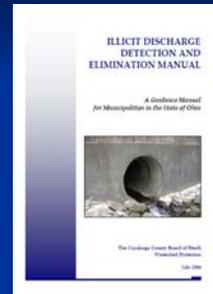


Dry Weather Screening and Follow up Investigation

Ohio EPA OCAPP Workshop
11/19/2007

Cuyahoga County Board of Health



CCHB's Outfall Inventory Form

Dry Weather Screening

- Minimum of 72 hours with less than 0.1" rainfall
- Dry weather flow is not storm water

Outfall with dry weather flow

- Make sure your outfall is not a culvert
- A culvert **does** carry dry weather flow (ground water)



Evidence of sanitary discharge



What if there is no toilet paper?

- Sampling for bacteria
 - *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) is a good indicator
 - Fecal coliform
- Check with your laboratory for proper sampling containers, sampling technique, preservation methods, and hold times
- Always sample from downstream to upstream



Tracing a problem upstream

- Start with the outfall and work your way upstream.
- Use a good map. If possible, make a copy to mark up in the field.
- Take good notes and photographs. Be sure to document flow amount and characteristics.

CCHB's Outfall Field Inspection Form

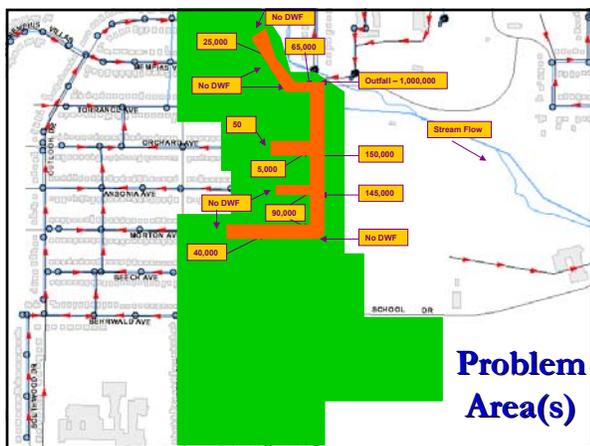
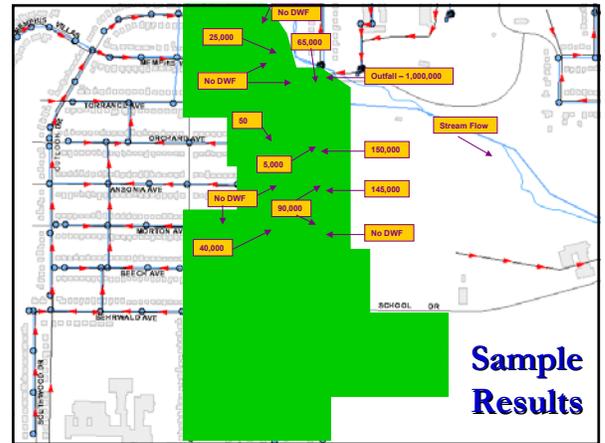
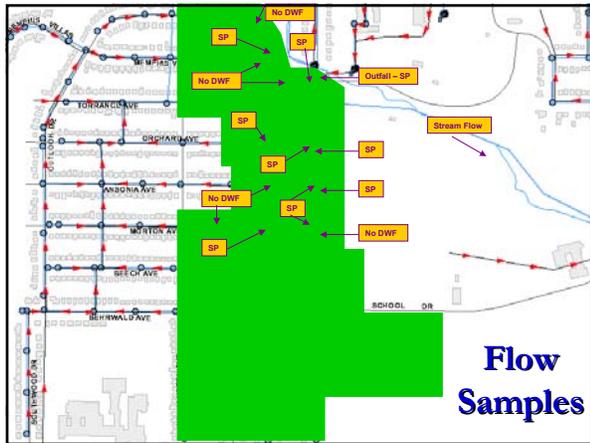
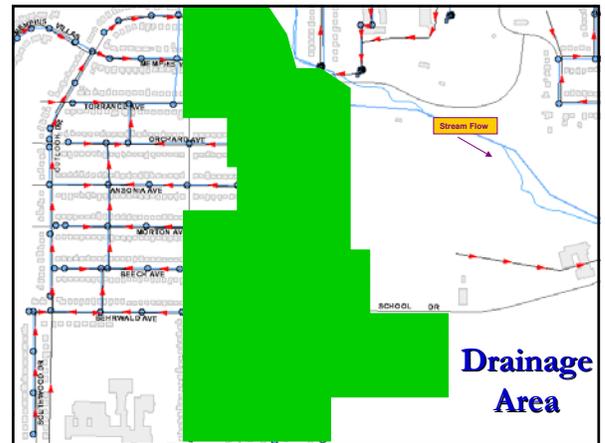
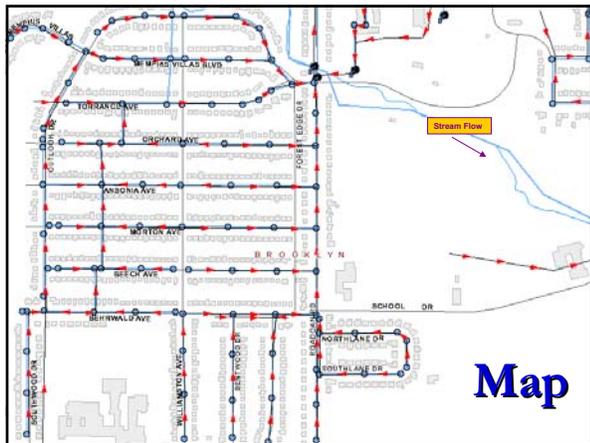
A photograph of a printed form titled "CCHB's Outfall Field Inspection Form". The form contains various fields for data entry, including sections for "General Information", "Inspection Details", and "Observations". It is a structured document used for recording field inspection data.

Types of dry weather flow

- Continuous
- Intermittent – variable
- Transitory – one time occurrence

Bracket the problem area

- Continue tracing upstream until you reach a manhole with no flow
- The source of flow is between the manhole with no flow and the first downstream manhole with flow
- Verify problem area by bacteriological sampling



Identify the source

- Use florescent dye (plumber's dye, tracing dye) to determine whether the sanitary line is leaking
- Alternatives to dye are: smoke testing, televising the line



Who to call

- Make sure that someone at your office knows that you are performing a dye test
 - The area you are working in
 - The color of dye (green, yellow, red)
 - The water body that will receive the dye
- Also inform your local wastewater treatment plant, your local fire department, and OEPA's Division of Emergency and Remedial Response

The creek is green!!



More about dye testing

- Work downstream to upstream
- Watch the sanitary line as well as the storm line to verify connections
- Document the time the dye went in and the time it came out

Infiltration



Follow-up after the problem is fixed



- No flow at the outfall
- Drastically reduced flow at the outfall
- Dye test, smoke test or televise

Document, document, document

- Photographs (with the date!)
- Maps
- Write up a report
 - Even if it's just a bullet list of items, include dates, times, addresses and observations
 - Don't do the same job twice!

Questions

Kathryn Crestani, Investigator

Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District
Water Quality and Industrial Surveillance

4747 East 49th Street

Cuyahoga Heights, Ohio 44125

(216) 641-6000

crestanik@neorsd.org