it was an illicit discharge, has the sour Describe the plan of action that was/wil detail who is/was responsible for the dis	ce been eliminated? Il be followed to eliminate the illicit connectionscharge, what methods were/will be used to	on. This plan should fix it, how long it
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If it was an illicit discharge, has the sour Describe the plan of action that was/wil detail who is/was responsible for the dis	ce been eliminated? Il be followed to eliminate the illicit connectionscharge, what methods were/will be used to	on. This plan should fix it, how long it
If it was an illicit discharge, has the sour Describe the plan of action that was/wil detail who is/was responsible for the dis took/will take, and how removal was/wi	ce been eliminated? Il be followed to eliminate the illicit connectionscharge, what methods were/will be used to	on. This plan should fix it, how long it
If it was an illicit discharge, has the sour Describe the plan of action that was/wil detail who is/was responsible for the dis took/will take, and how removal was/wi	ce been eliminated? Il be followed to eliminate the illicit connectionscharge, what methods were/will be used to	on. This plan should fix it, how long it



Outfall ID: PS007 (6/10/2024)

For additional information regarding illicit discharge investigations, refer to Chapter 3.6 of the <u>Tier A Guidance</u> <u>Document</u>.

If a dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge is observed, this form shall be used to document the illicit discharge investigation in accordance with the current MS4 NJPDES Permit. This completed form shall be uploaded with the permittee's Annual Report and Certification and be kept with the permittee's SPPP as per the recordkeeping requirements of the permit. Initial illicit connection inspections must be performed during dry weather, which is at least 72 hours after the end of the previous precipitation or snowmelt event.

It is required to attach photos of the investigation to this form.

Illicit discharges must be reported immediately to the NJDEP Hotline at 1-877-WARNDEP (1-877-927-6337).

#### **SECTION 1: PERMITTEE INFORMATION**

MS4 Permittee: Hamilton Township

NJPDES #: NJG0 150258

#### SECTION 2: OUTFALL SUMMARY INFORMATION

\*If this outfall is newly identified, be sure to add it to your electronic outfall pipe map.\*

\_\_\_\_\_ County: <sup>Mercer</sup>

Outfall ID: PS007 (previously B0505) Outfall Location Description: <u>2642 Kuser Road</u>

Municipality: Hamilton Township

Receiving Waterbody: Pond Run

Describe the type of conveyance(s) that delivers the stormwater to the receiving waterbody (concrete or corrugated pipe, concrete channel, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_\_

16" diameter concrete pipe

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water is from an e	enclosed pipe, is t	the end of the pipe	e fully or
partially submerged?	□ NEVER		□ ALWAYS*

\*If 'Sometimes' or 'Always,' describe submerged condition at time of inspection:

N/A

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water <b>is not from an enclosed pipe</b> , what is the approximate	
distance between the end of the last enclosed stormwater conveyance pipe to the receiving waterbody	
(ft.): <u>N/A</u>	

Do any other NJPDES permittees discharge through this MS4 outfall?		NO	

*If 'YES',	, list Permittee	Name(s), N	IJPDES #(s),	, and Loca	ation of	Connection

N/A

\*If 'YES', please contact your MS4 Case Manager.\*

#### SECTION 3: OUTFALL INSPECTION

Date of current inspection:  $\frac{08}{2}$  /  $\frac{14}{2024}$ 

Latest precipitation/snowmelt event:  $\frac{08}{2024}$  /  $\frac{09}{2024}$  Amount of Precipitation (in.):  $\frac{0.19}{2024}$ 

Date dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge was first discovered:  $\frac{10}{24}$ 

List the date(s) of previous inspection(s) and describe the actions taken, if applicable: \_\_\_\_\_

6/10/2024: dry weather flow observed, added to list for further sampling; erosion reported and repaired with riprap

8/13/2015

#### SECTION 4: PHYSICAL OBSERVATIONS

If the outfall is either partially or fully submerged, dry weather flow observations must be made at the next upstream point (e.g. manhole) above the influence of the receiving surface waterbody.

*If applicable:* Manhole ID: <u>N/A</u> Approximate distance upstream from outfall (ft.): <u>N/A</u>

The permittee shall use the table below to describe 1) the observed dry weather flow and/or 2) when there are indications of intermittent illicit discharges present.

	(Potential illicit discharge sources are listed in parentheses.)
Odor	None
	Sewage (stale/septic sanitary wastewater)
	Petroleum/Gas (petroleum refineries, vehicle maintenance facilities, petroleum
	product storage)
	□ Rancid/Sour (food preparation facilities, e.g. restaurants, hotels, etc.)
	$\Box$ Sulfide (industries discharging sulfide compounds or organics, e.g. meat packers,
	canneries, dairies, etc.)
	□ Other:
Color	Clear
	Brown (meat packers, printing plants, metal works, concrete or stone operations,
	fertilizer facilities, and petroleum refining facilities)
	Gray (dairies, sewage)
	Yellow (chemical plants, textile and tanning plants)
	Red (meat packers)
	□ Other:
Turbidity	Clear
-	Cloudy (sanitary wastewater, concrete or stone operations, fertilizer facilities, and
	automotive dealers)
	Opaque (food processors, lumber mills, metal works, pigment plants)
Floatable	Floatables of industrial origin may include animal fats, spoiled foods, solvents, sawdust,
Matter (Does	foams, packing materials, or fuel. Floatables in sanitary wastewater include fecal matter,
not include	toilet paper, sanitary napkins, and condoms.
litter)	
	Sewage (toilet paper, etc.)
	Petroleum (oil sheen)
	C Other

Deposits and	Coatings,	residues or fragments of material may be indicators of a potential intermittent
Stains within		nwater discharge
outfall	🔳 None	
	🗆 Grayish	n-Black (leather tanneries)
	🗆 White d	crystalline powder (Nitrogenous fertilizers)
	🗆 Excessi	ve sediments (construction sites)
	🗆 Oily res	sidues (petroleum refineries, storage facilities, vehicle service areas)
	□ Other:	
Vegetation	As compa	red to surrounding Riparian bank and/or stream vegetation
	🔳 Normal	
	🗆 Excessi	ve growth and/or algal presence (Food processing plants)
	🗆 Inhibite	ed Growth (Industrial operation effluent, CAFOs)
of the water o vegetation surr	or no deposi ounding ou	ns have been conducted and it was determined there was no odor, no discoloration its and stains left on the outfall, turbidity was clear, no floatable matter, and the tfall appears normal, then the dry weather discharge is likely from a groundwater 'Field Monitoring" section below must still be completed for verification.
	-	analyses in Sections 5 & 6, the source may be traced back upstream in the storm e location by various methods, such as opening manholes, using a camera and/or performing dye tests or smoke tests.*
<b>SECTION 5: FIELI</b>		RING
*Field c	alibrate ins	truments in accordance with manufacturer's instructions prior to testing. $st$
Estimated Dry Flow Ra		The Tier A guidance document recommends taking the estimate flow rate during the physical observations. 0.75 GPM
Deterge	nts	Potential discharge types include sewage, washwater, industrial or commercial liquid
Examples include		waste
and methylene b substances (I	olue active	Measurement: <u></u>
Temperature	e of dry	Temperatures >70°F may indicate cooling water discharges depending on the season
weather dis	charge	Measurement: 71.6 °F
*Pro	<mark>oceed to Sec</mark>	tion 6 in accordance with the Guidance Document recommendations.*
SECTION 6: DRY	WEATHER	FLOW ANALYSIS - WATER QUALITY
* Based on th	e potential	discharge types determined in the 'Physical Observation' and 'Field Monitoring'
parameters ar	re recomme	<u>ust be conducted</u> using the appropriate subset of parameters below. The following ended by the EPA for specific types of discharges as noted in the table below. For to Chapter 12 of the EPA's Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination guidance

document (https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/idde\_manualwithappendices.pdf).

Indicate the location of your measurements (e.g. outfall, manhole number, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_\_Outfall

Parameter	Potential Discharge Type (EPA Guidance)	Discharge Measurement			
Ammonia	Sewage, washwater	ND-NOT DETECTED mg/L			
Potassium	Sewage, industrial or commercial liquid waste	ND-NOT DETECTEDmg/L			
Boron	>0.35 mg/L likely indicates sewage or washwater	mg/L			
Chlorine	Industrial or commercial liquid waste	mg/L			
Conductivity	Sewage, washwater, and industrial or commercial liquid waste	S/m			
E. coli (FW & PL waters)**	>12,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 mL			
Enterococci (SC & SE1 waters)**	>5,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 mL			
Fecal Coliform (SE2 & SE3 waters)**	Sewage	Count/100 mL			
Fluoride	Distinguishes potable water from natural or irrigation water	<0.10 mg/L			
pH of Dry Weather Discharge	Washwater	SU			
**The abbreviations FW, PL, SC, SE 1, SE2, and SE3 refer to the surface water quality classification of the receiving surface waterbody where the outfall discharges, as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:9B. FW=Freshwater, PL=Pinelands, SC=Saline Coastal, SE=Saline Estuary. Map coverage of these classifications is available on NJ-GeoWeb ( <u>https://njdep.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=02251e521d97454aabadfd8cf168e44d</u> ) using the					
SECTION 7: ILLICIT DISCHA	ce Water Quality Classification.'				
*The investigation is not complete until the source of the dry weather flow is found, and any illicit discharge is eliminated.* Based on the latest results from the investigation, including the results in Sections 4, 5 and 6, is/was this dry					
weather flow from an illicit connection?					
If the investigation has been completed, what was the source of the dry weather flow or illicit connection? The source of the dry weather flow is natural or irrigation water, no evidence of illicit discharge detected.					

Describe the investigation, including the methods that were/will be used to identify the suspected source of the illegal discharge, or conclude there was no illicit discharge, along with the timeline of the steps of the investigation. Attach additional pages if necessary.

Surfactants were tested on 8/15/2024, potassium was tested on 8/30.2024, ammonia was tested on 8/28/2024, and fluoride were tested 8/26/2024. None of these parameters were indicative of illicit discharge sources and the temperature of the water is within a reasonable range for the time of year that sampling was conducted.

#### **SECTION 8: ILLICIT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION**

If it was an illicit discharge, has the source been eliminated?

Describe the plan of action that was/will be followed to eliminate the illicit connection. This plan should detail who is/was responsible for the discharge, what methods were/will be used to fix it, how long it took/will take, and how removal was/will be confirmed and rechecked: \_\_\_\_\_\_

#### **SECTION 9: INSPECTOR INFORMATION**

Inspector's Name: PAYAL KHATRI

Title: PROGRAM ASSOCIATE

Affiliation: RCE WATER RESOURCES PROGRAM

ayal Khatri Signature:

Date: 9/18/2024

🗆 YES 🛛 NO



Outfall ID: PS009 (6/10/2024)

For additional information regarding illicit discharge investigations, refer to Chapter 3.6 of the <u>Tier A Guidance</u> <u>Document</u>.

If a dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge is observed, this form shall be used to document the illicit discharge investigation in accordance with the current MS4 NJPDES Permit. This completed form shall be uploaded with the permittee's Annual Report and Certification and be kept with the permittee's SPPP as per the recordkeeping requirements of the permit. Initial illicit connection inspections must be performed during dry weather, which is at least 72 hours after the end of the previous precipitation or snowmelt event.

It is required to attach photos of the investigation to this form.

Illicit discharges must be reported immediately to the NJDEP Hotline at 1-877-WARNDEP (1-877-927-6337).

#### **SECTION 1: PERMITTEE INFORMATION**

MS4 Permittee: <u>Hamilton Township</u>

NJPDES #: NJG0 150258

#### SECTION 2: OUTFALL SUMMARY INFORMATION

\*If this outfall is newly identified, be sure to add it to your electronic outfall pipe map.\*

\_\_\_\_\_ County: <sup>Mercer</sup>

Outfall ID: PS009 (previously B0507) Outfall Location Description: <u>33 Peter Rafferty Drive</u>

Municipality: Hamilton Township

Receiving Waterbody: Pond Run

Describe the type of conveyance(s) that delivers the stormwater to the receiving waterbody (concrete or corrugated pipe, concrete channel, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_

48" diameter concrete pipe

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water is from an en	<b>nclosed pipe</b> , is t	the end of the pipe	e fully or
partially submerged?	NEVER		□ ALWAYS*

\*If 'Sometimes' or 'Always,' describe submerged condition at time of inspection:

N/A

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water <b>is not from an enclosed pipe</b> , what is the approximate	
distance between the end of the last enclosed stormwater conveyance pipe to the receiving waterbody	
(ft.): <u>N/A</u>	

Do any other NJPDES permittees discharge through this MS4 outfall?	□ YES*	🔳 NO	

*If 'YES', list Permittee Name(s),	, NJPDES #(s),	and Location of	Connection:
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N/A

\*If 'YES', please contact your MS4 Case Manager.\*

#### **SECTION 3: OUTFALL INSPECTION**

Date of current inspection: 08 / 14 / 2024

Latest precipitation/snowmelt event:  $^{08}$  /  $^{09}$  /  $^{2024}$  Amount of Precipitation (in.):  $^{0.19}$ 

Date dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge was first discovered: <sup>06</sup> / <sup>10</sup> / <sup>24</sup>

List the date(s) of previous inspection(s) and describe the actions taken, if applicable:

6/10/2024: dry weather flow observed, added to list for further sampling.

8/13/2015

#### SECTION 4: PHYSICAL OBSERVATIONS

If the outfall is either partially or fully submerged, dry weather flow observations must be made at the next upstream point (e.g. manhole) above the influence of the receiving surface waterbody.

*If applicable:* Manhole ID: <u>N/A</u> Approximate distance upstream from outfall (ft.): <u>N/A</u>

The permittee shall use the table below to describe 1) the observed dry weather flow and/or 2) when there are indications of intermittent illicit discharges present.

	(Potential illicit discharge sources are listed in parentheses.)
Odor	None
0001	Sewage (stale/septic sanitary wastewater)
	Petroleum/Gas (petroleum refineries, vehicle maintenance facilities, petroleum
	product storage)
	□ Rancid/Sour (food preparation facilities, e.g. restaurants, hotels, etc.)
	$\Box$ Sulfide (industries discharging sulfide compounds or organics, e.g. meat packers,
	canneries, dairies, etc.)
	□ Other:
Color	Clear
	□ Brown (meat packers, printing plants, metal works, concrete or stone operations,
	fertilizer facilities, and petroleum refining facilities)
	□ Gray (dairies, sewage)
	Yellow (chemical plants, textile and tanning plants)
	Red (meat packers)
	□ Other:
Turbidity	Clear
-	$\Box$ Cloudy (sanitary wastewater, concrete or stone operations, fertilizer facilities, and
	automotive dealers)
	Opaque (food processors, lumber mills, metal works, pigment plants)
Floatable	Floatables of industrial origin may include animal fats, spoiled foods, solvents, sawdust,
Matter (Does	foams, packing materials, or fuel. Floatables in sanitary wastewater include fecal matter,
not include	toilet paper, sanitary napkins, and condoms.
litter)	□ None
	Sewage (toilet paper, etc.)
	Suds
	Petroleum (oil sheen)     Otheru
	🗆 Other:

Deposits and	Coatings, r	residues or fragments of material may be indicators of a potential intermittent			
Stains within	non-storm	water discharge			
outfall	🗆 None				
	🗆 Grayish	-Black (leather tanneries)			
	🗆 White c	rystalline powder (Nitrogenous fertilizers)			
	🔳 Excessiv	ve sediments (construction sites)			
	🗆 Oily res	idues (petroleum refineries, storage facilities, vehicle service areas)			
	□ Other:_				
Vegetation	-	red to surrounding Riparian bank and/or stream vegetation			
	Normal				
		ve growth and/or algal presence (Food processing plants)			
	⊔ Inhibite	d Growth (Industrial operation effluent, CAFOs)			
of the water of vegetation surr	or no deposi ounding out	s have been conducted and it was determined there was no odor, no discoloration ts and stains left on the outfall, turbidity was clear, no floatable matter, and the tfall appears normal, then the dry weather discharge is likely from a groundwater Field Monitoring" section below must still be completed for verification.			
	-	nalyses in Sections 5 & 6, the source may be traced back upstream in the storm location by various methods, such as opening manholes, using a camera and/or performing dye tests or smoke tests.*			
SECTION 5: FIEL		RING			
*Field c	alibrate inst	truments in accordance with manufacturer's instructions prior to testing. *			
	Estimated Dry Weather Flow RateThe Tier A guidance document recommends taking the estimate flow rate during the physical observations. 0.50.5GPM				
Deterge	nts	Potential discharge types include sewage, washwater, industrial or commercial liquid			
-		waste			
Examples include surfactants and methylene blue active substances (MBAS)		Measurement: <u>ND-NOT DETECTED</u> mg/L			
Temperature	e of dry	Temperatures >70°F may indicate cooling water discharges depending on the season			
weather discharge Measurement: 72.7 °F		Measurement: <u>72.7</u> °F			
*Proceed to Section 6 in accordance with the Guidance Document recommendations. *					
SECTION 6: DRY WEATHER FLOW ANALYSIS - WATER QUALITY					
* Based on the potential discharge types determined in the 'Physical Observation' and 'Field Monitoring'					
sections, <u>further testing must be conducted</u> using the appropriate subset of parameters below. The following parameters are recommended by the EPA for specific types of discharges as noted in the table below. For					
more inform	more information, refer to Chapter 12 of the EPA's Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination guidance				

document (https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/idde manualwithappendices.pdf).

Indicate the location of your measurements (e.g. outfall, manhole number, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_Outfall

Parameter	Potential Discharge Type (EPA Guidance)	Discharge Measurement		
Ammonia	Sewage, washwater	ND-NOT DETECTED mg/L		
Potassium	Sewage, industrial or commercial liquid waste	ND-NOT DETECTEDmg/L		
Boron	>0.35 mg/L likely indicates sewage or washwater	mg/L		
Chlorine	Industrial or commercial liquid waste	mg/L		
Conductivity	Sewage, washwater, and industrial or commercial liquid waste	S/m		
E. coli (FW & PL waters)**	>12,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 mL		
Enterococci (SC & SE1 waters)**	>5,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 mL		
Fecal Coliform (SE2 & SE3 waters)**	Sewage	Count/100 mL		
Fluoride	Distinguishes potable water from natural or irrigation water	<0.10 mg/L		
pH of Dry Weather Discharge	Washwater	SU		
**The abbreviations FW, PL, SC, SE 1, SE2, and SE3 refer to the surface water quality classification of the receiving surface waterbody where the outfall discharges, as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:9B. FW=Freshwater, PL=Pinelands, SC=Saline Coastal, SE=Saline Estuary. Map coverage of these classifications is available on NJ-GeoWeb ( <u>https://njdep.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=02251e521d97454aabadfd8cf168e44d</u> ) using the				
layer under 'Water' of 'Surface Water Quality Classification.' SECTION 7: ILLICIT DISCHARGE INVESTIGATION				
*The investigation is not complete until the source of the dry weather flow is found, and any illicit discharge is eliminated.* Based on the latest results from the investigation, including the results in Sections 4, 5 and 6, is/was this dry				
weather flow from an illicit connection?				
If the investigation has been completed, what was the source of the dry weather flow or illicit connection? The source of the dry weather flow is natural or irrigation water, no evidence of illicit discharge detected.				

Describe the investigation, including the methods that were/will be used to identify the suspected source of the illegal discharge, or conclude there was no illicit discharge, along with the timeline of the steps of the investigation. Attach additional pages if necessary.

Surfactants were tested on 8/15/2024, potassium was tested on 8/30.2024, ammonia was tested on 8/28/2024, and fluoride were tested 8/26/2024. None of these parameters were indicative of illicit discharge sources and the temperature of the water is within a reasonable range for the time of year that sampling was conducted.

#### SECTION 8: ILLICIT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION

If it was an illicit discharge, has the source been eliminated?

Describe the plan of action that was/will be followed to eliminate the illicit connection. This plan should detail who is/was responsible for the discharge, what methods were/will be used to fix it, how long it took/will take, and how removal was/will be confirmed and rechecked: \_\_\_\_\_\_

#### **SECTION 9: INSPECTOR INFORMATION**

Inspector's Name: PAYAL KHATRI

Title: PROGRAM ASSOCIATE

Affiliation: RCE WATER RESOURCES PROGRAM

Signature: <u>Payal Khatri</u>

Date: 9/18/2024

 $\Box$  YES  $\Box$  NO



Outfall ID: PS017 (6/14/2024)

<b>Illicit Connection</b>	Inspection	<b>Report Form</b>
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For additional information regarding illicit discharge investigations, refer to Chapter 3.6 of the <u>Tier A Guidance</u> <u>Document</u>.

If a dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge is observed, this form shall be used to document the illicit discharge investigation in accordance with the current MS4 NJPDES Permit. This completed form shall be uploaded with the permittee's Annual Report and Certification and be kept with the permittee's SPPP as per the recordkeeping requirements of the permit. Initial illicit connection inspections must be performed during dry weather, which is at least 72 hours after the end of the previous precipitation or snowmelt event.

It is required to attach photos of the investigation to this form.

Illicit discharges must be reported immediately to the NJDEP Hotline at 1-877-WARNDEP (1-877-927-6337).

#### **SECTION 1: PERMITTEE INFORMATION**

MS4 Permittee: <u>Hamilton Township</u>

NJPDES #: NJG0 150258

#### SECTION 2: OUTFALL SUMMARY INFORMATION

\*If this outfall is newly identified, be sure to add it to your electronic outfall pipe map.\*

\_\_\_\_\_ Outfall Location Description: Klockner Road & George Dye Road

\_\_\_\_\_County:\_<sup>Mercer</sup>

Outfall ID: PS017

Municipality: Hamilton Township

Receiving Waterbody: Pond Run

Describe the type of conveyance(s) that delivers the stormwater to the receiving waterbody (concrete or corrugated pipe, concrete channel, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_

22" diameter concrete pipe

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water is from an end	<b>closed pipe</b> , is i	the end of the pipe	e fully or
partially submerged?	NEVER		□ ALWAYS*

\*If 'Sometimes' or 'Always,' describe submerged condition at time of inspection:

N/A

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water <b>is not from an enclosed pipe</b> , what is the approximate	
distance between the end of the last enclosed stormwater conveyance pipe to the receiving waterbody	
(ft.): <u>N/A</u>	

Do any other NJPDES permittees discharge through this MS4 outfall?	□ YES*	🔳 NO	

*If 'YES', list Permittee Name(s),	NJPDES #(s),	and Location of	f Connection:

N/A

\*If 'YES', please contact your MS4 Case Manager.\*

#### **SECTION 3: OUTFALL INSPECTION**

Date of current inspection:  $\frac{08}{14} / \frac{14}{2024}$ 

Latest precipitation/snowmelt event:  $\frac{08}{2024}$  /  $\frac{2024}{2024}$  Amount of Precipitation (in.):  $\frac{0.19}{2024}$ 

Date dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge was first discovered: 06 / 14 / 24

List the date(s) of previous inspection(s) and describe the actions taken, if applicable:

06/14/2024: Suspicious properties identified, added to list for sampling.

#### SECTION 4: PHYSICAL OBSERVATIONS

If the outfall is either partially or fully submerged, dry weather flow observations must be made at the next upstream point (e.g. manhole) above the influence of the receiving surface waterbody.

*If applicable:* Manhole ID: <u>N/A</u> Approximate distance upstream from outfall (ft.): <u>N/A</u>

The permittee shall use the table below to describe 1) the observed dry weather flow and/or 2) when there are indications of intermittent illicit discharges present.

(Potential illicit discharae sources are listed in parentheses.)

Odor	■ None
	Sewage (stale/septic sanitary wastewater)
	□ Petroleum/Gas (petroleum refineries, vehicle maintenance facilities, petroleum
	product storage)
	Rancid/Sour (food preparation facilities, e.g. restaurants, hotels, etc.)
	Sulfide (industries discharging sulfide compounds or organics, e.g. meat packers, canneries, dairies, etc.)
	□ Other:
Color	Clear
COIDI	Brown (meat packers, printing plants, metal works, concrete or stone operations, fertilizer facilities, and petroleum refining facilities)
	□ Gray (dairies, sewage)
	□ Yellow (chemical plants, textile and tanning plants)
	Red (meat packers)
	□ Other:
Turbidity	Clear
ransiaity	Cloudy (sanitary wastewater, concrete or stone operations, fertilizer facilities, and automotive dealers)
	Opaque (food processors, lumber mills, metal works, pigment plants)
Floatable Matter (Does	Floatables of industrial origin may include animal fats, spoiled foods, solvents, sawdust, foams, packing materials, or fuel. Floatables in sanitary wastewater include fecal matter toilet paper, sanitary napkins, and condoms.
not include	None
litter)	□ Sewage (toilet paper, etc.)
	□ Suds
	□ Petroleum (oil sheen)
	□ Other:

Deposits and	Coatings,	residues or fragments of material may be indicators of a potential intermittent		
Stains within	non-storm	nwater discharge		
outfall	🗆 None			
	🗆 Grayish	n-Black (leather tanneries)		
	$\Box$ White of	crystalline powder (Nitrogenous fertilizers)		
	Excessive Excess	ve sediments (construction sites)		
	□ Oily res	sidues (petroleum refineries, storage facilities, vehicle service areas)		
	□ Other:			
Vegetation		red to surrounding Riparian bank and/or stream vegetation		
	Normal			
		ve growth and/or algal presence (Food processing plants)		
	⊔ Inhibite	ed Growth (Industrial operation effluent, CAFOs)		
of the water o vegetation surro	r no deposi ounding ou	ns have been conducted and it was determined there was no odor, no discoloration its and stains left on the outfall, turbidity was clear, no floatable matter, and the tfall appears normal, then the dry weather discharge is likely from a groundwater (Field Monitoring" section below must still be completed for verification.		
	-	analyses in Sections 5 & 6, the source may be traced back upstream in the storm e location by various methods, such as opening manholes, using a camera and/or performing dye tests or smoke tests.*		
SECTION 5: FIELD		RING		
*Field co	alibrate ins	truments in accordance with manufacturer's instructions prior to testing. $st$		
-	Estimated Dry Weather Flow RateThe Tier A guidance document recommends taking the estimate flow rate during the physical observations. 0.470.47GPM			
Deterger	nts	Potential discharge types include sewage, washwater, industrial or commercial liquid		
-		waste		
Examples include surfactants and methylene blue active substances (MBAS)		Measurement: <u>MD-NOT DETECTED</u> mg/L		
Temperature of dry Temper		Temperatures >70°F may indicate cooling water discharges depending on the season		
weather discharge Measurement: 75.4 °F		Measurement: <u>75.4</u> °F		
*Proceed to Section 6 in accordance with the Guidance Document recommendations.*				
SECTION 6: DRY WEATHER FLOW ANALYSIS - WATER QUALITY				
* Based on the	e potential	discharge types determined in the 'Physical Observation' and 'Field Monitoring'		
sections, <u>further testing must be conducted</u> using the appropriate subset of parameters below. The following parameters are recommended by the EPA for specific types of discharges as noted in the table below. For more information, refer to Chapter 12 of the EPA's Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination guidance				

document (<u>https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/idde\_manualwithappendices.pdf</u>).

Indicate the location of your measurements (e.g. outfall, manhole number, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_Outfall

Parameter	Potential Discharge Type (EPA Guidance)	Discharge Measurement		
Ammonia	Sewage, washwater	0.470 mg/L		
Potassium	Sewage, industrial or commercial liquid waste	ND-NOT DETECTEDmg/L		
Boron	>0.35 mg/L likely indicates sewage or washwater	mg/L		
Chlorine	Industrial or commercial liquid waste	mg/L		
Conductivity	Sewage, washwater, and industrial or commercial liquid waste	S/m		
E. coli (FW & PL waters)**	>12,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 mL		
Enterococci (SC & SE1 waters)**	>5,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 mL		
Fecal Coliform (SE2 & SE3 waters)**	Sewage	Count/100 mL		
Fluoride	Distinguishes potable water from natural or irrigation water	<0.10 mg/L		
pH of Dry Weather Discharge	Washwater	SU		
**The abbreviations FW, PL, SC, SE 1, SE2, and SE3 refer to the surface water quality classification of the receiving surface waterbody where the outfall discharges, as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:9B. FW=Freshwater, PL=Pinelands, SC=Saline Coastal, SE=Saline Estuary. Map coverage of these classifications is available on NJ-GeoWeb ( <u>https://njdep.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=02251e521d97454aabadfd8cf168e44d</u> ) using the				
layer under 'Water' of 'Surface Water Quality Classification.' SECTION 7: ILLICIT DISCHARGE INVESTIGATION				
*The investigation is not complete until the source of the dry weather flow is found, and any illicit discharge is eliminated.*				
Based on the latest results from the investigation, including the results in Sections 4, 5 and 6, is/was this dry weather flow from an illicit connection?				
If the investigation has been completed, what was the source of the dry weather flow or illicit connection? The source of the dry weather flow is natural or irrigation water, no evidence of illicit discharge detected.				

Describe the investigation, including the methods that were/will be used to identify the suspected source of the illegal discharge, or conclude there was no illicit discharge, along with the timeline of the steps of the investigation. Attach additional pages if necessary.

Surfactants were tested on 8/15/2024, potassium was tested on 8/30.2024, ammonia was tested on 8/28/2024, and fluoride were tested 8/25/2024. None of these parameters were indicative of illicit discharge sources and the temperature of the water is within a reasonable range for the time of year that sampling was conducted.

#### SECTION 8: ILLICIT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION

If it was an illicit discharge, has the source been eliminated?

Describe the plan of action that was/will be followed to eliminate the illicit connection. This plan should detail who is/was responsible for the discharge, what methods were/will be used to fix it, how long it took/will take, and how removal was/will be confirmed and rechecked: \_\_\_\_\_\_

## **SECTION 9: INSPECTOR INFORMATION**

Inspector's Name: PAYAL KHATRI

Title: PROGRAM ASSOCIATE

Affiliation: RCE WATER RESOURCES PROGRAM

ayal Khatri Signature:

Date: 9/18/2024

🗆 YES 🛛 NO



Outfall ID: PS022 (6/10/2024)

If a dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge is observed, this form shall be used to document the illicit discharge investigation in accordance with the current MS4 NJPDES Permit. This completed form shall be uploaded with the permittee's Annual Report and Certification and be kept with the permittee's SPPP as per the recordkeeping requirements of the permit. Initial illicit connection inspections must be performed during dry weather, which is at least 72 hours after the end of the previous precipitation or snowmelt event.

It is required to attach photos of the investigation to this form.

Illicit discharges must be reported immediately to the NJDEP Hotline at 1-877-WARNDEP (1-877-927-6337).

#### **SECTION 1: PERMITTEE INFORMATION**

MS4 Permittee: <u>Hamilton Township</u>

NJPDES #: NJG0\_150258

#### SECTION 2: OUTFALL SUMMARY INFORMATION

\*If this outfall is newly identified, be sure to add it to your electronic outfall pipe map.\*

\_\_\_\_\_ County: <sup>Mercer</sup>

Outfall ID: PS022 (previously B0410) Outfall Location Description: <u>305 George Dye Road</u>

Municipality: Hamilton Township

Receiving Waterbody: Pond Run

Describe the type of conveyance(s) that delivers the stormwater to the receiving waterbody (concrete or corrugated pipe, concrete channel, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_\_

24" diameter concrete pipe

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water is from an en	<b>nclosed pipe</b> , is t	the end of the pipe	e fully or
partially submerged?	NEVER		□ ALWAYS*

\*If 'Sometimes' or 'Always,' describe submerged condition at time of inspection:

N/A

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water <b>is not from an enclosed pipe</b> , what is the approximate
distance between the end of the last enclosed stormwater conveyance pipe to the receiving waterbody
(ft.): <u>N/A</u>

Do any other NJPDES permittees discharge through this MS4 outfall?
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*If 'YES', list Permittee Name(s), NJPDES #(s), a	and Location of Connection:
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N/A

Date of current inspection: 08 / 14 / 2024

Latest precipitation/snowmelt event:  $\frac{08}{2024}$  /  $\frac{09}{2024}$  Amount of Precipitation (in.):  $\frac{0.19}{2024}$ 

Date dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge was first discovered: 06 / 10 / 24

List the date(s) of previous inspection(s) and describe the actions taken, if applicable: \_\_\_\_\_

.06/10/2024: dry weather flow observed, added to list for further sampling.

08/13/2015

# SECTION 4: PHYSICAL OBSERVATIONS

If the outfall is either partially or fully submerged, dry weather flow observations must be made at the next upstream point (e.g. manhole) above the influence of the receiving surface waterbody.

*If applicable:* Manhole ID: <u>N/A</u> Approximate distance upstream from outfall (ft.): <u>N/A</u>

The permittee shall use the table below to describe 1) the observed dry weather flow and/or 2) when there are indications of intermittent illicit discharges present.

	(Potential illicit discharge sources are listed in parentheses.)
Odor	□ None
000	Sewage (stale/septic sanitary wastewater)
	Petroleum/Gas (petroleum refineries, vehicle maintenance facilities, petroleum
	product storage)
	□ Rancid/Sour (food preparation facilities, e.g. restaurants, hotels, etc.)
	□ Sulfide (industries discharging sulfide compounds or organics, e.g. meat packers,
	canneries, dairies, etc.)
	□ Other:
Color	Clear
	□ Brown (meat packers, printing plants, metal works, concrete or stone operations,
	fertilizer facilities, and petroleum refining facilities)
	Gray (dairies, sewage)
	Yellow (chemical plants, textile and tanning plants)
	Red (meat packers)
	□ Other:
Turbidity	Clear
-	□ Cloudy (sanitary wastewater, concrete or stone operations, fertilizer facilities, and
	automotive dealers)
	Opaque (food processors, lumber mills, metal works, pigment plants)
Floatable	Floatables of industrial origin may include animal fats, spoiled foods, solvents, sawdust,
Matter (Does	foams, packing materials, or fuel. Floatables in sanitary wastewater include fecal matter,
not include	toilet paper, sanitary napkins, and condoms.
litter)	
	Sewage (toilet paper, etc.)
	Petroleum (oil sheen)
	🗆 Other:

Deposits and	Coatings,	residues or fragments of material may be indicators of a potential intermittent
Stains within	non-storm	nwater discharge
outfall	🗆 None	
	🛛 🗆 Grayish	n-Black (leather tanneries)
	🛛 White 🛛	crystalline powder (Nitrogenous fertilizers)
	🗆 Excessi	ve sediments (construction sites)
	Oily re	sidues (petroleum refineries, storage facilities, vehicle service areas)
	Other:	
Vegetation	As compa	red to surrounding Riparian bank and/or stream vegetation
	🗆 Norma	
	🗆 Excessi	ve growth and/or algal presence (Food processing plants)
	🗆 Inhibite	ed Growth (Industrial operation effluent, CAFOs)
of the water of vegetation surr	or no depos rounding ou	ns have been conducted and it was determined there was no odor, no discoloration its and stains left on the outfall, turbidity was clear, no floatable matter, and the Itfall appears normal, then the dry weather discharge is likely from a groundwater 'Field Monitoring" section below must still be completed for verification.
Prior to cond	lucting the a	analyses in Sections 5 & 6, the source may be traced back upstream in the storm
	-	e location by various methods, such as opening manholes, using a camera and/or
		performing dye tests or smoke tests.*
<b>SECTION 5: FIEL</b>	D MONITO	RING
*Field c	alibrate ins	truments in accordance with manufacturer's instructions prior to testing. *
Estimated Dry Flow Ra		The Tier A guidance document recommends taking the estimate flow rate during the physical observations. NO FLOW GPM
Deterge	ents	Potential discharge types include sewage, washwater, industrial or commercial liquid
Examples include		waste
and methylene		Maaauraanatu
substances	(MBAS)	Measurement: mg/L
Temperatur	e of dry	Temperatures >70°F may indicate cooling water discharges depending on the season
weather dis	scharge	Measurement: <u>N/A</u> °F
*Pro	oceed to Sec	tion 6 in accordance with the Guidance Document recommendations.*
SECTION 6: DRY	WEATHER	FLOW ANALYSIS - WATER QUALITY
* Based on th	ne potential	discharge types determined in the 'Physical Observation' and 'Field Monitoring'
	-	ust be conducted using the appropriate subset of parameters below. The following
-		ended by the EPA for specific types of discharges as noted in the table below. For
more inform	nation, refer	to Chapter 12 of the EPA's Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination guidance

*document* (<u>https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/idde\_manualwithappendices.pdf</u>).

Parameter	Potential Discharge Type (EPA Guidance)	Discharge Measurement	
Ammonia	Sewage, washwater	mg/L	
Potassium	Sewage, industrial or commercial liquid waste	mg/L	
Boron	>0.35 mg/L likely indicates sewage or washwater	mg/L	
Chlorine	Industrial or commercial liquid waste	mg/L	
Conductivity	Sewage, washwater, and industrial or commercial liquid waste	S/m	
E. coli	>12,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 mL	
(FW & PL waters)**			
Enterococci	>5,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 mL	
(SC & SE1 waters)**			
Fecal Coliform	Sewage	Count/100 mL	
(SE2 & SE3 waters)**			
Fluoride	Distinguishes potable water from natural or irrigation water	mg/L	
pH of Dry Weather Discharge	Washwater	SU	
**The abbreviations FW, PL, SC, SE 1, SE2, and SE3 refer to the surface water quality classification of the receiving surface waterbody where the outfall discharges, as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:9B. FW=Freshwater, PL=Pinelands, SC=Saline Coastal, SE=Saline Estuary. Map coverage of these classifications is available on NJ-GeoWeb ( <u>https://njdep.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=02251e521d97454aabadfd8cf168e44d</u> ) using the layer under 'Water' of 'Surface Water Quality Classification.'			
SECTION 7: ILLICIT DISCHARGE INVESTIGATION			
*The investigation is not complete until the source of the dry weather flow is found, and any illicit discharge is eliminated.*			
Based on the latest results from the investigation, including the results in Sections 4, 5 and 6, is/was this dry			
weather flow from an illicit connection?			
If the investigation has been completed, what was the source of the dry weather flow or illicit connection? N/A			

Describe the investigation, including the methods that were/will be used to identify the suspected source of
the illegal discharge, or conclude there was no illicit discharge, along with the timeline of the steps of the
investigation. Attach additional pages if necessary.

No flow observed upon re-inspection. None of the observations from the original inspection were determined to be a concern for an illicit connection.

#### SECTION 8: ILLICIT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION

If it was an illicit discharge, has the source been eliminated?

Describe the plan of action that was/will be followed to eliminate the illicit connection. This plan should detail who is/was responsible for the discharge, what methods were/will be used to fix it, how long it took/will take, and how removal was/will be confirmed and rechecked: \_\_\_\_\_\_

## **SECTION 9: INSPECTOR INFORMATION**

Inspector's Name: PAYAL KHATRI

Title: PROGRAM ASSOCIATE

Affiliation: RCE WATER RESOURCES PROGRAM

ayal Khatri Signature:

Date: 9/18/2024

🗆 YES 🗆 NO



Outfall ID: PS023 (6/10/2024)

<b>Illicit Connection Inspection Report Form</b>	Illicit Connection	Inspection	<b>Report Form</b>
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If a dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge is observed, this form shall be used to document the illicit discharge investigation in accordance with the current MS4 NJPDES Permit. This completed form shall be uploaded with the permittee's Annual Report and Certification and be kept with the permittee's SPPP as per the recordkeeping requirements of the permit. Initial illicit connection inspections must be performed during dry weather, which is at least 72 hours after the end of the previous precipitation or snowmelt event.

It is required to attach photos of the investigation to this form.

Illicit discharges must be reported immediately to the NJDEP Hotline at 1-877-WARNDEP (1-877-927-6337).

#### **SECTION 1: PERMITTEE INFORMATION**

MS4 Permittee: <u>Hamilton Township</u>

NJPDES #: NJG0\_150258

### SECTION 2: OUTFALL SUMMARY INFORMATION

\*If this outfall is newly identified, be sure to add it to your electronic outfall pipe map.\*

\_\_\_\_\_ County: <sup>Mercer</sup>

Outfall ID: PS023 (previously B0412) Outfall Location Description: <u>305 George Dye Road</u>

Municipality: Hamilton Township

Receiving Waterbody: Pond Run

Describe the type of conveyance(s) that delivers the stormwater to the receiving waterbody (concrete or corrugated pipe, concrete channel, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_

36" diameter concrete pipe

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water is from an end	<b>closed pipe</b> , is i	the end of the pipe	e fully or
partially submerged?	NEVER		□ ALWAYS*

\*If 'Sometimes' or 'Always,' describe submerged condition at time of inspection:

N/A

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water <b>is not from an enclosed pipe</b> , what is the approximate	
distance between the end of the last enclosed stormwater conveyance pipe to the receiving waterbody	
(ft.): <u>N/A</u>	

Do any other NJPDES permittees discharge through this MS4 outfall?	□ YES*	🔳 NO	

*If 'YES', list Permittee Name(s)	, NJPDES #(s),	and Location of	Connection:
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N/A

Date of current inspection: 08 / 14 / 2024

Latest precipitation/snowmelt event:  $\frac{08}{2024}$  /  $\frac{09}{2024}$  Amount of Precipitation (in.):  $\frac{0.19}{2024}$ 

Date dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge was first discovered: 06 / 10 / 24

List the date(s) of previous inspection(s) and describe the actions taken, if applicable: \_\_\_\_\_\_

.06/10/2024: Suspicious properties identified, added to list for sampling.

08/13/15

# SECTION 4: PHYSICAL OBSERVATIONS

If the outfall is either partially or fully submerged, dry weather flow observations must be made at the next upstream point (e.g. manhole) above the influence of the receiving surface waterbody.

*If applicable:* Manhole ID: <u>N/A</u> Approximate distance upstream from outfall (ft.): <u>N/A</u>

The permittee shall use the table below to describe 1) the observed dry weather flow and/or 2) when there are indications of intermittent illicit discharges present.

	(Potential illicit discharge sources are listed in parentheses.)
Odor	■ None
• • • •	Sewage (stale/septic sanitary wastewater)
	Petroleum/Gas (petroleum refineries, vehicle maintenance facilities, petroleum
	product storage)
	□ Rancid/Sour (food preparation facilities, e.g. restaurants, hotels, etc.)
	□ Sulfide (industries discharging sulfide compounds or organics, e.g. meat packers,
	canneries, dairies, etc.)
	Other:
Color	Clear
	□ Brown (meat packers, printing plants, metal works, concrete or stone operations,
	fertilizer facilities, and petroleum refining facilities)
	□ Gray (dairies, sewage)
	Yellow (chemical plants, textile and tanning plants)
	Red (meat packers)
	□ Other:
Turbidity	■ Clear
	Cloudy (sanitary wastewater, concrete or stone operations, fertilizer facilities, and
	automotive dealers)
	Opaque (food processors, lumber mills, metal works, pigment plants)
Floatable	Floatables of industrial origin may include animal fats, spoiled foods, solvents, sawdust,
Matter (Does	foams, packing materials, or fuel. Floatables in sanitary wastewater include fecal matter, toilet paper, sanitary napkins, and condoms.
not include	None
litter)	Sewage (toilet paper, etc.)
	□ Suds
	Petroleum (oil sheen)
	□ Other:

Deposits and	Coatings, I	residues or fragments of material may be indicators of a potential intermittent		
Stains within	non-storm	nwater discharge		
outfall	□ None			
	🗆 Grayish	Grayish-Black (leather tanneries)		
	🗆 White c	crystalline powder (Nitrogenous fertilizers)		
	🔳 Excessiv	ve sediments (construction sites)		
	🗆 Oily res	sidues (petroleum refineries, storage facilities, vehicle service areas)		
	□ Other:_			
Vegetation	-	red to surrounding Riparian bank and/or stream vegetation		
	Normal			
		ve growth and/or algal presence (Food processing plants)		
	🗆 Inhibite	ed Growth (Industrial operation effluent, CAFOs)		
of the water of vegetation surr	or no deposi ounding out	ns have been conducted and it was determined there was no odor, no discoloration its and stains left on the outfall, turbidity was clear, no floatable matter, and the tfall appears normal, then the dry weather discharge is likely from a groundwater <u>(Field Monitoring" section below must still be completed for verification</u> .		
	-	analyses in Sections 5 & 6, the source may be traced back upstream in the storm e location by various methods, such as opening manholes, using a camera and/or performing dye tests or smoke tests.*		
SECTION 5: FIEL		RING		
*Field c	alibrate inst	truments in accordance with manufacturer's instructions prior to testing. $st$		
Estimated Dry Weather Flow Rate		The Tier A guidance document recommends taking the estimate flow rate during the physical observations.		
Deterge	nts	Potential discharge types include sewage, washwater, industrial or commercial liquid		
Examples include		waste		
and methylene blue active substances (MBAS)		Measurement: <u></u>		
Temperature	e of dry	Temperatures >70°F may indicate cooling water discharges depending on the season		
weather discharge		Measurement: 71.6 °F		
*Pro	ceed to Sec	tion 6 in accordance with the Guidance Document recommendations.*		
SECTION 6: DRY	WEATHER	FLOW ANALYSIS - WATER QUALITY		
* Based on th	e potential	discharge types determined in the 'Physical Observation' and 'Field Monitoring'		
parameters a	re recomme	<u>ist be conducted</u> using the appropriate subset of parameters below. The following ended by the EPA for specific types of discharges as noted in the table below. For		
more inform	ation, refer	to Chapter 12 of the EPA's Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination guidance		

document (https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/idde manualwithappendices.pdf).

Indicate the location of your measurements (e.g. outfall, manhole number, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_Outfall

Parameter	Potential Discharge Type (EPA Guidance)	Discharge Measurement
Ammonia	Sewage, washwater	ND-NOT DETECTED mg/L
Potassium	Sewage, industrial or commercial liquid waste	4.42 mg/L
Boron	>0.35 mg/L likely indicates sewage or washwater	mg/L
Chlorine	Industrial or commercial liquid waste	mg/L
Conductivity	Sewage, washwater, and industrial or commercial liquid waste	S/m
E. coli	>12,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 mL
(FW & PL waters)**		
Enterococci	>5,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 mL
(SC & SE1 waters)**		
Fecal Coliform	Sewage	Count/100 mL
(SE2 & SE3 waters)**		
Fluoride	Distinguishes potable water from natural or irrigation water	<0.10 mg/L
pH of Dry Weather Discharge	Washwater	SU
surface waterbody where the Coastal, SE=Saline Estuary. M (https://njdep.maps.arcgis.c	SC, SE 1, SE2, and SE3 refer to the surface water quality class e outfall discharges, as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:9B. FW=Freshwa Map coverage of these classifications is available on NJ-GeoV om/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=02251e521d97454a ce Water Quality Classification.'	ater, PL=Pinelands, SC=Saline Veb
SECTION 7: ILLICIT DISCHA	ARGE INVESTIGATION	
*The investigation is not c	omplete until the source of the dry weather flow is foun eliminated.*	d, and any illicit discharge is
	from the investigation, including the results in Sections	-
weather flow from an illici	t connection?	NVESTIGATION IS ONGOING
•	en completed, what was the source of the dry weather eather flow is natural or irrigation water, no evidenc	

Describe the investigation, including the methods that were/will be used to identify the suspected source of the illegal discharge, or conclude there was no illicit discharge, along with the timeline of the steps of the investigation. Attach additional pages if necessary.

Surfactants were tested on 8/15/2024, potassium was tested on 8/30.2024, ammonia was tested on 8/28/2024, and fluoride were tested 8/25/2024. None of these parameters were indicative of illicit discharge sources and the temperature of the water is within a reasonable range for the time of year that sampling was conducted.

#### **SECTION 8: ILLICIT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION**

If it was an illicit discharge, has the source been eliminated?

Describe the plan of action that was/will be followed to eliminate the illicit connection. This plan should detail who is/was responsible for the discharge, what methods were/will be used to fix it, how long it took/will take, and how removal was/will be confirmed and rechecked: \_\_\_\_\_\_

## **SECTION 9: INSPECTOR INFORMATION**

Inspector's Name: PAYAL KHATRI

Title: PROGRAM ASSOCIATE

Affiliation: RCE WATER RESOURCES PROGRAM

ayal Khatri Signature:

Date: 9/18/2024

🗆 YES 🛛 NO



Outfall ID: PS024 (8/22/2023)

If a dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge is observed, this form shall be used to document the illicit discharge investigation in accordance with the current MS4 NJPDES Permit. This completed form shall be uploaded with the permittee's Annual Report and Certification and be kept with the permittee's SPPP as per the recordkeeping requirements of the permit. Initial illicit connection inspections must be performed during dry weather, which is at least 72 hours after the end of the previous precipitation or snowmelt event.

It is required to attach photos of the investigation to this form.

Illicit discharges must be reported immediately to the NJDEP Hotline at 1-877-WARNDEP (1-877-927-6337).

#### **SECTION 1: PERMITTEE INFORMATION**

MS4 Permittee: Hamilton Township

NJPDES #: NJG0 150258

## SECTION 2: OUTFALL SUMMARY INFORMATION

\*If this outfall is newly identified, be sure to add it to your electronic outfall pipe map.\*

\_\_\_\_\_ County: <sup>Mercer</sup>

Outfall ID: PS024 (previously B0411) Outfall Location Description: <u>305 George Dye Road</u>

Municipality: Hamilton Township

Receiving Waterbody: Pond Run

Describe the type of conveyance(s) that delivers the stormwater to the receiving waterbody (concrete or corrugated pipe, concrete channel, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_

32" diameter concrete pipe

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water is from an end	<b>closed pipe</b> , is <sup>.</sup>	the end of the pipe	e fully or
partially submerged?	NEVER		□ ALWAYS*

\*If 'Sometimes' or 'Always,' describe submerged condition at time of inspection:

N/A

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water <b>is not from an enclosed pipe</b> , what is the approximate	
distance between the end of the last enclosed stormwater conveyance pipe to the receiving waterbody	
(ft.): <u>N/A</u>	

Do any other NJPDES permittees discharge through this MS4 outfall?	□ YES*	🔳 NO	

*If 'YES', list Permittee Name(s)	, NJPDES #(s),	and Location of	Connection:
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N/A

Date of current inspection: 08 / 14 / 2024

Latest precipitation/snowmelt event:  $\frac{08}{2024}$  /  $\frac{2024}{2024}$  Amount of Precipitation (in.):  $\frac{0.19}{2024}$ 

Date dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge was first discovered: 06 / 10 / 24

List the date(s) of previous inspection(s) and describe the actions taken, if applicable:

.06/10/2024: dry weather flow observed, added to list for further sampling.

## **SECTION 4: PHYSICAL OBSERVATIONS**

If the outfall is either partially or fully submerged, dry weather flow observations must be made at the next upstream point (e.g. manhole) above the influence of the receiving surface waterbody.

*If applicable:* Manhole ID: <u>N/A</u> Approximate distance upstream from outfall (ft.): <u>N/A</u>

The permittee shall use the table below to describe 1) the observed dry weather flow and/or 2) when there are indications of intermittent illicit discharges present.

(Potential illicit discharge sources are listed in parentheses.)	

Odor	None
	Sewage (stale/septic sanitary wastewater)
	Petroleum/Gas (petroleum refineries, vehicle maintenance facilities, petroleum
	product storage)
	□ Rancid/Sour (food preparation facilities, e.g. restaurants, hotels, etc.)
	Sulfide (industries discharging sulfide compounds or organics, e.g. meat packers, canneries, dairies, etc.)
	□ Other:
Color	🖬 Clear
	<ul> <li>Brown (meat packers, printing plants, metal works, concrete or stone operations, fertilizer facilities, and petroleum refining facilities)</li> </ul>
	Gray (dairies, sewage)
	Yellow (chemical plants, textile and tanning plants)
	Red (meat packers)
	□ Other:
Turbidity	🖬 Clear
	$\Box$ Cloudy (sanitary wastewater, concrete or stone operations, fertilizer facilities, and
	automotive dealers)
	Opaque (food processors, lumber mills, metal works, pigment plants)
Floatable	Floatables of industrial origin may include animal fats, spoiled foods, solvents, sawdust,
Matter (Does	foams, packing materials, or fuel. Floatables in sanitary wastewater include fecal matter,
not include	toilet paper, sanitary napkins, and condoms.
litter)	None
	Sewage (toilet paper, etc.)
	Petroleum (oil sheen)
	□ Other:

Deposits and	Coatings, residues or fragments of material may be indicators of a potential intermittent				
Stains within	non-storn	non-stormwater discharge			
outfall	🗆 None	□ None			
	🛛 🗆 Grayish	Grayish-Black (leather tanneries)			
	U White	crystalline powder (Nitrogenous fertilizers)			
	🔳 Excessi	ve sediments (construction sites)			
		sidues (petroleum refineries, storage facilities, vehicle service areas)			
	Other:				
Vegetation	As compa □ Norma	red to surrounding Riparian bank and/or stream vegetation			
		ve growth and/or algal presence (Food processing plants)			
		ed Growth (Industrial operation effluent, CAFOs)			
of the water of vegetation surr	*If the Physical Observations have been conducted and it was determined there was no odor, no discoloration of the water or no deposits and stains left on the outfall, turbidity was clear, no floatable matter, and the vegetation surrounding outfall appears normal, then the dry weather discharge is likely from a groundwater source, but the "Field Monitoring" section below must still be completed for verification.				
Prior to cond	uctina the a	analyses in Sections 5 & 6, the source may be traced back upstream in the storm			
	-	e location by various methods, such as opening manholes, using a camera and/or			
	-	performing dye tests or smoke tests.*			
SECTION 5: FIEL	D MONITO	RING			
*Field c	alibrate ins	truments in accordance with manufacturer's instructions prior to testing. $st$			
Estimated Dry Flow Ra		The Tier A guidance document recommends taking the estimate flow rate during the physical observations. 1.9 GPM			
Deterge	nts	Potential discharge types include sewage, washwater, industrial or commercial liquid			
_		waste			
Examples include and methylene l	blue active	Measurement: <u>M-NOT DETECTED</u> mg/L			
		Temperatures >70°F may indicate cooling water discharges depending on the season	-		
Temperature of dry		Measurement: <sup>72.6</sup> °F			
weather discharge Measurement: <u>72.6</u> °F					
*Pro	oceed to Sea	ction 6 in accordance with the Guidance Document recommendations.*			
SECTION 6: DRY	WEATHER	FLOW ANALYSIS - WATER QUALITY			
* Based on th	ne potential	discharge types determined in the 'Physical Observation' and 'Field Monitoring'			
sections, <u>furthe</u>	r testing mu	<u>ust be conducted</u> using the appropriate subset of parameters below. The following ended by the EPA for specific types of discharges as noted in the table below. For	1		
more inform	ation, refer	to Chapter 12 of the EPA's Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination guidance			

document (https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/idde manualwithappendices.pdf).

Indicate the location of your measurements (e.g. outfall, manhole number, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_\_Outfall

Parameter	Potential Discharge Type (EPA Guidance)	Discharge Measurement
Ammonia	Sewage, washwater	ND-NOT DETECTED mg/L
Potassium	Sewage, industrial or commercial liquid waste	4.14 mg/l
Boron	>0.35 mg/L likely indicates sewage or washwater	mg/l
Chlorine	Industrial or commercial liquid waste	mg/L
Conductivity	Sewage, washwater, and industrial or commercial liquid waste	S/m
E. coli	>12,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 mL
(FW & PL waters)**		
Enterococci	>5,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 mL
(SC & SE1 waters)**		
Fecal Coliform	Sewage	Count/100 mL
(SE2 & SE3 waters)**		
Fluoride	Distinguishes potable water from natural or irrigation water	<0.10 mg/L
pH of Dry Weather Discharge	Washwater	SU
surface waterbody where th Coastal, SE=Saline Estuary. I ( <u>https://njdep.maps.arcgis.c</u>	SC, SE 1, SE2, and SE3 refer to the surface water quality class e outfall discharges, as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:9B. FW=Freshwa Map coverage of these classifications is available on NJ-GeoW om/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=02251e521d97454a ce Water Quality Classification.'	ater, PL=Pinelands, SC=Saline Veb
SECTION 7: ILLICIT DISCH	ARGE INVESTIGATION	
*The investigation is not a	omplete until the source of the dry weather flow is foun eliminated.*	d, and any illicit discharge is
	from the investigation, including the results in Sections	-
weather flow from an illici	t connection?	NVESTIGATION IS ONGOING
-	en completed, what was the source of the dry weather eather flow is natural or irrigation water, no evidenc	

Describe the investigation, including the methods that were/will be used to identify the suspected source of the illegal discharge, or conclude there was no illicit discharge, along with the timeline of the steps of the investigation. Attach additional pages if necessary.

Surfactants were tested on 8/15/2024, potassium was tested on 8/30.2024, ammonia was tested on 8/28/2024, and fluoride were tested 8/25/2024. None of these parameters were indicative of illicit discharge sources and the temperature of the water is within a reasonable range for the time of year that sampling was conducted.

#### SECTION 8: ILLICIT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION

If it was an illicit discharge, has the source been eliminated?

Describe the plan of action that was/will be followed to eliminate the illicit connection. This plan should detail who is/was responsible for the discharge, what methods were/will be used to fix it, how long it took/will take, and how removal was/will be confirmed and rechecked: \_\_\_\_\_\_

## **SECTION 9: INSPECTOR INFORMATION**

Inspector's Name: PAYAL KHATRI

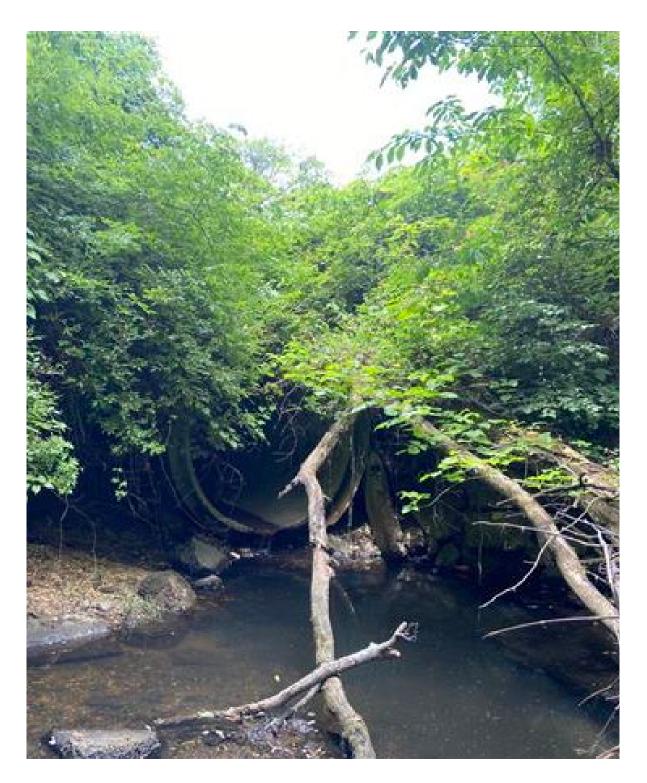
Title: PROGRAM ASSOCIATE

Affiliation: RCE WATER RESOURCES PROGRAM

ayal Khatri Signature:

Date: 9/18/2024

□ YES □ NO



Outfall ID: PS025 (6/10/2024)

If a dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge is observed, this form shall be used to document the illicit discharge investigation in accordance with the current MS4 NJPDES Permit. This completed form shall be uploaded with the permittee's Annual Report and Certification and be kept with the permittee's SPPP as per the recordkeeping requirements of the permit. Initial illicit connection inspections must be performed during dry weather, which is at least 72 hours after the end of the previous precipitation or snowmelt event.

It is required to attach photos of the investigation to this form.

Illicit discharges must be reported immediately to the NJDEP Hotline at 1-877-WARNDEP (1-877-927-6337).

#### **SECTION 1: PERMITTEE INFORMATION**

MS4 Permittee: <u>Hamilton Township</u>

NJPDES #: NJG0\_150258

#### SECTION 2: OUTFALL SUMMARY INFORMATION

\*If this outfall is newly identified, be sure to add it to your electronic outfall pipe map.\*

\_\_\_\_\_ County: <sup>Mercer</sup>

Outfall ID: PS025 (previously B0407) Outfall Location Description: 80 Carl Sandburg Drive

Municipality: Hamilton Township

Receiving Waterbody: Pond Run

Describe the type of conveyance(s) that delivers the stormwater to the receiving waterbody (concrete or corrugated pipe, concrete channel, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_\_

76" diameter concrete pipe

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water is from an en	<b>closed pipe</b> , is t	the end of the pipe	e fully or
partially submerged?	NEVER		□ ALWAYS*

\*If 'Sometimes' or 'Always,' describe submerged condition at time of inspection:

N/A

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water <b>is not from an enclosed pipe</b> , what is the approximate
distance between the end of the last enclosed stormwater conveyance pipe to the receiving waterbody
(ft.): <u>N/A</u>

Do any other NJPDES permittees discharge through this MS4 outfall?	□ YES*	🔳 NO	

*If 'YES', list Permittee Name(s)	, NJPDES #(s),	and Location of	Connection:
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N/A

Date of current inspection: 08 / 14 / 2024

Latest precipitation/snowmelt event:  $\frac{08}{2024}$  /  $\frac{09}{2024}$  Amount of Precipitation (in.):  $\frac{0.19}{2024}$ 

Date dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge was first discovered: 06 / 10 / 24

List the date(s) of previous inspection(s) and describe the actions taken, if applicable: \_\_\_\_\_

6/10/2024: Suspicious properties identified, added to list for sampling.

8/13/2015

# SECTION 4: PHYSICAL OBSERVATIONS

If the outfall is either partially or fully submerged, dry weather flow observations must be made at the next upstream point (e.g. manhole) above the influence of the receiving surface waterbody.

*If applicable:* Manhole ID: <u>N/A</u> Approximate distance upstream from outfall (ft.): <u>N/A</u>

The permittee shall use the table below to describe 1) the observed dry weather flow and/or 2) when there are indications of intermittent illicit discharges present.

(Potential illicit discharge sources are listed in parentheses.)				
Odor	None			
000	Sewage (stale/septic sanitary wastewater)			
	Petroleum/Gas (petroleum refineries, vehicle maintenance facilities, petroleum			
	product storage)			
	□ Rancid/Sour (food preparation facilities, e.g. restaurants, hotels, etc.)			
	□ Sulfide (industries discharging sulfide compounds or organics, e.g. meat packers,			
	canneries, dairies, etc.)			
	Other:			
Color	Clear			
	□ Brown (meat packers, printing plants, metal works, concrete or stone operations,			
	fertilizer facilities, and petroleum refining facilities)			
	Gray (dairies, sewage)			
	Yellow (chemical plants, textile and tanning plants)			
	Red (meat packers)			
	Other:			
Turbidity	Clear			
-	$\Box$ Cloudy (sanitary wastewater, concrete or stone operations, fertilizer facilities, and			
	automotive dealers)			
	Opaque (food processors, lumber mills, metal works, pigment plants)			
Floatable	Floatables of industrial origin may include animal fats, spoiled foods, solvents, sawdust,			
Matter (Does	foams, packing materials, or fuel. Floatables in sanitary wastewater include fecal matter,			
not include	toilet paper, sanitary napkins, and condoms.			
litter)				
	Sewage (toilet paper, etc.)			
	Petroleum (oil sheen)			
	□ Other:			

Deposits and	Coatings, residues or fragments of material may be indicators of a potential intermittent				
Stains within	non-storm	non-stormwater discharge			
outfall	🗆 None	□ None			
	🛛 🗆 Grayish	Grayish-Black (leather tanneries)			
	🛛 White 🛛	crystalline powder (Nitrogenous fertilizers)			
	🗆 Excessi	ve sediments (construction sites)			
	Oily re	sidues (petroleum refineries, storage facilities, vehicle service areas)			
	Other:				
Vegetation	As compa	red to surrounding Riparian bank and/or stream vegetation			
	🗆 Norma				
	🗆 Excessi	ve growth and/or algal presence (Food processing plants)			
	🗆 Inhibite	ed Growth (Industrial operation effluent, CAFOs)			
of the water of vegetation surr	*If the Physical Observations have been conducted and it was determined there was no odor, no discoloration of the water or no deposits and stains left on the outfall, turbidity was clear, no floatable matter, and the vegetation surrounding outfall appears normal, then the dry weather discharge is likely from a groundwater source, but the "Field Monitoring" section below must still be completed for verification.				
Prior to cond	lucting the a	analyses in Sections 5 & 6, the source may be traced back upstream in the storm			
	-	e location by various methods, such as opening manholes, using a camera and/or			
		performing dye tests or smoke tests.*			
<b>SECTION 5: FIEL</b>	D MONITO	RING			
*Field c	alibrate ins	truments in accordance with manufacturer's instructions prior to testing. *			
Estimated Dry Flow Ra		The Tier A guidance document recommends taking the estimate flow rate during the physical observations. NO FLOW GPM			
Deterge	ents	Potential discharge types include sewage, washwater, industrial or commercial liquid			
Examples include		waste			
and methylene		Maaauraantu mall			
substances	(MBAS)	Measurement: mg/L			
Temperatur	e of dry	Temperatures >70°F may indicate cooling water discharges depending on the season			
weather dis	scharge	Measurement: <u>N/A</u> °F			
*Proceed to Section 6 in accordance with the Guidance Document recommendations.*					
SECTION 6: DRY	WEATHER	FLOW ANALYSIS - WATER QUALITY			
* Based on th	ne potential	discharge types determined in the 'Physical Observation' and 'Field Monitoring'			
sections, <u>further testing must be conducted</u> using the appropriate subset of parameters below. The following					
-		ended by the EPA for specific types of discharges as noted in the table below. For			
more inform	nation, refer	to Chapter 12 of the EPA's Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination guidance			

*document* (<u>https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/idde\_manualwithappendices.pdf</u>).

Parameter	Potential Discharge Type (EPA Guidance)	Discharge Measurement	
Ammonia	Sewage, washwater	mg/L	
Potassium	Sewage, industrial or commercial liquid waste	mg/L	
Boron	>0.35 mg/L likely indicates sewage or washwater	mg/L	
Chlorine	Industrial or commercial liquid waste	mg/L	
Conductivity	Sewage, washwater, and industrial or commercial liquid waste	S/m	
E. coli	>12,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 mL	
(FW & PL waters)**			
Enterococci	>5,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 mL	
(SC & SE1 waters)**			
Fecal Coliform	Sewage	Count/100 mL	
(SE2 & SE3 waters)**			
Fluoride	Distinguishes potable water from natural or irrigation water	mg/L	
pH of Dry Weather Discharge	Washwater	SU	
**The abbreviations FW, PL, SC, SE 1, SE2, and SE3 refer to the surface water quality classification of the receiving surface waterbody where the outfall discharges, as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:9B. FW=Freshwater, PL=Pinelands, SC=Saline Coastal, SE=Saline Estuary. Map coverage of these classifications is available on NJ-GeoWeb ( <u>https://njdep.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=02251e521d97454aabadfd8cf168e44d</u> ) using the layer under 'Water' of 'Surface Water Quality Classification.'			
SECTION 7: ILLICIT DISCHARGE INVESTIGATION			
*The investigation is not complete until the source of the dry weather flow is found, and any illicit discharge is eliminated.*			
Based on the latest results from the investigation, including the results in Sections 4, 5 and 6, is/was this dry			
weather flow from an illicit connection?			
If the investigation has been completed, what was the source of the dry weather flow or illicit connection? N/A			

Describe the investigation, including the methods that were/will be used to identify the suspected source of
the illegal discharge, or conclude there was no illicit discharge, along with the timeline of the steps of the
investigation. Attach additional pages if necessary.

No flow observed upon re-inspection. Observations from the original inspection were determined to not be a concern for an illicit connection.

### SECTION 8: ILLICIT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION

If it was an illicit discharge, has the source been eliminated?

Describe the plan of action that was/will be followed to eliminate the illicit connection. This plan should detail who is/was responsible for the discharge, what methods were/will be used to fix it, how long it took/will take, and how removal was/will be confirmed and rechecked: \_\_\_\_\_\_

## **SECTION 9: INSPECTOR INFORMATION**

Inspector's Name: PAYAL KHATRI

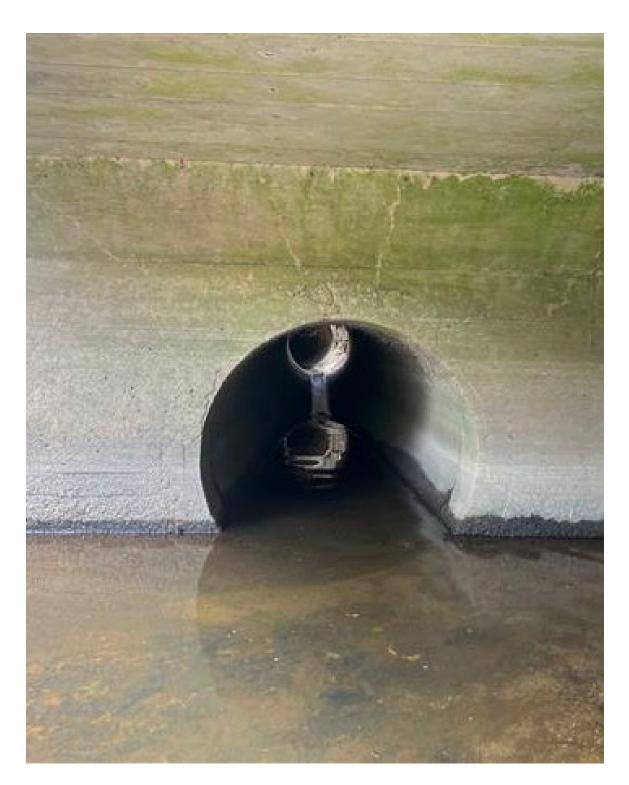
Title: PROGRAM ASSOCIATE

Affiliation: RCE WATER RESOURCES PROGRAM

Signature: <u>Payal Khatri</u>

Date: 9/18/2024

□ YES □ NO



Outfall ID: PS029 (6/10/2024)

<b>Illicit Connection</b>	Inspection	<b>Report Form</b>
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If a dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge is observed, this form shall be used to document the illicit discharge investigation in accordance with the current MS4 NJPDES Permit. This completed form shall be uploaded with the permittee's Annual Report and Certification and be kept with the permittee's SPPP as per the recordkeeping requirements of the permit. Initial illicit connection inspections must be performed during dry weather, which is at least 72 hours after the end of the previous precipitation or snowmelt event.

It is required to attach photos of the investigation to this form.

Illicit discharges must be reported immediately to the NJDEP Hotline at 1-877-WARNDEP (1-877-927-6337).

#### **SECTION 1: PERMITTEE INFORMATION**

MS4 Permittee: <u>Hamilton Township</u>

NJPDES #: NJG0\_150258

#### SECTION 2: OUTFALL SUMMARY INFORMATION

\*If this outfall is newly identified, be sure to add it to your electronic outfall pipe map.\*

\_\_\_\_\_ County: <sup>Mercer</sup>

Outfall ID: PS029 (previously B0401) Outfall Location Description: 1069 Estates Boulevard

Municipality: Hamilton Township

Receiving Waterbody: Pond Run

Describe the type of conveyance(s) that delivers the stormwater to the receiving waterbody (concrete or corrugated pipe, concrete channel, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_\_

40" diameter concrete pipe

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water is from an	<b>n enclosed pipe</b> , is the end	d of the pipe	e fully or
partially submerged?	🗆 NEVER 🛛 SO	METIMES*	ALWAYS*

\*If 'Sometimes' or 'Always,' describe submerged condition at time of inspection:

Partially submerged in standing water

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water **is not from an enclosed pipe**, what is the approximate distance between the end of the last enclosed stormwater conveyance pipe to the receiving waterbody (ft.): <u>N/A</u>\_\_\_\_\_

Do any other NJPDES permittees discharge through this MS4 outfall?	□ YES*	NO	
*If 'YES', list Permittee Name(s), NJPDES #(s), and Location of Connection:			

N/A

Date of current inspection:  $\frac{08}{14} / \frac{14}{2024}$ 

Latest precipitation/snowmelt event:  $\frac{08}{2024}$  /  $\frac{09}{2024}$  Amount of Precipitation (in.):  $\frac{0.19}{2024}$ 

Date dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge was first discovered: <u>06</u>/<u>10</u>/<u>24</u>

List the date(s) of previous inspection(s) and describe the actions taken, if applicable:

6/10/2024: Suspicious properties identified, added to list for sampling.

8/13/2015

# SECTION 4: PHYSICAL OBSERVATIONS

 $\Box$  Other:

If the outfall is either partially or fully submerged, dry weather flow observations must be made at the next upstream point (e.g. manhole) above the influence of the receiving surface waterbody.

*If applicable:* Manhole ID: <u>N/A</u> Approximate distance upstream from outfall (ft.): <u>N/A</u>

The permittee shall use the table below to describe 1) the observed dry weather flow and/or 2) when there are indications of intermittent illicit discharges present.

(Potential illicit discharge sources are listed in parentheses.)

Odor	None
	Sewage (stale/septic sanitary wastewater)
	Petroleum/Gas (petroleum refineries, vehicle maintenance facilities, petroleum
	product storage)
	□ Rancid/Sour (food preparation facilities, e.g. restaurants, hotels, etc.)
	Sulfide (industries discharging sulfide compounds or organics, e.g. meat packers, canneries, dairies, etc.)
	□ Other:
Color	Clear
	<ul> <li>Brown (meat packers, printing plants, metal works, concrete or stone operations, fertilizer facilities, and petroleum refining facilities)</li> </ul>
	Gray (dairies, sewage)
	Yellow (chemical plants, textile and tanning plants)
	Red (meat packers)
	□ Other:
Turbidity	E Clear
·	$\Box$ Cloudy (sanitary wastewater, concrete or stone operations, fertilizer facilities, and
	automotive dealers)
	Opaque (food processors, lumber mills, metal works, pigment plants)
Floatable	Floatables of industrial origin may include animal fats, spoiled foods, solvents, sawdust,
Matter (Does	foams, packing materials, or fuel. Floatables in sanitary wastewater include fecal matter
not include	toilet paper, sanitary napkins, and condoms.
litter)	
	Sewage (toilet paper, etc.)
	□ Suds
	Petroleum (oil sheen)

Deposits and	Coatings,	residues or fragments of material may be indicators of a potential intermittent
Stains within	non-storm	nwater discharge
outfall	🔳 None	
	🛛 🗆 Grayish	n-Black (leather tanneries)
	🛛 🗆 White d	crystalline powder (Nitrogenous fertilizers)
	🗆 🗆 Excessi	ve sediments (construction sites)
	Oily re	sidues (petroleum refineries, storage facilities, vehicle service areas)
	Other:	
Vegetation	As compa	red to surrounding Riparian bank and/or stream vegetation
	🔳 Norma	1
	Excessi	ve growth and/or algal presence (Food processing plants)
	🗆 Inhibite	ed Growth (Industrial operation effluent, CAFOs)
*If the Physical Observations have been conducted and it was determined there was no odor, no discoloration of the water or no deposits and stains left on the outfall, turbidity was clear, no floatable matter, and the vegetation surrounding outfall appears normal, then the dry weather discharge is likely from a groundwater source, but the "Field Monitoring" section below must still be completed for verification.		
	-	analyses in Sections 5 & 6, the source may be traced back upstream in the storm e location by various methods, such as opening manholes, using a camera and/or
Sewer to a mo		performing dye tests or smoke tests.*
SECTION 5: FIEL	D MONITO	
*Field c	alibrate ins	truments in accordance with manufacturer's instructions prior to testing. $st$
Estimated Dry Flow Ra		The Tier A guidance document recommends taking the estimate flow rate during the physical observations.
Detergents		Potential discharge types include sewage, washwater, industrial or commercial liquid
Examples include surfactants		waste
and methylene blue active substances (MBAS)		Measurement: MD-NOT DETECTED mg/L
Temperature of dry weather discharge		Temperatures >70°F may indicate cooling water discharges depending on the season
		Measurement: <u>73.4</u> °F
*Pro	<mark>oceed to Sec</mark>	ction 6 in accordance with the Guidance Document recommendations.*
SECTION 6: DRY	WEATHER	FLOW ANALYSIS - WATER QUALITY
* Based on th	ne potential	discharge types determined in the 'Physical Observation' and 'Field Monitoring'
	-	<i>ust be conducted</i> using the appropriate subset of parameters below. The following

parameters are recommended by the EPA for specific types of discharges as noted in the table below. For more information, refer to Chapter 12 of the EPA's Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination guidance document (<u>https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/idde\_manualwithappendices.pdf</u>).

Indicate the location of your measurements (e.g. outfall, manhole number, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_Outfall

Parameter	Potential Discharge Type (EPA Guidance)	Discharge Measurement
Ammonia	Sewage, washwater	ND-NOT DETECTED mg/L
Potassium	Sewage, industrial or commercial liquid waste	4.08 mg/L
Boron	>0.35 mg/L likely indicates sewage or washwater	mg/L
Chlorine	Industrial or commercial liquid waste	mg/L
Conductivity	Sewage, washwater, and industrial or commercial liquid waste	S/m
E. coli	>12,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 mL
(FW & PL waters)**		
Enterococci	>5,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 mL
(SC & SE1 waters)**		
Fecal Coliform	Sewage	Count/100 mL
(SE2 & SE3 waters)**		
Fluoride	Distinguishes potable water from natural or irrigation water	<0.10 mg/L
pH of Dry Weather Discharge	Washwater	SU
surface waterbody where the Coastal, SE=Saline Estuary. M (https://njdep.maps.arcgis.c	SC, SE 1, SE2, and SE3 refer to the surface water quality class e outfall discharges, as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:9B. FW=Freshwa Map coverage of these classifications is available on NJ-GeoW om/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=02251e521d97454a ce Water Quality Classification.'	ater, PL=Pinelands, SC=Saline Veb
SECTION 7: ILLICIT DISCHA	ARGE INVESTIGATION	
*The investigation is not c	omplete until the source of the dry weather flow is foun eliminated.*	d, and any illicit discharge is
	from the investigation, including the results in Sections	-
weather flow from an illici	t connection?	NVESTIGATION IS ONGOING
U	en completed, what was the source of the dry weather eather flow is natural or irrigation water, no evidenc	

Describe the investigation, including the methods that were/will be used to identify the suspected source of the illegal discharge, or conclude there was no illicit discharge, along with the timeline of the steps of the investigation. Attach additional pages if necessary.

Surfactants were tested on 8/15/2024, potassium was tested on 8/30.2024, ammonia was tested on 8/28/2024, and fluoride were tested 8/25/2024. None of these parameters were indicative of illicit discharge sources and the temperature of the water is within a reasonable range for the time of year that sampling was conducted.

#### SECTION 8: ILLICIT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION

If it was an illicit discharge, has the source been eliminated?

Describe the plan of action that was/will be followed to eliminate the illicit connection. This plan should detail who is/was responsible for the discharge, what methods were/will be used to fix it, how long it took/will take, and how removal was/will be confirmed and rechecked: \_\_\_\_\_\_

## **SECTION 9: INSPECTOR INFORMATION**

Inspector's Name: PAYAL KHATRI

Title: PROGRAM ASSOCIATE

Affiliation: RCE WATER RESOURCES PROGRAM

Signature: <u>Payal Khatri</u>

Date: 9/18/2024

 $\Box$  YES  $\Box$  NO



Outfall ID: PS044 (6/10/2024)

	<b>Illicit Connection</b>	Inspection	<b>Report Form</b>
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If a dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge is observed, this form shall be used to document the illicit discharge investigation in accordance with the current MS4 NJPDES Permit. This completed form shall be uploaded with the permittee's Annual Report and Certification and be kept with the permittee's SPPP as per the recordkeeping requirements of the permit. Initial illicit connection inspections must be performed during dry weather, which is at least 72 hours after the end of the previous precipitation or snowmelt event.

It is required to attach photos of the investigation to this form.

Illicit discharges must be reported immediately to the NJDEP Hotline at 1-877-WARNDEP (1-877-927-6337).

#### **SECTION 1: PERMITTEE INFORMATION**

MS4 Permittee: <u>Hamilton Township</u>

NJPDES #: NJG0 150258

### SECTION 2: OUTFALL SUMMARY INFORMATION

\*If this outfall is newly identified, be sure to add it to your electronic outfall pipe map.\*

\_\_\_\_\_ County:\_<sup>Mercer</sup>

Outfall ID: PS044 (previously C0406) Outfall Location Description: 1766 Yardville Hamilton Square Road

Municipality: Hamilton Township

Receiving Waterbody: Pond Run

Describe the type of conveyance(s) that delivers the stormwater to the receiving waterbody (concrete or corrugated pipe, concrete channel, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_

36" diameter concrete pipe

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water is from an en	<b>nclosed pipe</b> , is t	the end of the pipe	e fully or
partially submerged?	NEVER		□ ALWAYS*

\*If 'Sometimes' or 'Always,' describe submerged condition at time of inspection:

N/A

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water <b>is not from an enclosed pipe</b> , what is the approximate	
distance between the end of the last enclosed stormwater conveyance pipe to the receiving waterbody	
(ft.): <u>N/A</u>	

Do any other NJPDES permittees discharge through this MS4 outfall?	□ YES*	NO	

*If 'YES',	, list Permittee	Name(s),	NJPDES #(s),	and Locatio	n of Connection:

N/A

Date of current inspection:  $\frac{08}{14} / \frac{14}{2024}$ 

Latest precipitation/snowmelt event:  $\frac{08}{2024}$  /  $\frac{09}{2024}$  Amount of Precipitation (in.):  $\frac{0.19}{2024}$ 

Date dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge was first discovered: 06 / 10/24

List the date(s) of previous inspection(s) and describe the actions taken, if applicable:

.6/10/2024: dry weather flow observed, added to list for further sampling.

8/6/2015

# SECTION 4: PHYSICAL OBSERVATIONS

 $\Box$  Other:

If the outfall is either partially or fully submerged, dry weather flow observations must be made at the next upstream point (e.g. manhole) above the influence of the receiving surface waterbody.

*If applicable:* Manhole ID: <u>N/A</u> Approximate distance upstream from outfall (ft.): <u>N/A</u>

The permittee shall use the table below to describe 1) the observed dry weather flow and/or 2) when there are indications of intermittent illicit discharges present.

	(Potential illicit discharge sources are listed in parentheses.)
Odor	None
	Sewage (stale/septic sanitary wastewater)
	Detroloum/Cas (notroloum refineries, vehicle maintenance facilities, notroloum)

	Petroleum/Gas (petroleum refineries, vehicle maintenance facilities, petroleum product storage)
	Rancid/Sour (food preparation facilities, e.g. restaurants, hotels, etc.)
	Sulfide (industries discharging sulfide compounds or organics, e.g. meat packers, canneries, dairies, etc.)
	□ Other:
Color	Clear
	<ul> <li>Brown (meat packers, printing plants, metal works, concrete or stone operations, fertilizer facilities, and petroleum refining facilities)</li> </ul>
	Gray (dairies, sewage)
	Yellow (chemical plants, textile and tanning plants)
	Red (meat packers)
	□ Other:
Turbidity	Clear
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	□ Cloudy (sanitary wastewater, concrete or stone operations, fertilizer facilities, and
	automotive dealers)
	Opaque (food processors, lumber mills, metal works, pigment plants)
Floatable Matter (Does not include	Floatables of industrial origin may include animal fats, spoiled foods, solvents, sawdust, foams, packing materials, or fuel. Floatables in sanitary wastewater include fecal matter, toilet paper, sanitary napkins, and condoms.
litter)	None
incery	Sewage (toilet paper, etc.)
	□ Suds
	Petroleum (oil sheen)

Deposits and	Coatings,	residues or fragments of material may be indicators of a potential intermittent	
Stains within	non-stormwater discharge		
outfall	None		
	🗆 Grayish	n-Black (leather tanneries)	
	U White d	crystalline powder (Nitrogenous fertilizers)	
	Excessive sediments (construction sites)		
	□ Oily residues (petroleum refineries, storage facilities, vehicle service areas)		
	Other:		
Vegetation	As compared to surrounding Riparian bank and/or stream vegetation		
	🔳 Normal		
	Excessiv	ve growth and/or algal presence (Food processing plants)	
	🗆 Inhibite	ed Growth (Industrial operation effluent, CAFOs)	
*If the Physical Observations have been conducted and it was determined there was no odor, no discoloration of the water or no deposits and stains left on the outfall, turbidity was clear, no floatable matter, and the vegetation surrounding outfall appears normal, then the dry weather discharge is likely from a groundwater source, but <u>the "Field Monitoring" section below must still be completed for verification</u> .			
Prior to conducting the analyses in Sections 5 & 6, the source may be traced back upstream in the storm sewer to a more definitive location by various methods, such as opening manholes, using a camera and/or performing dye tests or smoke tests.*			
SECTION 5: FIELD MONITORING			
*Field calibrate instruments in accordance with manufacturer's instructions prior to testing.*			
Estimated Dry Weather Flow Rate		The Tier A guidance document recommends taking the estimate flow rate during the physical observations. 0.5 GPM	
Detergents		Potential discharge types include sewage, washwater, industrial or commercial liquid	
Examples include surfactants		waste	
and methylene blue active substances (MBAS)		Measurement: <u></u>	
Temperature of dry		Temperatures >70°F may indicate cooling water discharges depending on the season	
weather dis	charge	Measurement: <u>68.6</u> °F	
*Proceed to Section 6 in accordance with the Guidance Document recommendations. *			
SECTION 6: DRY WEATHER FLOW ANALYSIS - WATER QUALITY			
* Based on the potential discharge types determined in the 'Physical Observation' and 'Field Monitoring'			
sections, <u>further testing must be conducted</u> using the appropriate subset of parameters below. The following parameters are recommended by the EPA for specific types of discharges as noted in the table below. For more information, refer to Chapter 12 of the EPA's Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination guidance			

document (https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/idde\_manualwithappendices.pdf).

Indicate the location of your measurements (e.g. outfall, manhole number, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_\_Outfall

Potential Discharge Type (EPA Guidance)	Discharge Measurement			
Sewage, washwater	ND-NOT DETECTED mg/L			
Sewage, industrial or commercial liquid waste	4.18 mg/L			
>0.35 mg/L likely indicates sewage or washwater	mg/L			
Industrial or commercial liquid waste	mg/L			
Sewage, washwater, and industrial or commercial liquid waste	S/m			
>12,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 mL			
>5,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 mL			
Sewage	Count/100 mL			
Distinguishes potable water from natural or irrigation water	0.17 mg/L			
Washwater	SU			
**The abbreviations FW, PL, SC, SE 1, SE2, and SE3 refer to the surface water quality classification of the receiving surface waterbody where the outfall discharges, as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:9B. FW=Freshwater, PL=Pinelands, SC=Saline Coastal, SE=Saline Estuary. Map coverage of these classifications is available on NJ-GeoWeb (https://nidep.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=02251e521d97454aabadfd8cf168e44d) using the layer under 'Water' of 'Surface Water Quality Classification '				
layer under 'Water' of 'Surface Water Quality Classification.' SECTION 7: ILLICIT DISCHARGE INVESTIGATION				
*The investigation is not complete until the source of the dry weather flow is found, and any illicit discharge is eliminated.*				
Based on the latest results from the investigation, including the results in Sections 4, 5 and 6, is/was this dry weather flow from an illicit connection?				
If the investigation has been completed, what was the source of the dry weather flow or illicit connection? The source of the dry weather flow is natural or irrigation water, no evidence of illicit discharge detected.				
	Sewage, washwater         Sewage, industrial or commercial liquid waste         >0.35 mg/L likely indicates sewage or washwater         Industrial or commercial liquid waste         Sewage, washwater, and industrial or commercial liquid waste         Sewage, washwater, and industrial or commercial liquid waste         >12,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater         >5,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater         Sewage         Distinguishes potable water from natural or irrigation water         Washwater         Sc, SE 1, SE2, and SE3 refer to the surface water quality classe e outfall discharges, as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:9B. FW=Freshwater         Sevage of these classifications is available on NJ-GeoV om/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=02251e521d97454a ce Water Quality Classification.'         KRGE INVESTIGATION         omplete until the source of the dry weather flow is foun eliminated.*         of rom the investigation, including the results in Sections it connection?         YES       NO         en completed, what was the source of the dry weather			

Describe the investigation, including the methods that were/will be used to identify the suspected source of the illegal discharge, or conclude there was no illicit discharge, along with the timeline of the steps of the investigation. Attach additional pages if necessary.

Surfactants were tested on 8/15/2024, potassium was tested on 8/30.2024, ammonia was tested on 8/28/2024, and fluoride were tested 8/25/2024. None of these parameters were indicative of illicit discharge sources and the temperature of the water is within a reasonable range for the time of year that sampling was conducted.

#### **SECTION 8: ILLICIT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION**

If it was an illicit discharge, has the source been eliminated?

Describe the plan of action that was/will be followed to eliminate the illicit connection. This plan should detail who is/was responsible for the discharge, what methods were/will be used to fix it, how long it took/will take, and how removal was/will be confirmed and rechecked: \_\_\_\_\_\_

## **SECTION 9: INSPECTOR INFORMATION**

Inspector's Name: PAYAL KHATRI

Title: PROGRAM ASSOCIATE

Affiliation: RCE WATER RESOURCES PROGRAM

ual Khatri Signature:

Date: 9/18/2024

 $\Box$  YES  $\Box$  NO



Outfall ID: PS045 (6/10/2024)

<b>Illicit Connection Inspection Report Forn</b>
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If a dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge is observed, this form shall be used to document the illicit discharge investigation in accordance with the current MS4 NJPDES Permit. This completed form shall be uploaded with the permittee's Annual Report and Certification and be kept with the permittee's SPPP as per the recordkeeping requirements of the permit. Initial illicit connection inspections must be performed during dry weather, which is at least 72 hours after the end of the previous precipitation or snowmelt event.

It is required to attach photos of the investigation to this form.

Illicit discharges must be reported immediately to the NJDEP Hotline at 1-877-WARNDEP (1-877-927-6337).

#### **SECTION 1: PERMITTEE INFORMATION**

MS4 Permittee: <u>Hamilton Township</u>

NJPDES #: NJG0 150258

## SECTION 2: OUTFALL SUMMARY INFORMATION

\*If this outfall is newly identified, be sure to add it to your electronic outfall pipe map.\*

\_\_\_\_\_ County: <sup>Mercer</sup>

Outfall ID: PS045 (previously C0405) Outfall Location Description: 1766 Yardville Hamilton Square Road

Municipality: <u>Hamilton Township</u>

Receiving Waterbody: Pond Run

Describe the type of conveyance(s) that delivers the stormwater to the receiving waterbody (concrete or corrugated pipe, concrete channel, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_

36" diameter concrete pipe

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water is from an	enclosed pipe, is	the end of the pipe	e fully or
partially submerged?	NEVER		□ ALWAYS*

\*If 'Sometimes' or 'Always,' describe submerged condition at time of inspection:

N/A

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water <b>is not from an enclosed pipe</b> , what is the approximate	
distance between the end of the last enclosed stormwater conveyance pipe to the receiving waterbody	
(ft.): <u>N/A</u>	

Do any other NJPDES permittees discharge through this MS4 outfall?	□ YES*	🔳 NO	

*If 'YES', list Permittee Name(s), NJPDES #(s), a	and Location of Connection:
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N/A

SECTION 3: OUTF	ALL INSPECTION				
Date of current in	spection: <u>08 / 14 / 2024</u>				
Latest precipitation/snowmelt event: $\frac{08}{29}$ / $\frac{2024}{2024}$ Amount of Precipitation (in.): $\frac{0.19}{2024}$					
Date dry weather	flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge was first discovered: $\frac{06}{24}$				
	previous inspection(s) and describe the actions taken, if applicable:				
	veather flow observed, added to list for further sampling				
SECTION 4: PHYSI	CAL OBSERVATIONS				
	ither partially or fully submerged, dry weather flow observations must be made at the next cam point (e.g. manhole) above the influence of the receiving surface waterbody.				
If applicable: Mar	hole ID: <u>N/A</u> Approximate distance upstream from outfall (ft.): <u>N/A</u>				
The permittee sha	Il use the table below to describe 1) the observed dry weather flow and/or 2) when there				
are indications of	intermittent illicit discharges present.				
	(Potential illicit discharge sources are listed in parentheses.)				
<b>Odor</b>	□ None				
	Sewage (stale/septic sanitary wastewater)				
	Petroleum/Gas (petroleum refineries, vehicle maintenance facilities, petroleum				
	product storage)				
	□ Rancid/Sour (food preparation facilities, e.g. restaurants, hotels, etc.)				
Sulfide (industries discharging sulfide compounds or organics, e.g. meat packers, canneries, dairies, etc.)					
	□ Other:				
Color	□ Clear				
	Brown (meat packers, printing plants, metal works, concrete or stone operations,				
	fertilizer facilities, and petroleum refining facilities)				
	□ Gray (dairies, sewage)				
	Yellow (chemical plants, textile and tanning plants) Red (mean and plants)				
	☐ Red (meat packers) ☐ Other:				
Г					
Turbially	☐ Cloudy (sanitary wastewater, concrete or stone operations, fertilizer facilities, and				
	automotive dealers)				
[	Opaque (food processors, lumber mills, metal works, pigment plants)				
Fioalable	Floatables of industrial origin may include animal fats, spoiled foods, solvents, sawdust,				
I matter (Does 1)	foams, packing materials, or fuel. Floatables in sanitary wastewater include fecal matter,				
not include	toilet paper, sanitary napkins, and condoms.				
inter)	□ None □ Sewage (toilet paper, etc.)				
	□ Sewage (tonet paper, etc.)				
	□ Petroleum (oil sheen)				

Other:

Deposits and	Coatings,	residues or fragments of material may be indicators of a potential intermittent	
Stains within	non-storm	nwater discharge	
outfall	🗆 None		
	🛛 🗆 Grayish	n-Black (leather tanneries)	
	🛛 White 🛛	crystalline powder (Nitrogenous fertilizers)	
	🗆 Excessi	ve sediments (construction sites)	
	Oily re	sidues (petroleum refineries, storage facilities, vehicle service areas)	
	Other:		
Vegetation	As compa	red to surrounding Riparian bank and/or stream vegetation	
	🗆 Norma		
	🗆 Excessi	ve growth and/or algal presence (Food processing plants)	
	🗆 Inhibite	ed Growth (Industrial operation effluent, CAFOs)	
of the water of vegetation surr	or no depos rounding ou	ns have been conducted and it was determined there was no odor, no discoloration its and stains left on the outfall, turbidity was clear, no floatable matter, and the Itfall appears normal, then the dry weather discharge is likely from a groundwater 'Field Monitoring" section below must still be completed for verification.	
Prior to cond	lucting the a	analyses in Sections 5 & 6, the source may be traced back upstream in the storm	
	-	e location by various methods, such as opening manholes, using a camera and/or	
		performing dye tests or smoke tests.*	
<b>SECTION 5: FIEL</b>	D MONITO	RING	
*Field c	alibrate ins	truments in accordance with manufacturer's instructions prior to testing. *	
Estimated Dry Weather Flow Rate		The Tier A guidance document recommends taking the estimate flow rate during the physical observations. NO FLOW GPM	
Deterge	ents	Potential discharge types include sewage, washwater, industrial or commercial liquid	
Examples include		waste	
and methylene		Maaauraanatu	
substances	(MBAS)	Measurement: mg/L	
Temperatur	e of dry	Temperatures >70°F may indicate cooling water discharges depending on the season	
weather dis	scharge	Measurement: <u>N/A</u> °F	
*Pro	oceed to Sec	tion 6 in accordance with the Guidance Document recommendations.*	
SECTION 6: DRY	WEATHER	FLOW ANALYSIS - WATER QUALITY	
* Based on the potential discharge types determined in the 'Physical Observation' and 'Field Monitoring'			
sections, further testing must be conducted using the appropriate subset of parameters below. The following			
-		ended by the EPA for specific types of discharges as noted in the table below. For	
more inform	nation, refer	to Chapter 12 of the EPA's Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination guidance	

*document* (<u>https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/idde\_manualwithappendices.pdf</u>).

Parameter	Potential Discharge Type (EPA Guidance)	Discharge Measurement		
Ammonia	Sewage, washwater	mg/L		
Potassium	Sewage, industrial or commercial liquid waste	mg/L		
Boron	>0.35 mg/L likely indicates sewage or washwater	mg/L		
Chlorine	Industrial or commercial liquid waste	mg/L		
Conductivity	Sewage, washwater, and industrial or commercial liquid waste	S/m		
E. coli	>12,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 mL		
(FW & PL waters)**				
Enterococci	>5,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 mL		
(SC & SE1 waters)**				
Fecal Coliform	Sewage	Count/100 mL		
(SE2 & SE3 waters)**				
Fluoride	Distinguishes potable water from natural or irrigation water	mg/L		
pH of Dry Weather Discharge	Washwater	SU		
**The abbreviations FW, PL, SC, SE 1, SE2, and SE3 refer to the surface water quality classification of the receiving surface waterbody where the outfall discharges, as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:9B. FW=Freshwater, PL=Pinelands, SC=Saline Coastal, SE=Saline Estuary. Map coverage of these classifications is available on NJ-GeoWeb ( <u>https://njdep.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=02251e521d97454aabadfd8cf168e44d</u> ) using the layer under 'Water' of 'Surface Water Quality Classification.'				
SECTION 7: ILLICIT DISCHA	ARGE INVESTIGATION			
*The investigation is not complete until the source of the dry weather flow is found, and any illicit discharge is eliminated.*				
Based on the latest results from the investigation, including the results in Sections 4, 5 and 6, is/was this dry				
weather flow from an illicit connection?				
If the investigation has been completed, what was the source of the dry weather flow or illicit connection? N/A				

Describe the investigation, including the methods that were/will be used to identify the suspected source of
the illegal discharge, or conclude there was no illicit discharge, along with the timeline of the steps of the
investigation. Attach additional pages if necessary.

No flow observed upon re-inspection. None of the observations from the original inspection were determined to be a concern for an illicit connection.

## SECTION 8: ILLICIT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION

If it was an illicit discharge, has the source been eliminated?

Describe the plan of action that was/will be followed to eliminate the illicit connection. This plan should detail who is/was responsible for the discharge, what methods were/will be used to fix it, how long it took/will take, and how removal was/will be confirmed and rechecked:

## **SECTION 9: INSPECTOR INFORMATION**

Inspector's Name: PAYAL KHATRI

Title: PROGRAM ASSOCIATE

Affiliation: RCE WATER RESOURCES PROGRAM

Signature: _	Payal Khatri

Date: 9/18/2024

□ YES □ NO



Outfall ID: PS055 (6/18/2024)

If a dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge is observed, this form shall be used to document the illicit discharge investigation in accordance with the current MS4 NJPDES Permit. This completed form shall be uploaded with the permittee's Annual Report and Certification and be kept with the permittee's SPPP as per the recordkeeping requirements of the permit. Initial illicit connection inspections must be performed during dry weather, which is at least 72 hours after the end of the previous precipitation or snowmelt event.

It is required to attach photos of the investigation to this form.

Illicit discharges must be reported immediately to the NJDEP Hotline at 1-877-WARNDEP (1-877-927-6337).

#### **SECTION 1: PERMITTEE INFORMATION**

MS4 Permittee: <u>Hamilton Township</u>

NJPDES #: NJG0 150258

## SECTION 2: OUTFALL SUMMARY INFORMATION

\*If this outfall is newly identified, be sure to add it to your electronic outfall pipe map.\*

\_\_\_\_\_ County: <sup>Mercer</sup>

Outfall ID: PS055 (previously D0410) Outfall Location Description: <u>97 Versailles Court</u>

Municipality: Hamilton Township

Receiving Waterbody: Pond Run

Describe the type of conveyance(s) that delivers the stormwater to the receiving waterbody (concrete or corrugated pipe, concrete channel, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_\_

28" diameter concrete pipe

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water is from an	<b>n enclosed pipe</b> , is <sup>•</sup>	the end of the pipe	e fully or
partially submerged?	□ NEVER		ALWAYS*

\*If 'Sometimes' or 'Always,' describe submerged condition at time of inspection:

Partially submerged in flowing water

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water **is not from an enclosed pipe**, what is the approximate distance between the end of the last enclosed stormwater conveyance pipe to the receiving waterbody (ft.): <u>N/A</u>\_\_\_\_\_

Do any other NJPDES permittees discharge through this MS4 outfall?					□ YES*	NO			
	••••				6.0				

\*If 'YES', list Permittee Name(s), NJPDES #(s), and Location of Connection:

N/A

## **SECTION 3: OUTFALL INSPECTION**

Date of current inspection: 08 / 14 / 2024

Latest precipitation/snowmelt event:  $\frac{08}{2024}$  /  $\frac{2024}{2024}$  Amount of Precipitation (in.):  $\frac{0.19}{2024}$ 

Date dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge was first discovered: 06 / 18 / 24

List the date(s) of previous inspection(s) and describe the actions taken, if applicable:

6/18/2024: Suspicious properties identified, added to list for sampling.

## **SECTION 4: PHYSICAL OBSERVATIONS**

If the outfall is either partially or fully submerged, dry weather flow observations must be made at the next upstream point (e.g. manhole) above the influence of the receiving surface waterbody.

*If applicable:* Manhole ID: <u>N/A</u> Approximate distance upstream from outfall (ft.): <u>N/A</u>

The permittee shall use the table below to describe 1) the observed dry weather flow and/or 2) when there are indications of intermittent illicit discharges present.

(Potential illicit discharge sources are listed in parentheses.)

Odor	None				
	Sewage (stale/septic sanitary wastewater)				
	Petroleum/Gas (petroleum refineries, vehicle maintenance facilities, petroleum				
	product storage)				
	□ Rancid/Sour (food preparation facilities, e.g. restaurants, hotels, etc.)				
	□ Sulfide (industries discharging sulfide compounds or organics, e.g. meat packers,				
	canneries, dairies, etc.)				
	□ Other:				
Color	Clear				
	□ Brown (meat packers, printing plants, metal works, concrete or stone operations,				
	fertilizer facilities, and petroleum refining facilities)				
	Gray (dairies, sewage)				
	Yellow (chemical plants, textile and tanning plants)				
	Red (meat packers)				
	□ Other:				
Turbidity	Clear				
	□ Cloudy (sanitary wastewater, concrete or stone operations, fertilizer facilities, and				
	automotive dealers)				
	Opaque (food processors, lumber mills, metal works, pigment plants)				
Floatable	Floatables of industrial origin may include animal fats, spoiled foods, solvents, sawdust,				
Matter (Does	foams, packing materials, or fuel. Floatables in sanitary wastewater include fecal matter,				
not include	toilet paper, sanitary napkins, and condoms.				
litter)	□ None				
_	□ Sewage (toilet paper, etc.)				
	□ Suds				
	Petroleum (oil sheen)				
	□ Other:				

Deposits and	Coatings,	residues or fragments of material may be indicators of a potential intermittent			
Stains within	non-stormwater discharge				
outfall	🔳 None				
	🗆 Grayish	-Black (leather tanneries)			
	🗆 White d	crystalline powder (Nitrogenous fertilizers)			
	🗆 Excessi	ve sediments (construction sites)			
	🗆 Oily res	esidues (petroleum refineries, storage facilities, vehicle service areas)			
	□ Other:				
Vegetation	-	red to surrounding Riparian bank and/or stream vegetation			
	Normal				
		ve growth and/or algal presence (Food processing plants)			
	🗆 Inhibite	ed Growth (Industrial operation effluent, CAFOs)			
of the water o vegetation surr	or no deposi ounding ou	ns have been conducted and it was determined there was no odor, no discoloration its and stains left on the outfall, turbidity was clear, no floatable matter, and the tfall appears normal, then the dry weather discharge is likely from a groundwater Field Monitoring" section below must still be completed for verification.			
	-	analyses in Sections 5 & 6, the source may be traced back upstream in the storm e location by various methods, such as opening manholes, using a camera and/or performing dye tests or smoke tests.*			
<b>SECTION 5: FIELI</b>		RING			
*Field co	alibrate ins	truments in accordance with manufacturer's instructions prior to testing. $st$			
Estimated Dry Flow Ra		The Tier A guidance document recommends taking the estimate flow rate during the physical observations.			
Deterge	nts	Potential discharge types include sewage, washwater, industrial or commercial liquid			
-		waste			
Examples include surfactants and methylene blue active substances (MBAS)		Measurement: <u></u>			
Temperature	e of dry	Temperatures >70°F may indicate cooling water discharges depending on the season			
weather dis	weather discharge Measurement: 70.9 °F				
*Pro	<mark>ceed to Sec</mark>	tion 6 in accordance with the Guidance Document recommendations.*			
SECTION 6: DRY	WEATHER	FLOW ANALYSIS - WATER QUALITY			
* Based on th	* Based on the potential discharge types determined in the 'Physical Observation' and 'Field Monitoring'				
sections, <u>further testing must be conducted</u> using the appropriate subset of parameters below. The following parameters are recommended by the EPA for specific types of discharges as noted in the table below. For more information, refer to Chapter 12 of the EPA's Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination guidance					

*document* (<u>https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/idde\_manualwithappendices.pdf</u>).

Indicate the location of your measurements (e.g. outfall, manhole number, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_\_Outfall

Parameter	Potential Discharge Type (EPA Guidance)	Discharge Measurement
Ammonia	Sewage, washwater	ND-NOT DETECTED mg/L
Potassium	Sewage, industrial or commercial liquid waste	6.26 mg/L
Boron	>0.35 mg/L likely indicates sewage or washwater	mg/L
Chlorine	Industrial or commercial liquid waste	mg/L
Conductivity	Sewage, washwater, and industrial or commercial liquid waste	S/m
E. coli	>12,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 mL
(FW & PL waters)**		
Enterococci	>5,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 mL
(SC & SE1 waters)**		
Fecal Coliform	Sewage	Count/100 mL
(SE2 & SE3 waters)**		
Fluoride	Distinguishes potable water from natural or irrigation water	<0.10 mg/L
pH of Dry Weather Discharge	Washwater	SU
surface waterbody where the Coastal, SE=Saline Estuary. M (https://njdep.maps.arcgis.co	SC, SE 1, SE2, and SE3 refer to the surface water quality class e outfall discharges, as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:9B. FW=Freshwa Map coverage of these classifications is available on NJ-GeoW om/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=02251e521d97454a ce Water Quality Classification.'	ater, PL=Pinelands, SC=Saline Veb
SECTION 7: ILLICIT DISCHA	ARGE INVESTIGATION	
*The investigation is not c	omplete until the source of the dry weather flow is foun eliminated.*	d, and any illicit discharge is
	from the investigation, including the results in Sections	-
weather flow from an illici	t connection?	NVESTIGATION IS ONGOING
U U	en completed, what was the source of the dry weather eather flow is natural or irrigation water, no evidenc	

Describe the investigation, including the methods that were/will be used to identify the suspected source of the illegal discharge, or conclude there was no illicit discharge, along with the timeline of the steps of the investigation. Attach additional pages if necessary.

Surfactants were tested on 8/15/2024, potassium was tested on 8/30.2024, ammonia was tested on 8/28/2024, and fluoride were tested 8/25/2024. None of these parameters were indicative of illicit discharge sources and the temperature of the water is within a reasonable range for the time of year that sampling was conducted.

#### **SECTION 8: ILLICIT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION**

If it was an illicit discharge, has the source been eliminated?

Describe the plan of action that was/will be followed to eliminate the illicit connection. This plan should detail who is/was responsible for the discharge, what methods were/will be used to fix it, how long it took/will take, and how removal was/will be confirmed and rechecked: \_\_\_\_\_\_

## **SECTION 9: INSPECTOR INFORMATION**

Inspector's Name: PAYAL KHATRI

Title: PROGRAM ASSOCIATE

Affiliation: RCE WATER RESOURCES PROGRAM

ayal Khatri Signature:

Date: 9/18/2024

 $\Box$  YES  $\Box$  NO



Outfall ID: PS063 (6/18/2024)

If a dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge is observed, this form shall be used to document the illicit discharge investigation in accordance with the current MS4 NJPDES Permit. This completed form shall be uploaded with the permittee's Annual Report and Certification and be kept with the permittee's SPPP as per the recordkeeping requirements of the permit. Initial illicit connection inspections must be performed during dry weather, which is at least 72 hours after the end of the previous precipitation or snowmelt event.

It is required to attach photos of the investigation to this form.

Illicit discharges must be reported immediately to the NJDEP Hotline at 1-877-WARNDEP (1-877-927-6337).

#### **SECTION 1: PERMITTEE INFORMATION**

MS4 Permittee: <u>Hamilton Township</u>

NJPDES #: NJG0\_150258

## SECTION 2: OUTFALL SUMMARY INFORMATION

\*If this outfall is newly identified, be sure to add it to your electronic outfall pipe map.\*

\_\_\_\_\_ Outfall Location Description: 1812 Kuser Road

\_\_\_\_\_ County: <sup>Mercer</sup>

Outfall ID: PS063

Municipality: Hamilton Township

Receiving Waterbody: Pond Run

Describe the type of conveyance(s) that delivers the stormwater to the receiving waterbody (concrete or corrugated pipe, concrete channel, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_

20" diameter concrete pipe

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water is from an e	enclosed pipe, is t	the end of the pipe	e fully or
partially submerged?	□ NEVER	SOMETIMES*	□ ALWAYS*

\*If 'Sometimes' or 'Always,' describe submerged condition at time of inspection:

Partially submerged in moving water

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water **is not from an enclosed pipe**, what is the approximate distance between the end of the last enclosed stormwater conveyance pipe to the receiving waterbody (ft.): <u>N/A</u>\_\_\_\_\_

Do any other NJPDES permittees discharge through this MS4 outfall?	□ YES*	NO	
*If 'YES', list Permittee Name(s), NJPDES #(s), and Location of Connection:			

N/A

## **SECTION 3: OUTFALL INSPECTION**

Date of current inspection: 08 / 14 / 2024

Latest precipitation/snowmelt event:  $\frac{08}{2024}$  /  $\frac{2024}{2024}$  Amount of Precipitation (in.):  $\frac{0.19}{2024}$ 

Date dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge was first discovered: 06 / 18 / 24

List the date(s) of previous inspection(s) and describe the actions taken, if applicable: \_\_\_\_\_\_

6/18/2024: Suspicious properties identified, added to list for sampling.

## **SECTION 4: PHYSICAL OBSERVATIONS**

□ Suds

□ Other:

Petroleum (oil sheen)

If the outfall is either partially or fully submerged, dry weather flow observations must be made at the next upstream point (e.g. manhole) above the influence of the receiving surface waterbody.

*If applicable:* Manhole ID: <u>N/A</u> Approximate distance upstream from outfall (ft.): <u>N/A</u>

The permittee shall use the table below to describe 1) the observed dry weather flow and/or 2) when there are indications of intermittent illicit discharges present.

Odor	None				
	Sewage (stale/septic sanitary wastewater)				
	Petroleum/Gas (petroleum refineries, vehicle maintenance facilities, petroleum				
	product storage)				
	□ Rancid/Sour (food preparation facilities, e.g. restaurants, hotels, etc.)				
	□ Sulfide (industries discharging sulfide compounds or organics, e.g. meat packers,				
	canneries, dairies, etc.)				
	□ Other:				
Color	Clear				
	Brown (meat packers, printing plants, metal works, concrete or stone operations,				
	fertilizer facilities, and petroleum refining facilities)				
	Gray (dairies, sewage)				
	Yellow (chemical plants, textile and tanning plants)				
	Red (meat packers)				
	□ Other:				
Turbidity	Clear				
raibiaity	Cloudy (sanitary wastewater, concrete or stone operations, fertilizer facilities, and				
	automotive dealers)				
	Opaque (food processors, lumber mills, metal works, pigment plants)				
Floatable	Floatables of industrial origin may include animal fats, spoiled foods, solvents, sawdust,				
Matter (Does	foams, packing materials, or fuel. Floatables in sanitary wastewater include fecal matter,				
not include	toilet paper, sanitary napkins, and condoms.				
litter)	□ None				
•	□ Sewage (toilet paper, etc.)				

(Potential illicit discharge sources are listed in parentheses.)

	Deposits and	Coatings, residues or fragments of material may be indicators of a potential intermittent			
	Stains within	non-stormwater discharge			
	outfall	None			
		Grayish-Black (leather tanneries)			
		White crystalline powder (Nitrogenous fertilizers)			
		Excessive sediments (construction sites)			
		□ Oily residues (petroleum refineries, storage facilities, vehicle service areas)			
		Other:			
	Vegetation	As compared to surrounding Riparian bank and/or stream vegetation			
		Normal			
		Excessive growth and/or algal presence (Food processing plants)			
		Inhibited Growth (Industrial operation effluent, CAFOs)			
	of the water of vegetation surr	Observations have been conducted and it was determined there was no odor, no discoloration or no deposits and stains left on the outfall, turbidity was clear, no floatable matter, and the ounding outfall appears normal, then the dry weather discharge is likely from a groundwater re, but <u>the "Field Monitoring" section below must still be completed for verification</u> .			
		ucting the analyses in Sections 5 & 6, the source may be traced back upstream in the storm re definitive location by various methods, such as opening manholes, using a camera and/or performing dye tests or smoke tests.*			
	SECTION 5: FIEL	D MONITORING			
	*Field c	alibrate instruments in accordance with manufacturer's instructions prior to testing. $st$			
	Estimated Dry Weather       The Tier A guidance document recommends taking the estimate flow rate during the physical observations.         Flow Rate       N/A, partially submerged so cannot measure				
Detergents         Potential discharge types include sewage, washwater, industrial or commercial liq waste					
Examples include surfactants and methylene blue active substances (MBAS) Measurement: <u>ND-NOT DETECTED</u> mg/L		Due active			
Temperature of dry		e of dry Temperatures >70°F may indicate cooling water discharges depending on the season			
	weather dis	-			
	*Proceed to Section 6 in accordance with the Guidance Document recommendations.*				
	SECTION 6: DRY	WEATHER FLOW ANALYSIS - WATER QUALITY			
	* Based on the potential discharge types determined in the 'Physical Observation' and 'Field Monitoring'				
ĺ					

sections, <u>further testing must be conducted</u> using the appropriate subset of parameters below. The following parameters are recommended by the EPA for specific types of discharges as noted in the table below. For more information, refer to Chapter 12 of the EPA's Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination guidance document (<u>https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/idde\_manualwithappendices.pdf</u>).

Indicate the location of your measurements (e.g. outfall, manhole number, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_\_Outfall

Parameter	Potential Discharge Type (EPA Guidance)	Discharge Measurement
Ammonia	Sewage, washwater	1.62 mg/L
Potassium	Sewage, industrial or commercial liquid waste	5.44 mg/l
Boron	>0.35 mg/L likely indicates sewage or washwater	mg/l
Chlorine	Industrial or commercial liquid waste	mg/L
Conductivity	Sewage, washwater, and industrial or commercial liquid waste	S/m
E. coli (FW & PL waters)**	>12,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 mL
Enterococci (SC & SE1 waters)**	>5,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 mL
Fecal Coliform (SE2 & SE3 waters)**	Sewage	Count/100 mL
Fluoride	Distinguishes potable water from natural or irrigation water	<0.10 mg/L
pH of Dry Weather Discharge	Washwater	SU
surface waterbody where th Coastal, SE=Saline Estuary. I ( <u>https://njdep.maps.arcgis.c</u>	SC, SE 1, SE2, and SE3 refer to the surface water quality class e outfall discharges, as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:9B. FW=Freshwa Map coverage of these classifications is available on NJ-GeoV om/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=02251e521d97454a ace Water Quality Classification.'	ater, PL=Pinelands, SC=Saline Veb
SECTION 7: ILLICIT DISCHA	ARGE INVESTIGATION	
*The investigation is not a	complete until the source of the dry weather flow is foun eliminated.*	d, and any illicit discharge is
Based on the latest results	s from the investigation, including the results in Sections	s 4, 5 and 6, is/was this dry
weather flow from an illic	it connection?	NVESTIGATION IS ONGOING
e	en completed, what was the source of the dry weather eather flow is natural or irrigation water, no evidenc	

Describe the investigation, including the methods that were/will be used to identify the suspected source of the illegal discharge, or conclude there was no illicit discharge, along with the timeline of the steps of the investigation. Attach additional pages if necessary.

Surfactants were tested on 8/15/2024, potassium was tested on 8/30.2024, ammonia was tested on 8/28/2024, and fluoride were tested 8/25/2024. None of these parameters were indicative of illicit discharge sources and the temperature of the water is within a reasonable range for the time of year that sampling was conducted.

#### **SECTION 8: ILLICIT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION**

If it was an illicit discharge, has the source been eliminated?

Describe the plan of action that was/will be followed to eliminate the illicit connection. This plan should detail who is/was responsible for the discharge, what methods were/will be used to fix it, how long it took/will take, and how removal was/will be confirmed and rechecked: \_\_\_\_\_\_

## **SECTION 9: INSPECTOR INFORMATION**

Inspector's Name: PAYAL KHATRI

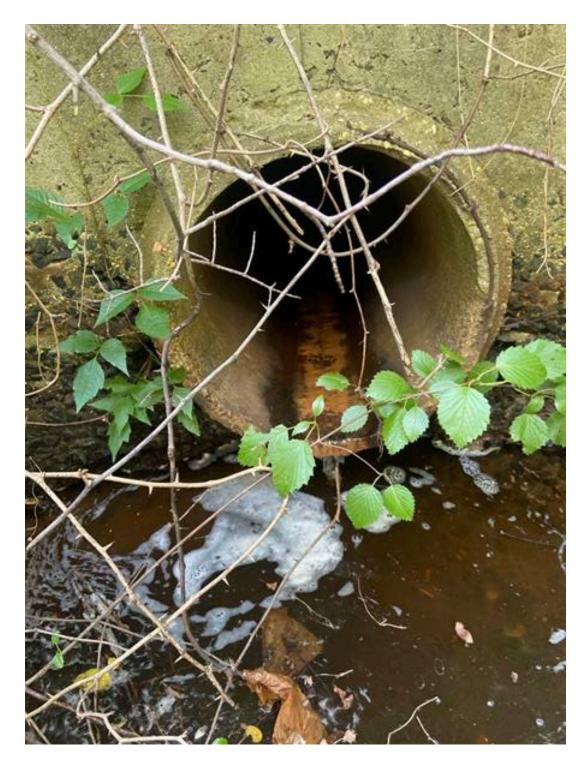
Title: PROGRAM ASSOCIATE

Affiliation: RCE WATER RESOURCES PROGRAM

yal Khatri Signature:

Date: 9/18/2024

🗆 YES 🛛 NO



Outfall ID: PS064 (6/18/2024)

<b>Illicit Connection</b>	Inspection	<b>Report Form</b>
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If a dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge is observed, this form shall be used to document the illicit discharge investigation in accordance with the current MS4 NJPDES Permit. This completed form shall be uploaded with the permittee's Annual Report and Certification and be kept with the permittee's SPPP as per the recordkeeping requirements of the permit. Initial illicit connection inspections must be performed during dry weather, which is at least 72 hours after the end of the previous precipitation or snowmelt event.

It is required to attach photos of the investigation to this form.

Illicit discharges must be reported immediately to the NJDEP Hotline at 1-877-WARNDEP (1-877-927-6337).

#### **SECTION 1: PERMITTEE INFORMATION**

MS4 Permittee: <u>Hamilton Township</u>

NJPDES #: NJG0\_150258

## SECTION 2: OUTFALL SUMMARY INFORMATION

\*If this outfall is newly identified, be sure to add it to your electronic outfall pipe map.\*

\_\_\_\_\_ Outfall Location Description: 1812 Kuser Road

\_\_\_\_\_ County:\_<sup>Mercer</sup>

Outfall ID: PS064

Municipality: Hamilton Township

Receiving Waterbody: Pond Run

Describe the type of conveyance(s) that delivers the stormwater to the receiving waterbody (concrete or corrugated pipe, concrete channel, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_\_

20" diameter concrete pipe

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water is from an enc	losed pipe, is	the end of the pipe	e fully or
partially submerged?	NEVER		□ ALWAYS*

\*If 'Sometimes' or 'Always,' describe submerged condition at time of inspection:

N/A

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water <b>is not from an enclosed pipe</b> , what is the approximate
distance between the end of the last enclosed stormwater conveyance pipe to the receiving waterbody
(ft.): <u>N/A</u>

Do any other NJPDES permittees discharge through this MS4 outfall?	□ YES*	🔳 NO	

*If 'YES',	, list Permittee	Name(s),	NJPDES #(s),	and Locatio	n of Connection:

N/A

## **SECTION 3: OUTFALL INSPECTION**

Date of current inspection: 08 / 14 / 2024

Latest precipitation/snowmelt event:  $\frac{08}{2024}$  /  $\frac{09}{2024}$  Amount of Precipitation (in.):  $\frac{0.19}{2024}$ 

Date dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge was first discovered: 06 / 18 / 24

List the date(s) of previous inspection(s) and describe the actions taken, if applicable:

6/18/2024: Suspicious properties identified, added to list for sampling.

## **SECTION 4: PHYSICAL OBSERVATIONS**

If the outfall is either partially or fully submerged, dry weather flow observations must be made at the next upstream point (e.g. manhole) above the influence of the receiving surface waterbody.

*If applicable:* Manhole ID: <u>N/A</u> Approximate distance upstream from outfall (ft.): <u>N/A</u>

The permittee shall use the table below to describe 1) the observed dry weather flow and/or 2) when there are indications of intermittent illicit discharges present.

(Potential illicit discharge sources are	listed in parentheses.)	
		_

Odor	■ None
	Sewage (stale/septic sanitary wastewater)
	Petroleum/Gas (petroleum refineries, vehicle maintenance facilities, petroleum
	product storage)
	□ Rancid/Sour (food preparation facilities, e.g. restaurants, hotels, etc.)
	□ Sulfide (industries discharging sulfide compounds or organics, e.g. meat packers,
	canneries, dairies, etc.)
	□ Other:
Color	Clear
	□ Brown (meat packers, printing plants, metal works, concrete or stone operations,
	fertilizer facilities, and petroleum refining facilities)
	Gray (dairies, sewage)
	Yellow (chemical plants, textile and tanning plants)
	Red (meat packers)
	Other: Orange
Turbidity	Clear
	Cloudy (sanitary wastewater, concrete or stone operations, fertilizer facilities, and
	automotive dealers)
	Opaque (food processors, lumber mills, metal works, pigment plants)
Floatable	Floatables of industrial origin may include animal fats, spoiled foods, solvents, sawdust,
Matter (Does	foams, packing materials, or fuel. Floatables in sanitary wastewater include fecal matter,
not include	toilet paper, sanitary napkins, and condoms.
litter)	■ None
	□ Sewage (toilet paper, etc.)
	□ Suds
	Petroleum (oil sheen)
	□ Other:

Deposits and	Coatings,	residues or fragments of material may be indicators of a potential intermittent
Stains within	non-storm	nwater discharge
outfall	🗆 None	
	🗆 Grayish	-Black (leather tanneries)
	🗆 White d	crystalline powder (Nitrogenous fertilizers)
	🔳 Excessi	ve sediments (construction sites)
	🗆 Oily res	sidues (petroleum refineries, storage facilities, vehicle service areas)
	□ Other:	
Vegetation	-	red to surrounding Riparian bank and/or stream vegetation
	Normal	
		ve growth and/or algal presence (Food processing plants)
	🗆 Inhibite	d Growth (Industrial operation effluent, CAFOs)
of the water o vegetation surr	or no deposi ounding ou	ns have been conducted and it was determined there was no odor, no discoloration its and stains left on the outfall, turbidity was clear, no floatable matter, and the tfall appears normal, then the dry weather discharge is likely from a groundwater <u>(Field Monitoring" section below must still be completed for verification</u> .
	-	nalyses in Sections 5 & 6, the source may be traced back upstream in the storm c location by various methods, such as opening manholes, using a camera and/or performing dye tests or smoke tests.*
SECTION 5: FIEL		RING
*Field c	alibrate ins	truments in accordance with manufacturer's instructions prior to testing. $st$
Estimated Dry Flow Ra		The Tier A guidance document recommends taking the estimate flow rate during the physical observations. 1.25 GPM
Deterge	nts	Potential discharge types include sewage, washwater, industrial or commercial liquid
Examples include		waste
and methylene blue active		Measurement: <u>ND-NOT DETECTED</u> mg/L
Temperature	e of dry	Temperatures >70°F may indicate cooling water discharges depending on the season
weather dis		Measurement: <u>71.3</u> °F
*Pro	<mark>ceed to Sec</mark>	tion 6 in accordance with the Guidance Document recommendations.*
SECTION 6: DRY	WEATHER	FLOW ANALYSIS - WATER QUALITY
* Based on th	e potential	discharge types determined in the 'Physical Observation' and 'Field Monitoring'
sections, <u>furthei</u> parameters ai	<u>r testing mu</u> re recomme	<u>ist be conducted</u> using the appropriate subset of parameters below. The following ended by the EPA for specific types of discharges as noted in the table below. For to Chapter 12 of the EPA's Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination guidance

document (https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/idde manualwithappendices.pdf).

Indicate the location of your measurements (e.g. outfall, manhole number, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_Outfall

Parameter	Potential Discharge Type (EPA Guidance)	Discharge Measurement
Ammonia	Sewage, washwater	0.880 mg/
Potassium	Sewage, industrial or commercial liquid waste	7.83 mg/
Boron	>0.35 mg/L likely indicates sewage or washwater	mg/
Chlorine	Industrial or commercial liquid waste	mg/
Conductivity	Sewage, washwater, and industrial or commercial liquid waste	S/n
E. coli (FW & PL waters)**	>12,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 m
Enterococci (SC & SE1 waters)**	>5,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 m
Fecal Coliform (SE2 & SE3 waters)**	Sewage	Count/100 m
Fluoride	Distinguishes potable water from natural or irrigation water	<0.10 mg/
pH of Dry Weather Discharge	Washwater	SI
surface waterbody where th Coastal, SE=Saline Estuary. I ( <u>https://njdep.maps.arcgis.c</u>	SC, SE 1, SE2, and SE3 refer to the surface water quality class e outfall discharges, as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:9B. FW=Freshwa Map coverage of these classifications is available on NJ-GeoV om/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=02251e521d97454a ce Water Quality Classification.'	ater, PL=Pinelands, SC=Saline Veb
SECTION 7: ILLICIT DISCHA	ARGE INVESTIGATION	
*The investigation is not c	complete until the source of the dry weather flow is foun eliminated.*	d, and any illicit discharge
Based on the latest results	from the investigation, including the results in Sections	s 4, 5 and 6, is/was this dry
weather flow from an illici	t connection?	NVESTIGATION IS ONGOIN
-	en completed, what was the source of the dry weather eather flow is natural or irrigation water, no evidenc	

Describe the investigation, including the methods that were/will be used to identify the suspected source of the illegal discharge, or conclude there was no illicit discharge, along with the timeline of the steps of the investigation. Attach additional pages if necessary.

Surfactants were tested on 8/15/2024, potassium was tested on 8/30.2024, ammonia was tested on 8/28/2024, and fluoride were tested 8/25/2024. None of these parameters were indicative of illicit discharge sources and the temperature of the water is within a reasonable range for the time of year that sampling was conducted.

#### **SECTION 8: ILLICIT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION**

If it was an illicit discharge, has the source been eliminated?

Describe the plan of action that was/will be followed to eliminate the illicit connection. This plan should detail who is/was responsible for the discharge, what methods were/will be used to fix it, how long it took/will take, and how removal was/will be confirmed and rechecked: \_\_\_\_\_\_

## **SECTION 9: INSPECTOR INFORMATION**

Inspector's Name: PAYAL KHATRI

Title: PROGRAM ASSOCIATE

Affiliation: RCE WATER RESOURCES PROGRAM

Signature: <u>Payal Khatri</u>

Date: 9/18/2024

 $\Box$  YES  $\Box$  NO



Outfall ID: PS072 (6/18/2024)

<b>Illicit Connection</b>	Inspection	<b>Report Form</b>
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If a dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge is observed, this form shall be used to document the illicit discharge investigation in accordance with the current MS4 NJPDES Permit. This completed form shall be uploaded with the permittee's Annual Report and Certification and be kept with the permittee's SPPP as per the recordkeeping requirements of the permit. Initial illicit connection inspections must be performed during dry weather, which is at least 72 hours after the end of the previous precipitation or snowmelt event.

It is required to attach photos of the investigation to this form.

Illicit discharges must be reported immediately to the NJDEP Hotline at 1-877-WARNDEP (1-877-927-6337).

#### **SECTION 1: PERMITTEE INFORMATION**

MS4 Permittee: Hamilton Township

NJPDES #: NJG0\_150258

## SECTION 2: OUTFALL SUMMARY INFORMATION

\*If this outfall is newly identified, be sure to add it to your electronic outfall pipe map.\*

\_\_\_\_\_ Outfall Location Description: 409 Cypress Lane

\_\_\_\_\_County:<sup>\_\_\_\_</sup>

Outfall ID: PS072

Municipality: Hamilton Township

Receiving Waterbody: Pond Run

Describe the type of conveyance(s) that delivers the stormwater to the receiving waterbody (concrete or corrugated pipe, concrete channel, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_\_

36" diameter concrete pipe

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water is from an en	<b>closed pipe</b> , is t	the end of the pipe	e fully or
partially submerged?	NEVER		□ ALWAYS*

\*If 'Sometimes' or 'Always,' describe submerged condition at time of inspection:

N/A

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water <b>is not from an enclosed pipe</b> , what is the approximate	
distance between the end of the last enclosed stormwater conveyance pipe to the receiving waterbody	
(ft.): <u>N/A</u>	

Do any other NJPDES permittees discharge through this MS4 outfall?	□ YES*	NO	

*If 'YES', list Permittee Name(s)	, NJPDES #(s),	and Location of	Connection:
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N/A

SECTION 3: OUTFALL INSPECTION				
Date of current inspection: 08 / 14 / 2024				
Latest precipitat	ion/snowmelt event: $\frac{08}{29} / \frac{2024}{2024}$ Amount of Precipitation (in.): $\frac{0.19}{2024}$			
Date dry weathe	r flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge was first discovered: <u>06</u> / <u>18</u> / <u>24</u>			
List the date(s) o	of previous inspection(s) and describe the actions taken, if applicable:			
	spicious properties identified, added to list for sampling.			
SECTION 4: PHY	SICAL OBSERVATIONS			
	either partially or fully submerged, dry weather flow observations must be made at the next ream point (e.g. manhole) above the influence of the receiving surface waterbody.			
If applicable: Mo	anhole ID: <u>N/A</u> Approximate distance upstream from outfall (ft.): <u>N/A</u>			
The permittee sl	nall use the table below to describe 1) the observed dry weather flow and/or 2) when there			
are indications of	f intermittent illicit discharges present.			
	(Potential illicit discharge sources are listed in parentheses.)			
Odor	□ None			
	Sewage (stale/septic sanitary wastewater)			
	Petroleum/Gas (petroleum refineries, vehicle maintenance facilities, petroleum			
	product storage)			
	□ Rancid/Sour (food preparation facilities, e.g. restaurants, hotels, etc.)			
	□ Sulfide (industries discharging sulfide compounds or organics, e.g. meat packers,			
canneries, dairies, etc.)				
	Other:			
Color	Clear			
<ul> <li>Brown (meat packers, printing plants, metal works, concrete or stone operations, fertilizer facilities, and petroleum refining facilities)</li> </ul>				
	Gray (dairies, sewage)			
	□ Gray (dames, sewage) □ Yellow (chemical plants, textile and tanning plants)			
	□ Red (meat packers)			
	$\Box$ Other:			
Turbidity				
Turblatty	□ Cloudy (sanitary wastewater, concrete or stone operations, fertilizer facilities, and			
	automotive dealers)			
	Opaque (food processors, lumber mills, metal works, pigment plants)			
Floatable	Floatables of industrial origin may include animal fats, spoiled foods, solvents, sawdust,			
Matter (Does	foams, packing materials, or fuel. Floatables in sanitary wastewater include fecal matter,			
not include	toilet paper, sanitary napkins, and condoms.			
litter)	None			
	Sewage (toilet paper, etc.)			
	Suds			
	Petroleum (oil sheen)     Other:			
	□ Other:			

Deposits and	and Coatings, residues or fragments of material may be indicators of a potential intermittent			
Stains within	non-stormwater discharge			
outfall	🗆 None			
	🛛 🗆 Grayish	n-Black (leather tanneries)		
	🛛 White 🛛	crystalline powder (Nitrogenous fertilizers)		
	🗆 Excessi	ve sediments (construction sites)		
	□ Oily residues (petroleum refineries, storage facilities, vehicle service areas)			
	Other:			
Vegetation	As compa	red to surrounding Riparian bank and/or stream vegetation		
	🗆 Norma			
	🗆 Excessi	ve growth and/or algal presence (Food processing plants)		
	🗆 Inhibite	ed Growth (Industrial operation effluent, CAFOs)		
of the water of vegetation surr	or no depos rounding ou	ns have been conducted and it was determined there was no odor, no discoloration its and stains left on the outfall, turbidity was clear, no floatable matter, and the Itfall appears normal, then the dry weather discharge is likely from a groundwater 'Field Monitoring" section below must still be completed for verification.		
Prior to cond	lucting the a	analyses in Sections 5 & 6, the source may be traced back upstream in the storm		
	-	e location by various methods, such as opening manholes, using a camera and/or		
		performing dye tests or smoke tests.*		
<b>SECTION 5: FIEL</b>	D MONITO	RING		
*Field c	alibrate ins	truments in accordance with manufacturer's instructions prior to testing. *		
Estimated Dry Weather Flow Rate		The Tier A guidance document recommends taking the estimate flow rate during the physical observations. NO FLOW GPM		
Detergents		Potential discharge types include sewage, washwater, industrial or commercial liquid		
Examples include surfactants		waste		
and methylene blue active		Maaauraanatu		
substances	(MBAS)	Measurement: mg/L		
Temperature of dry		Temperatures >70°F may indicate cooling water discharges depending on the season		
weather dis	scharge	Measurement: <u>N/A</u> °F		
*Proceed to Section 6 in accordance with the Guidance Document recommendations.*				
SECTION 6: DRY	WEATHER	FLOW ANALYSIS - WATER QUALITY		
* Based on th	* Based on the potential discharge types determined in the 'Physical Observation' and 'Field Monitoring'			
	sections, further testing must be conducted using the appropriate subset of parameters below. The following			
-	parameters are recommended by the EPA for specific types of discharges as noted in the table below. For			
more inform	more information, refer to Chapter 12 of the EPA's Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination guidance			

*document* (<u>https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/idde\_manualwithappendices.pdf</u>).

Parameter	Potential Discharge Type (EPA Guidance)	Discharge Measurement	
Ammonia	Sewage, washwater	mg/L	
Potassium	Sewage, industrial or commercial liquid waste	mg/L	
Boron	>0.35 mg/L likely indicates sewage or washwater	mg/L	
Chlorine	Industrial or commercial liquid waste	mg/L	
Conductivity	Sewage, washwater, and industrial or commercial liquid waste	S/m	
E. coli	>12,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 mL	
(FW & PL waters)**			
Enterococci	>5,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 mL	
(SC & SE1 waters)**			
Fecal Coliform	Sewage	Count/100 mL	
(SE2 & SE3 waters)**			
Fluoride	Distinguishes potable water from natural or irrigation water	mg/L	
pH of Dry Weather Discharge	Washwater	SU	
**The abbreviations FW, PL, SC, SE 1, SE2, and SE3 refer to the surface water quality classification of the receiving surface waterbody where the outfall discharges, as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:9B. FW=Freshwater, PL=Pinelands, SC=Saline Coastal, SE=Saline Estuary. Map coverage of these classifications is available on NJ-GeoWeb ( <u>https://njdep.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=02251e521d97454aabadfd8cf168e44d</u> ) using the layer under 'Water' of 'Surface Water Quality Classification.'			
SECTION 7: ILLICIT DISCHA	ARGE INVESTIGATION		
*The investigation is not complete until the source of the dry weather flow is found, and any illicit discharge is eliminated.*			
	from the investigation, including the results in Sections	-	
weather flow from an illicit connection?			
If the investigation has been completed, what was the source of the dry weather flow or illicit connection? N/A			

Describe the investigation, including the methods that were/will be used to identify the suspected source of
the illegal discharge, or conclude there was no illicit discharge, along with the timeline of the steps of the
investigation. Attach additional pages if necessary.

No flow observed upon re-inspection. None of the observations from the original inspection were determined to be a concern for an illicit connection.

#### SECTION 8: ILLICIT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION

If it was an illicit discharge, has the source been eliminated?

Describe the plan of action that was/will be followed to eliminate the illicit connection. This plan should detail who is/was responsible for the discharge, what methods were/will be used to fix it, how long it took/will take, and how removal was/will be confirmed and rechecked:

## **SECTION 9: INSPECTOR INFORMATION**

Inspector's Name: PAYAL KHATRI

Title: PROGRAM ASSOCIATE

Affiliation: RCE WATER RESOURCES PROGRAM

ayal Khatri Signature:

Date: 9/18/2024

🗆 YES 🛛 NO



Outfall ID: SB006 (6/14/2024)

If a dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge is observed, this form shall be used to document the illicit discharge investigation in accordance with the current MS4 NJPDES Permit. This completed form shall be uploaded with the permittee's Annual Report and Certification and be kept with the permittee's SPPP as per the recordkeeping requirements of the permit. Initial illicit connection inspections must be performed during dry weather, which is at least 72 hours after the end of the previous precipitation or snowmelt event.

It is required to attach photos of the investigation to this form.

Illicit discharges must be reported immediately to the NJDEP Hotline at 1-877-WARNDEP (1-877-927-6337).

#### **SECTION 1: PERMITTEE INFORMATION**

MS4 Permittee: <u>Hamilton Township</u>

NJPDES #: NJG0\_150258

## SECTION 2: OUTFALL SUMMARY INFORMATION

\*If this outfall is newly identified, be sure to add it to your electronic outfall pipe map.\*

Outfall Location Description: <sup>2</sup> Bradford Avenue

\_\_\_\_\_County:\_<sup>Mercer</sup>

Outfall ID: SB006

Municipality: Hamilton Township

Receiving Waterbody: <u>Shady Brook</u>

Describe the type of conveyance(s) that delivers the stormwater to the receiving waterbody (concrete or corrugated pipe, concrete channel, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_\_

18" diameter concrete pipe

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water is from an	enclosed pipe, is	the end of the pipe	e fully or
partially submerged?	NEVER		□ ALWAYS*

\*If 'Sometimes' or 'Always,' describe submerged condition at time of inspection:

N/A

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water <b>is not from an enclosed pipe</b> , what is the approximate	
distance between the end of the last enclosed stormwater conveyance pipe to the receiving waterbody	
(ft.): <u>N/A</u>	

Do any other NJPDES permittees discharge through this MS4 outfall?	□ YES*	🔳 NO	

*If 'YES', list Permittee Name(s), NJPDES #(s), a	and Location of Connection:
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N/A

## **SECTION 3: OUTFALL INSPECTION**

Date of current inspection: 08 / 14 / 2024

Latest precipitation/snowmelt event:  $\frac{08}{2024}$  /  $\frac{2024}{2024}$  Amount of Precipitation (in.):  $\frac{0.19}{2024}$ 

Date dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge was first discovered: 06 / 14 / 24

List the date(s) of previous inspection(s) and describe the actions taken, if applicable: \_\_\_\_\_

6/14/2024: dry weather flow observed, added to list for further sampling.

## **SECTION 4: PHYSICAL OBSERVATIONS**

If the outfall is either partially or fully submerged, dry weather flow observations must be made at the next upstream point (e.g. manhole) above the influence of the receiving surface waterbody.

*If applicable:* Manhole ID: <u>N/A</u> Approximate distance upstream from outfall (ft.): <u>N/A</u>

The permittee shall use the table below to describe 1) the observed dry weather flow and/or 2) when there are indications of intermittent illicit discharges present.

(Potential illicit discharge sources are listed in parentheses.)	

Odor	■ None
	Sewage (stale/septic sanitary wastewater)
	Petroleum/Gas (petroleum refineries, vehicle maintenance facilities, petroleum
	product storage)
	□ Rancid/Sour (food preparation facilities, e.g. restaurants, hotels, etc.)
	□ Sulfide (industries discharging sulfide compounds or organics, e.g. meat packers,
	canneries, dairies, etc.)
	□ Other:
Color	Clear
	□ Brown (meat packers, printing plants, metal works, concrete or stone operations,
	fertilizer facilities, and petroleum refining facilities)
	Gray (dairies, sewage)
	Yellow (chemical plants, textile and tanning plants)
	Red (meat packers)
	□ Other:
Turbidity	🖬 Clear
	Cloudy (sanitary wastewater, concrete or stone operations, fertilizer facilities, and
	automotive dealers)
	Opaque (food processors, lumber mills, metal works, pigment plants)
Floatable	Floatables of industrial origin may include animal fats, spoiled foods, solvents, sawdust,
Matter (Does	foams, packing materials, or fuel. Floatables in sanitary wastewater include fecal matter,
not include	toilet paper, sanitary napkins, and condoms.
litter)	■ None
-	□ Sewage (toilet paper, etc.)
	□ Suds
	Petroleum (oil sheen)
	□ Other:

Deposits and	Coatings,	residues or fragments of material may be indicators of a potential intermittent		
Stains within		n-stormwater discharge		
outfall	🔳 None			
		n-Black (leather tanneries)		
		crystalline powder (Nitrogenous fertilizers)		
		ssive sediments (construction sites)		
	Oily re:	sidues (petroleum refineries, storage facilities, vehicle service areas)		
Vegetation	-	red to surrounding Riparian bank and/or stream vegetation		
	Norma	ve growth and/or algal presence (Food processing plants)		
		ed Growth (Industrial operation effluent, CAFOs)		
*If the Physical Observations have been conducted and it was determined there was no odor, no discoloration of the water or no deposits and stains left on the outfall, turbidity was clear, no floatable matter, and the vegetation surrounding outfall appears normal, then the dry weather discharge is likely from a groundwater source, but <u>the "Field Monitoring" section below must still be completed for verification</u> .				
Prior to cond	ucting the a	analyses in Sections 5 & 6, the source may be traced back upstream in the storm		
	-	e location by various methods, such as opening manholes, using a camera and/or		
		performing dye tests or smoke tests.*		
SECTION 5: FIEL	D MONITO	RING		
*Field c	alibrate ins	truments in accordance with manufacturer's instructions prior to testing. *		
Estimated Dry	Weather	The Tier A guidance document recommends taking the estimate flow rate during the		
Flow Ra		0.75 GPM		
		0.75 GPM Potential discharge types include sewage, washwater, industrial or commercial liquid		
Deterge	nts	waste		
Examples include surfactants				
and methylene blue active substances (MBAS)		Measurement: <u>ND-NOT DETECTED</u> mg/L		
Temperature of dry weather discharge		Temperatures >70°F may indicate cooling water discharges depending on the season		
		Measurement: <u>76.7</u> °F		
*Proceed to Section 6 in accordance with the Guidance Document recommendations.*				
SECTION 6: DRY	WEATHER	FLOW ANALYSIS - WATER QUALITY		
* Based on the potential discharge types determined in the 'Physical Observation' and 'Field Monitoring'				
	sections, <u>further testing must be conducted</u> using the appropriate subset of parameters below. The following parameters are recommended by the EPA for specific types of discharges as noted in the table below. For			

more information, refer to Chapter 12 of the EPA's Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination guidance document (<u>https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/idde\_manualwithappendices.pdf</u>).

Indicate the location of your measurements (e.g. outfall, manhole number, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_\_Outfall

Parameter	Potential Discharge Type (EPA Guidance)	Discharge Measurement		
Ammonia	Sewage, washwater	ND-NOT DETECTED mg/L		
Potassium	Potassium Sewage, industrial or commercial liquid waste			
Boron	Boron >0.35 mg/L likely indicates sewage or washwater			
Chlorine	Industrial or commercial liquid waste	mg/L		
Conductivity	Sewage, washwater, and industrial or commercial liquid waste	S/m		
E. coli	>12,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 mL		
(FW & PL waters)**				
Enterococci	>5,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 mL		
(SC & SE1 waters)**				
Fecal Coliform	Sewage	Count/100 mL		
(SE2 & SE3 waters)**				
Fluoride	Fluoride Distinguishes potable water from natural or irrigation water			
pH of Dry Weather Discharge	Washwater	SU		
surface waterbody where the Coastal, SE=Saline Estuary. N (https://njdep.maps.arcgis.co	SC, SE 1, SE2, and SE3 refer to the surface water quality class e outfall discharges, as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:9B. FW=Freshwa Map coverage of these classifications is available on NJ-GeoV om/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=02251e521d97454a ce Water Quality Classification.'	ater, PL=Pinelands, SC=Saline Veb		
SECTION 7: ILLICIT DISCHA	RGE INVESTIGATION			
*The investigation is not c	omplete until the source of the dry weather flow is foun eliminated.*	d, and any illicit discharge is		
Based on the latest results from the investigation, including the results in Sections 4, 5 and 6, is/was this dry				
weather flow from an illicit connection?				
•	en completed, what was the source of the dry weather eather flow is natural or irrigation water, no evidence			

Describe the investigation, including the methods that were/will be used to identify the suspected source of the illegal discharge, or conclude there was no illicit discharge, along with the timeline of the steps of the investigation. Attach additional pages if necessary.

Surfactants were tested on 8/15/2024, potassium was tested on 8/30.2024, ammonia was tested on 8/28/2024, and fluoride were tested 8/26/2024. None of these parameters were indicative of illicit discharge sources and the temperature of the water is within a reasonable range for the time of year that sampling was conducted.

#### **SECTION 8: ILLICIT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION**

If it was an illicit discharge, has the source been eliminated?

Describe the plan of action that was/will be followed to eliminate the illicit connection. This plan should detail who is/was responsible for the discharge, what methods were/will be used to fix it, how long it took/will take, and how removal was/will be confirmed and rechecked: \_\_\_\_\_\_

## **SECTION 9: INSPECTOR INFORMATION**

Inspector's Name: PAYAL KHATRI

Title: PROGRAM ASSOCIATE

Affiliation: RCE WATER RESOURCES PROGRAM

ayal Khatri Signature:

Date: 9/18/2024

🗆 YES 🛛 NO



# Outfall ID: SB007 (6/14/2024)

The bottom image shows a pipe adjacent to outfall SB007 (top image) continuously discharging water into the stream

If a dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge is observed, this form shall be used to document the illicit discharge investigation in accordance with the current MS4 NJPDES Permit. This completed form shall be uploaded with the permittee's Annual Report and Certification and be kept with the permittee's SPPP as per the recordkeeping requirements of the permit. Initial illicit connection inspections must be performed during dry weather, which is at least 72 hours after the end of the previous precipitation or snowmelt event.

It is required to attach photos of the investigation to this form.

Illicit discharges must be reported immediately to the NJDEP Hotline at 1-877-WARNDEP (1-877-927-6337).

#### **SECTION 1: PERMITTEE INFORMATION**

MS4 Permittee: <u>Hamilton Township</u>

NJPDES #: NJG0 150258

## SECTION 2: OUTFALL SUMMARY INFORMATION

\*If this outfall is newly identified, be sure to add it to your electronic outfall pipe map.\*

\_\_\_\_\_ County: <sup>Mercer</sup>

Outfall ID: SB007 (previously F0408) Outfall Location Description: <u>2 Bradford Avenue</u>

Municipality: Hamilton Township

Receiving Waterbody: Shady Brook

Describe the type of conveyance(s) that delivers the stormwater to the receiving waterbody (concrete or corrugated pipe, concrete channel, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_

26" diameter concrete pipe

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water is from an end	<b>closed pipe</b> , is i	the end of the pipe	e fully or
partially submerged?	NEVER		□ ALWAYS*

\*If 'Sometimes' or 'Always,' describe submerged condition at time of inspection:

N/A

If the ultimate discharge into the receiving water <b>is not from an enclosed pipe</b> , what is the approximate
distance between the end of the last enclosed stormwater conveyance pipe to the receiving waterbody
(ft.): <u>N/A</u>

Do any other NJPDES permittees discharge through this MS4 outfall?	□ YES*	🔳 NO	
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*If 'YES', list Permittee Name(s), NJPDES #(s),	and Location of Connection:
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N/A

## SECTION 3: OUTFALL INSPECTION

Date of current inspection: 08 / 14 / 2024

Latest precipitation/snowmelt event:  $\frac{08}{2024}$  /  $\frac{2024}{2024}$  Amount of Precipitation (in.):  $\frac{0.19}{2024}$ 

Date dry weather flow or other evidence of an intermittent illicit discharge was first discovered: 06 / 14/24

List the date(s) of previous inspection(s) and describe the actions taken, if applicable: \_\_\_\_\_\_

6/14/2024: Suspicious properties identified, added to list for sampling.

8/20/2015

# SECTION 4: PHYSICAL OBSERVATIONS

If the outfall is either partially or fully submerged, dry weather flow observations must be made at the next upstream point (e.g. manhole) above the influence of the receiving surface waterbody.

*If applicable:* Manhole ID: <u>N/A</u> Approximate distance upstream from outfall (ft.): <u>N/A</u>

The permittee shall use the table below to describe 1) the observed dry weather flow and/or 2) when there are indications of intermittent illicit discharges present.

	(Potential illicit discharge sources are listed in parentheses.)
Odor	None
0.01	Sewage (stale/septic sanitary wastewater)
	Petroleum/Gas (petroleum refineries, vehicle maintenance facilities, petroleum
	product storage)
	□ Rancid/Sour (food preparation facilities, e.g. restaurants, hotels, etc.)
	□ Sulfide (industries discharging sulfide compounds or organics, e.g. meat packers,
	canneries, dairies, etc.)
	□ Other:
Color	Clear
	Brown (meat packers, printing plants, metal works, concrete or stone operations,
	fertilizer facilities, and petroleum refining facilities)
	Gray (dairies, sewage)
	☐ Yellow (chemical plants, textile and tanning plants)
	Red (meat packers)
	□ Other:
Turbidity	Clear
	Cloudy (sanitary wastewater, concrete or stone operations, fertilizer facilities, and
	automotive dealers)
	<ul> <li>Opaque (food processors, lumber mills, metal works, pigment plants)</li> <li>Floatables of industrial origin may include animal fats, spoiled foods, solvents, sawdust,</li> </ul>
Floatable	foams, packing materials, or fuel. Floatables in sanitary wastewater include fecal matter
Matter (Does	toilet paper, sanitary napkins, and condoms.
not include	None
litter)	□ Sewage (toilet paper, etc.)
	□ Suds
	Petroleum (oil sheen)
	□ Other:

Deposits and	Coatinas.	residues or fragments of material may be indicators of a potential intermittent			
Stains within		nwater discharge			
outfall	🔳 None				
	🛛 🗆 Grayish	-Black (leather tanneries)			
		crystalline powder (Nitrogenous fertilizers)			
		ve sediments (construction sites)			
	🛛 🗆 Oily res	residues (petroleum refineries, storage facilities, vehicle service areas)			
	□ Other:_				
Vegetation	As compai	red to surrounding Riparian bank and/or stream vegetation			
	🔳 Normal				
	🗆 Excessiv	ve growth and/or algal presence (Food processing plants)			
	🗆 Inhibite	ed Growth (Industrial operation effluent, CAFOs)			
*If the Physical Observations have been conducted and it was determined there was no odor, no discoloration of the water or no deposits and stains left on the outfall, turbidity was clear, no floatable matter, and the vegetation surrounding outfall appears normal, then the dry weather discharge is likely from a groundwater source, but the "Field Monitoring" section below must still be completed for verification.					
	Prior to conducting the analyses in Sections 5 & 6, the source may be traced back upstream in the storm sewer to a more definitive location by various methods, such as opening manholes, using a camera and/or performing dye tests or smoke tests.*				
SECTION 5: FIEL					
*Field c	alibrate ins	truments in accordance with manufacturer's instructions prior to testing. *			
Estimated Dry Weather Flow Rate		The Tier A guidance document recommends taking the estimate flow rate during thephysical observations.4.5GPM			
	_	Potential discharge types include sewage, washwater, industrial or commercial liquid			
Deterge	nts	waste			
Examples include surfactants and methylene blue active		Measurement: <u>ND-NOT DETECTED</u> mg/L			
substances (MBAS)		Temperatures >70°F may indicate cooling water discharges depending on the season			
Temperature of dry weather discharge		Measurement: <sup>66</sup> °F			
*Proceed to Section 6 in accordance with the Guidance Document recommendations.*					
SECTION 6: DRY	WEATHER	FLOW ANALYSIS - WATER QUALITY			
* Based on th	ne potential	discharge types determined in the 'Physical Observation' and 'Field Monitoring'			
sections, <u>further testing must be conducted</u> using the appropriate subset of parameters below. The following					
-		nded by the EPA for specific types of discharges as noted in the table below. For to Chapter 12 of the EPA's Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination guidance			

document (https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/idde\_manualwithappendices.pdf).

Indicate the location of your measurements (e.g. outfall, manhole number, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_\_Outfall

Parameter	Potential Discharge Type (EPA Guidance)	Discharge Measurement		
Ammonia	Sewage, washwater	ND-NOT DETECTED mg/L		
Potassium	Potassium Sewage, industrial or commercial liquid waste			
Boron	Boron >0.35 mg/L likely indicates sewage or washwater			
Chlorine	Chlorine Industrial or commercial liquid waste			
Conductivity	Sewage, washwater, and industrial or commercial liquid waste	S/m		
E. coli (FW & PL waters)**				
Enterococci (SC & SE1 waters)**	>5,000 Count/100 mL is likely Sanitary Wastewater	Count/100 mL		
Fecal Coliform (SE2 & SE3 waters)**				
Fluoride	Fluoride Distinguishes potable water from natural or irrigation water			
pH of Dry Weather Discharge	Washwater	SU		
**The abbreviations FW, PL, SC, SE 1, SE2, and SE3 refer to the surface water quality classification of the receiving surface waterbody where the outfall discharges, as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:9B. FW=Freshwater, PL=Pinelands, SC=Saline Coastal, SE=Saline Estuary. Map coverage of these classifications is available on NJ-GeoWeb ( <u>https://njdep.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=02251e521d97454aabadfd8cf168e44d</u> ) using the				
layer under 'Water' of 'Surface Water Quality Classification.' SECTION 7: ILLICIT DISCHARGE INVESTIGATION				
*The investigation is not complete until the source of the dry weather flow is found, and any illicit discharge is eliminated.* Based on the latest results from the investigation, including the results in Sections 4, 5 and 6, is/was this dry				
weather flow from an illicit connection?				
If the investigation has been completed, what was the source of the dry weather flow or illicit connection? The source of the dry weather flow is natural or irrigation water, no evidence of illicit discharge detected.				

Describe the investigation, including the methods that were/will be used to identify the suspected source of the illegal discharge, or conclude there was no illicit discharge, along with the timeline of the steps of the investigation. Attach additional pages if necessary.

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Title: PROGRAM ASSOCIATE

Affiliation: RCE WATER RESOURCES PROGRAM

ayal Khatri Signature:

Date: 9/18/2024

 $\Box$  YES  $\Box$  NO