

# **TOWN OF FARMINGTON**

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## **STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM PLAN**

As amended by the Town Board on  
December 26, 2023

Original Date: December 2019

[illegible]

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## **I. Definitions**

### **1. Catch Basin**

A cistern located at the point where a street gutter discharges into a sewer and designed to catch and retain matter that would not pass readily through the sewer; or

A reservoir or well into which surface water may drain off.

### **2. Closed Circuit Television Inspection (CCTV)**

Televised video inspection can be used to locate illicit connections and infiltration from sanitary sewers. In CCTV, cameras are used to record the interior of the storm drain pipes. They can be manually pushed with a stiff cable or guided remotely on treads or wheels. A third-party contractor may be required to perform this testing activity.

If the source is located, follow steps for removing the illicit discharge. Document repairs, new sanitary sewer connections, and other corrective actions required to accomplish this objective. If the source still cannot be located, add the pipe segment to a future inspection program.

### **3. Dye Testing**

Dye testing is used to confirm a suspected illicit connection to a storm drain system. Prior to testing, permission to access the site should be obtained. Dye is discharged into the suspected fixture, and nearby storm drain structures and sanitary sewer manholes observed for presence of the dye. Each fixture, such as sinks, toilets, and sump pumps, should be tested separately. A third-party contractor may be required to perform this testing activity.

### **4. General Permit**

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges

### **5. Geographical Areas of Concern**

#### **1. NYS Route 332 and NYS Route 96**

While these routes are the responsibility of New York State, many commercial and residential developments within the town stem from these two routes and contribute to these two routes.

2. Collett Road

Due to its connection with NYS Route 332, and its proximity to the NYS Thruway system, Collett Road, and the surrounding area, is comprised of mostly commercial and light industrial uses such as warehouses and distribution centers.

3. New Michigan Road and Canandaigua – Farmington Town Line Road

This area is comprised of numerous, multi-phase residential developments, some of which are currently under construction and may have phases that have not yet been started.

4. Finger Lakes Race Track

This commercial campus involves horse racing and contains numerous stall buildings for the keeping of horses. In addition to the potential for silt and sediment from the tracks, many vehicles are required on site to maintain the facilities and transport horses.

**6. Illicit Discharges**

Any discharge to a storm drain system that is not composed entirely of stormwater is considered illicit, unless listed as a permitted discharge under the *General Permit*. See *Section VI. MCM 3 – Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination* for list of illicit discharges.

**7. Impervious Surfaces**

A surface in which water cannot penetrate.

**8. Major Outfall**

As defined by federal code:

*“A municipal separate storm sewer outfall that discharges from a single pipe with an inside diameter of 36 inches or more or its equivalent (discharge from a single conveyance other than circular pipe which is associated with a drainage area of more than 50 acres); or for municipal separate storm sewers that receive storm water from lands zoned for industrial activity (based on comprehensive zoning plans or the equivalent), an outfall that discharges from a single pipe with an inside diameter of 12 inches or more or from its equivalent (discharge from other than a circular pipe associated with a drainage area of 2 acres or more).”*

## 9. Manhole

A hole through which one may go especially to gain access to an underground or enclosed structure.

## 10. MS4 (Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System)

An all-encompassing entity that includes each of the stormwater conveyance systems within an established boundary, not *just* the storm sewer. The NYS DEC has been given authority by the US EPA to approve and enforce the MS4 General Discharge Permit within New York State. Under the federal law commonly referred to as Stormwater Phase II, permits are required for Stormwater discharges from designated MS4s. Since polluted stormwater runoff is often discharged directly into local rivers and streams without treatment, the intent of Stormwater Phase II is to reduce the quantity of pollutants discharged to receiving waterbodies. MS4s are required by the permit to develop a stormwater management program that will aid in meeting this Stormwater Phase II goal.

The federal definition, according to the Code of Federal Regulations [section 40 CFR 122.26(b)(8)], an MS4 is defined as follows:

*“municipal separate storm sewer means a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains):*

- (1) Owned or operated by a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law)...including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the Clean Water Act that discharges into the waters of the United States.” (Note: “Waters of the United States” refers to surface water only.)*
- (2) “Designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water*
- (3) Which is not a combined sewer; and*
- (4) Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR 122.2”*

## 11. Outfall

### A. High Priority Outfalls - Town Defined

Any outfalls within the Town’s MS4 that discharge to Areas of Concern shall be considered high priority.

### B. High Priority Outfalls – Permit Defined

- Outfalls serving areas with a high illicit discharge potential;
- Outfalls discharging to impaired waters;



- Outfalls discharging to sensitive or high quality waters including but not limited to public beaches, recreational areas, drinking water supplies and shellfishing areas;
- Major Outfalls
- Citizen complaints on more than three separate occasions in any 12 month period.

## 12. Permitted Discharges

Discharged allowed under the General Permit. See *Section VI. MCM 3 – Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination* for list of permitted discharges.

## 13. Pollutants of Concern

### i. Pathogens

Pathogens, such as Bacteria and viruses, include infectious agents and disease producing organisms normally associated with human and animal wastes, leakage from sewers and seepage from septic tanks. These organisms can cause disease in humans and animals when present in drinking water, as well as contact recreation water bodies. Biological contaminants come from litter, organic matter, and animal waste.

### ii. Floatables

Floating litter in water may be contaminated with toxic chemicals and bacteria, are unattractive to look at, and can cause death to aquatic animals and birds. Commonly observed floatables include cigarette butts, plastic containers, wrappers, and cans. Floatables are generally the result of careless handling or littering.

### iii. Metals

Metals in water can be toxic to humans, aquatic life, and other animals that drink water. Common sources are vehicle exhaust, weathered paint, metal plating, tires, and motor oil.

### iv. Oil & Grease

Oil and grease may be toxic to aquatic life, even in small amounts. Oil and grease in storm drains can generally be traced to automotive leaks and spills or improper disposal of used oil and automotive products into storm drains.

### v. Oxygen-Demanding Organics

Organic materials, such as excreta, decaying plant and animal matter, litter, and food wastes, may enter surface waters dissolved or suspended in runoff. Natural decomposition of these materials may deplete dissolved oxygen supplies in the surface waters. Dissolved oxygen may be reduced below the threshold necessary to maintain aquatic life, impairing or killing fish and other aquatic plants and animals.

#### vi. Phosphorous

Phosphorus promotes weed and algae growth in lakes and streams. Excessive weed growth clogs waterways and blocks sunlight. When algae die, they sink to the bottom and decompose in a process that removes oxygen from the water. Fish and other aquatic organisms cannot survive in water with low dissolved oxygen levels. Some sources of nutrients are fertilizer, excrement, and detergents.

#### vii. Silt & Sediment

Large amounts of silt and sediment, when dislodged and swept by storm water into water bodies, can disrupt ecosystems in a number of ways. Storm water runoff that contains sediment can deposit harmful amounts of silt in sensitive areas such as wetlands, wildlife preserves, and stream and lake bottoms harming the habitats of aquatic insects and plants. Sediment blocks sunlight needed by aquatic plants to grow. Sediments can carry toxic chemicals that cause the oxygen in water to be used up. Sediment generally is the result of soil erosion from lawns, hillsides, and gardening/landscaping activities.

#### viii. Thermal Stress

Direct exposure of sunlight to urban streams which lack shade may elevate stream temperatures, which can exceed fish tolerance limits, reduce survival, and lower resistance to disease. Urban street surfaces and other impervious surface areas which have been heated by sunlight may transport thermal energy to a stream during a storm event, thus adding stress to biota. Coldwater fish (such as trout) may be eliminated, or the habitat may become marginally supportive of the fishery.

#### ix. Toxic Substances

Toxic substances may enter surface waters either dissolved in runoff or attached to sediment or organic materials. The principal concerns in surface water are their entry into the food chain; bioaccumulation; toxic effect on fish, wildlife, and microorganisms; habitat degradation; and potential degradation of public water supply sources. Some toxic substances that may be present in residential areas, businesses, and construction sites are listed below:

- ❖ Residential: Pet waste, vehicle fluids (oil, gas and antifreeze), paint, pesticides, solvents, batteries, hazardous wastes, street litter, soap from car washing, and swimming pool discharges.
- ❖ Businesses: Fuel, soap from equipment washing, waste process water, and hazardous liquids.
- ❖ Construction: Sediment, wash water from concrete mixers, used oil and solvents, vehicle fuels, and pesticides.

## 14. Smoke Testing

Smoke testing is a useful method of locating the source of illicit discharges when there is no obvious potential source. Smoke testing is an appropriate tracing technique for short sections of pipe and for pipes with small diameters. Smoke added to the storm drain system will emerge in connected locations. A third-party contractor may be required to perform this testing activity.

## **15. SOP**

Standard operating procedure.

## **16. Storm Drain**

A drain that carries water (such as rainwater) away from a street, parking lot, etc.

## **17. Waterbodies of Concern**

Waterbodies that have been identified as impaired or high priority as determined by the NYS DEC and/or the Town of Farmington. See *section III. Town Background, subsection 4.*

# **II. Program Introduction**

## **1. Program Intent**

This Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) plan has been prepared by the Town of Farmington in an ongoing effort to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent possible and practicable via better management of the Town's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4), and is required under the MS4 General Permit.

The purpose of this document is to serve as a living guide to the Town and its constituents to achieve this goal. This plan is broken down by each of the six minimum control measures (MCMs) as required by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYS DEC) *General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems* (MS4s), hereafter referred to as the *General Permit*. The six MCMs are as follows:

- 1) MCM 1 - Public Education and Outreach
- 2) MCM 2 - Public Involvement & Participation
- 3) MCM 3 - Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- 4) MCM 4 - Construction Site Runoff Control
- 5) MCM 5 - Post-Construction Stormwater Management
- 6) MCM 6 - Pollution Prevention / Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

Each MCM section will outline background information, Best Management Practices (BMPs), and measurable goals of the Town in accordance with the *General Permit*. Since this plan is based on the

requirements of the *General Permit*, it is imperative that this document be updated whenever the permit is updated.

There are several SOPs, forms, checklists, and other related documents that are pertinent to the functionality of this plan, all of which can be found in the Appendix. These documents were created with the intention of improving data collection and record-keeping in conjunction with digital records. Collectively, this document and its forms shall be referenced and used as a tool to better the Town's stormwater management within Farmington's MS4 boundary. This plan shall be kept in a binder with a place for filled forms to be filed.

## 2. Applicable Town Codes

- *Chapter 90 Illicit Discharges and Connections to Storm Sewers*
- *Chapter 138 Stormwater Management and Erosion and Sediment Control*
- *Chapter 165, Article IX, Stormwater Management*

## 3. GIS

GIS (geographic information system) is a powerful tool that can be used to store, analyze, manipulate, correlate, recall, and display data with a geographical reference to provide great detail and understanding. Data such as spatial coordinates (location, elevation) can be used to give objects (such as catch basins, outfalls, etc.) in the database a very precise description.

The Town is utilizing GPS and GIS in order to establish a digital model of all utilities. Since the start of the program, the model has been (and will be continue to be) updated in order to incrementally improve the comprehensiveness of the digital model. Some major benefits of using GIS are the consolidation of information into one central location, improved efficiency in data retrieval, accuracy of the data recorded, and improved ability to track and plan for infrastructure maintenance and improvements.

As part of this SWMP plan, Town staff will update GIS while out in the field by collecting, entering, and editing field activities using a web form or data collector that communicates and syncs with the geodatabase contained within ArcGIS online. See MCM 3 and Appendix E for fillable form *Outfall Reconnaissance Inventory / Sample Collection Field Sheet* is currently being used in conjunction with the GIS database.

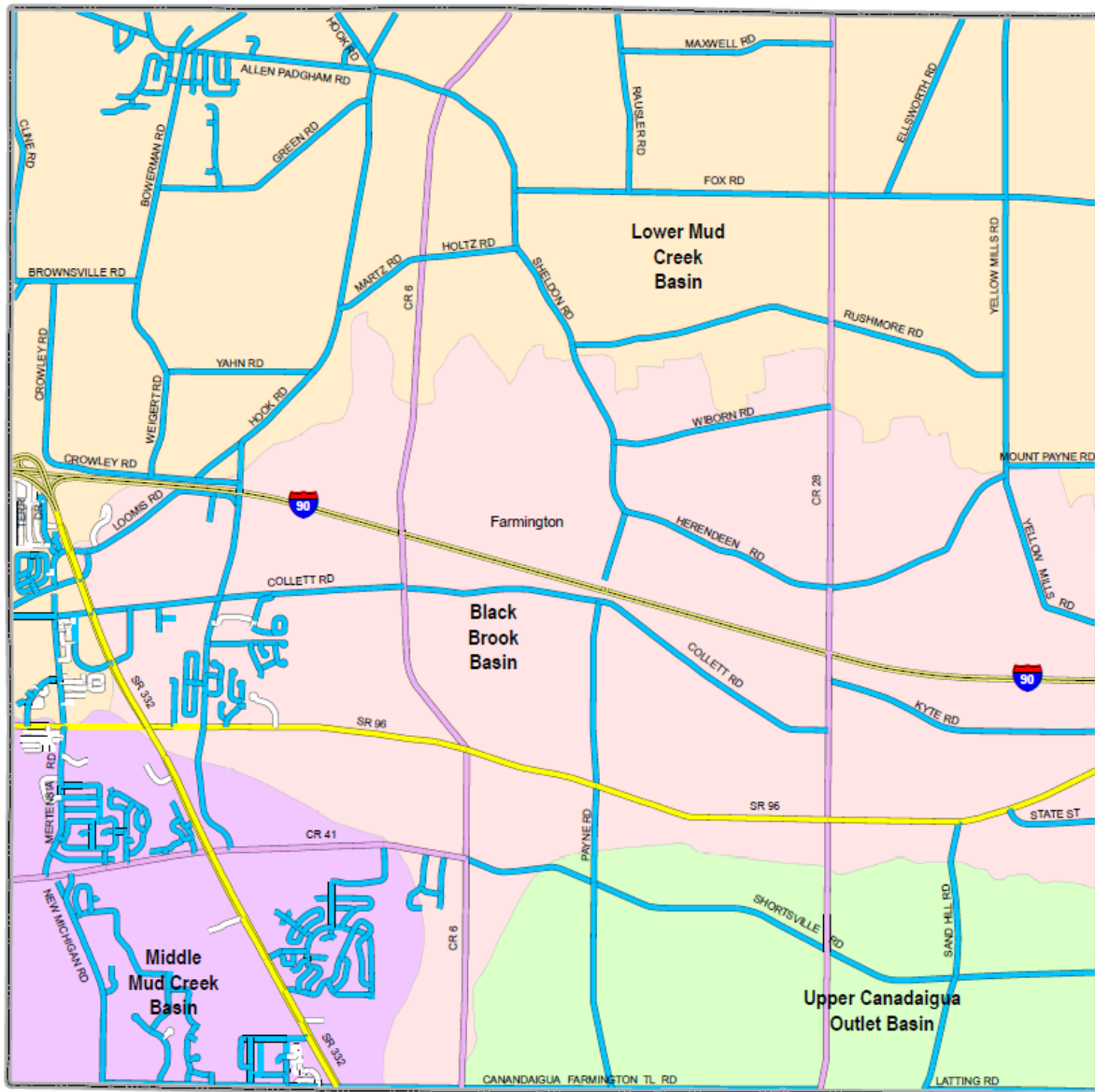
### **III. Town Background**

#### **1. Watershed Areas**

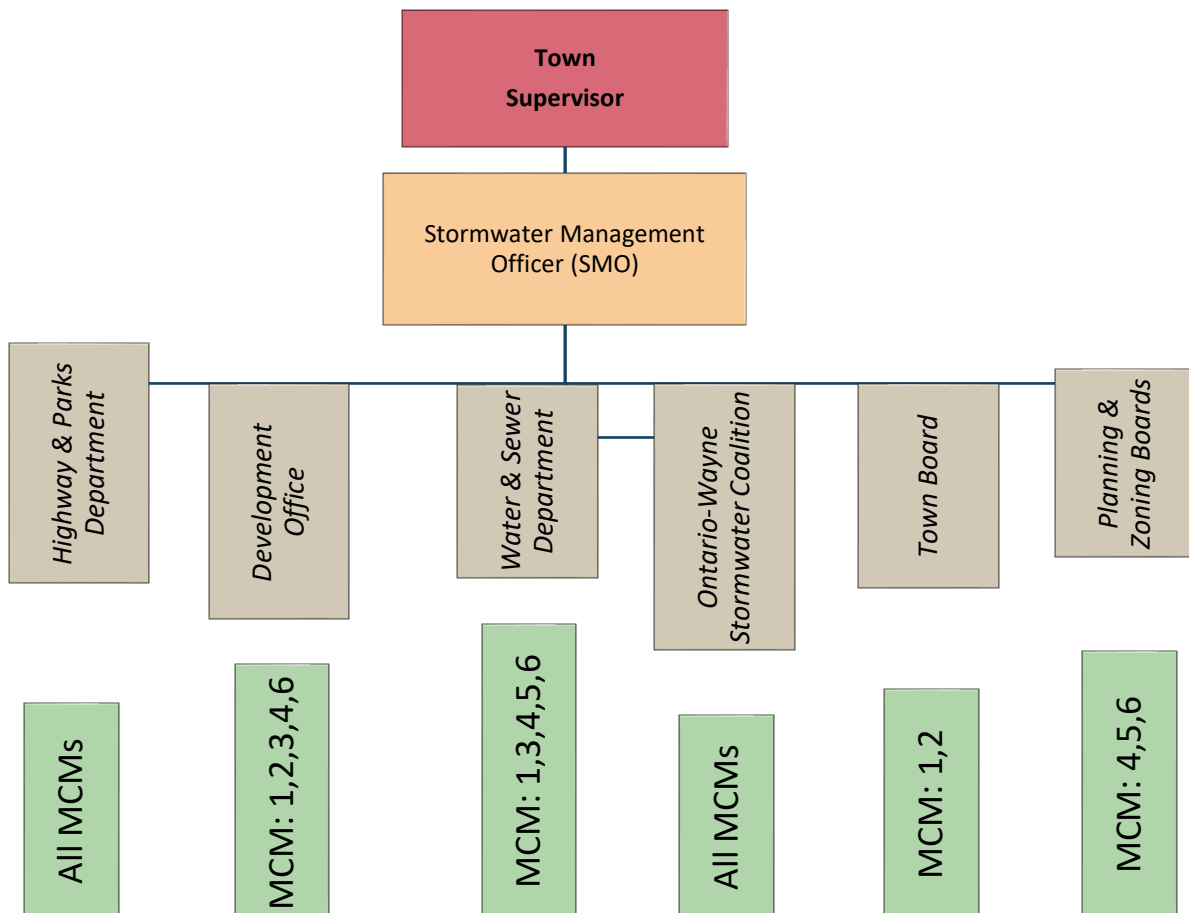
The Town can be divided into four watersheds:

1. Upper Canandaigua Outlet Basin
2. Middle Mud Creek Basin
3. Lower Mud Creek Basin
4. Black Brook Basin

The map below depicts the location of each of these watersheds:



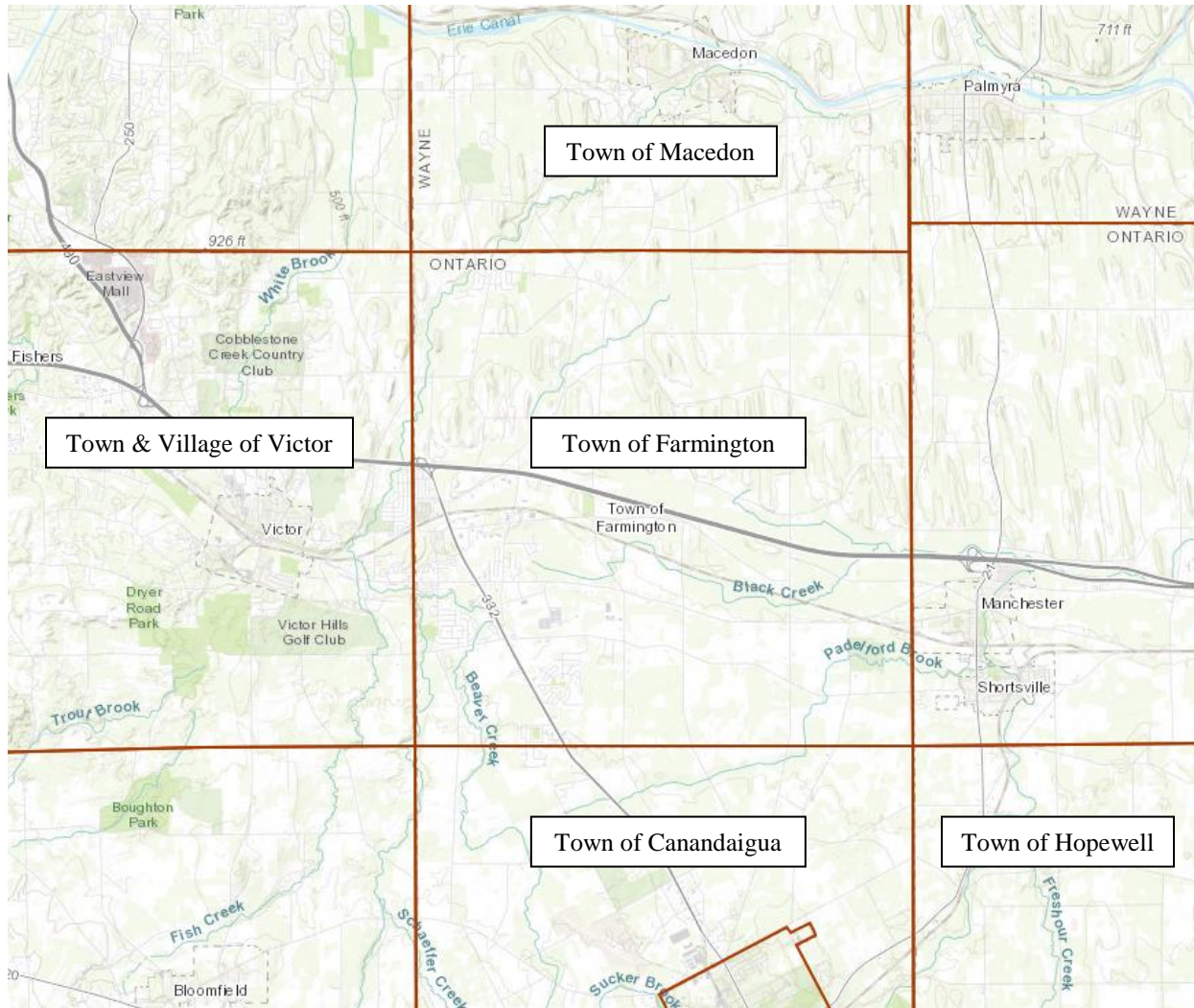
## 2. MS4 MCM Organization Chart





### 3. Neighboring MS4s

The Town of Farmington is bordered by five other MS4s, which includes the Town and Village of Victor, the Town of Canandaigua, the Town of Macedon, and the Town of Hopewell.



### 4. Pollutants, Waterbodies, and Geographic Areas of Concern

The matrix below is a representation of pollutants of concern that correspond to both waterbodies and geographic areas of concern within the Town's MS4 boundaries.



POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	PATHOGENS	FLATABLES	METALS	OIL & GREASE	O2 DEMANDING ORGANICS	PHOSPHOROUS	SILT & SEDIMENT	THERMAL STRESS	TOXIC SUBSTANCES (RESIDENTIAL)	TOXIC SUBSTANCES (BUSINESSES)	TOXIC SUBSTANCES (CONSTRUCTION)
<b>WATERBODIES OF CONCERN</b>											
<b>GEOGRAPHIC AREAS OF CONCERN</b>											
NYS Route 332	X		X	X			X				
NYS Route 96	X		X	X			X				
New Michigan Rd & Can. Farm. TL RD	X					X	X				
Collett Rd	X		X	X			X				
Finger Lakes Race Track	X	X	X	X			X				

See section *I. Definitions* for definitions relating to pollutants of concern.

#### IV. MCM 1 – Public Education & Outreach

Public education and outreach is an important factor in reducing the discharge of pollutants into the Town's MS4 and downstream waterbodies.

##### 1. MCM 1 – Education and Outreach Topics

- Waterbodies of Concern
- Pollutants of Concern (POCs)
- Geographic Areas of Concern
- Ways to reduce individual impact on stormwater quality
- Hazards of illegal discharges and improper waste disposal

##### 2. Program Implementation

The Town of Farmington participates in the Ontario-Wayne Stormwater Coalition in support of developing and maintaining training opportunities, public resources, and funding for additional stormwater management initiatives.

###### Outreach Methods include:

- direct mailings
- chip clips
- children's coloring books

- email list, newspaper ads
- public events
- presentations
- visual display of the stormwater model
- web page
- social media
- community signage
- storm drain marking program
- brochures

#### **Available Brochures**

- ❖ Automotive Repair & MS4
- ❖ Do You Live Near a Stormwater Management Pond?
- ❖ The Homeowner & MS4
- ❖ How to Empty Your Pool or Spa Wisely
- ❖ Lawn Maintenance Facts & MS4
- ❖ Living Next to Stormwater Management Ponds
- ❖ Moving Dirt? Building Something?
- ❖ Restaurant/Food Service & MS4
- ❖ The Scoop about Pet Poop
- ❖ Septic Tips For Your Septic Tank
- ❖ Stormwater Pollution Prevention: You can make a difference!
- ❖ IDDE (under development)

These materials are already available for public access at the Town Hall, Library, and Recreation Department. In addition to these available resources, the public is also encouraged to contact the SMO at any time with questions, comments, or concerns related to stormwater management. As noted in MCM 2, the Annual Report and will be available on the Town website each year and public feedback is encouraged.

### **3. Target Audiences**

#### **a. General**

It is important to acknowledge the audiences that will be targeted in order to ensure that the program information is distributed accordingly.

TARGET AUDIENCES	GENERAL PUBLIC	HOMEOWNERS	RESTAURANTS	AUTOMOTIVE BUSINESSES	PET OWNERS	CHILDREN	SCHOOLS	CONSTRUCTION OPERATORS	LANDSCAPERS
<b>EDUCATION &amp; OUTREACH BROCHURES</b>									
Automotive Repair & MS4	X			X					
Do You Live Near a Stormwater Management Pond?	X	X							
The Homeowner & MS4	X	X							
How to Empty Your Pool or Spa Wisely	X	X							
Lawn Maintenance Facts & MS4	X	X							X
Living Next to Stormwater Management Ponds	X	X							
Moving Dirt? Building Something?	X	X						X	
Restaurant/Food Service & MS4	X		X						
The Scoop about Pet Poop	X				X				
Septic Tips For Your Septic Tank	X	X							
Stormwater Pollution Prevention: You can make a difference!	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
IDDE (under development)	X	X	X	X				X	X

#### 4. Measurable Goals

1. Annual number of mailings sent to residents: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Have all target audiences been reached?: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Have responsible parties reviewed status of these goals?: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Have responsible parties discussed future goals to maintain or improve public outreach?: \_\_\_\_\_

GOAL ITEM	TARGET	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>MCM 1</b>									
Annual number of mailings sent to residents					-	-	-	-	-
All target audiences reached?					-	-	-	-	-
Responsible parties reviewed status of goals					-	-	-	-	-
Responsible parties discussed future goals	YES				-	-	-	-	-

## **V. MCM 2 – Public Involvement & Participation**

### **1. Established Measures**

#### **i. Public Involvement**

The Town of Farmington annually posts a draft of the MS4 Annual Report and SWMP plan on the Town website in order to allow the public to review and comment. Hard copies of the SWMP and Annual Report shall be available at the Highway Department Office and the local library. The general public is encouraged to provide feedback on the Annual Report either by calling the SMO, or by submitting written feedback. The public is also encouraged to provide any feedback in regard to any stormwater management observations, ideas, recommendations, or concerns at any time.

#### **ii. Public Participation**

Along with the educational resources listed under MCM 1, the public is given several opportunities to become involved with stormwater management efforts each year. Local groups, such as school clubs, and other volunteer associations will be given community service opportunities to participate directly in these efforts. For example, these groups can help with activities such as storm drain stenciling, the installation and maintenance of MS4 rain gardens, and many other stormwater management related tasks.

### **2. Measures for Future Consideration**

- Additional brochure development, including topics such as:
  - ❖ Household Hazardous Waste Disposal
  - ❖ Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)
  - ❖ Pesticide and Fertilizer Application
  - ❖ Recycling
  - ❖ Trash Management
  - ❖ Vehicle Washing
- Further develop school programs to visit and speak with local schools

### **3. Measurable Goals**

1. How many community events will be held for the year?: \_\_\_\_\_

2. How many community events were held last year?: \_\_\_\_\_
3. What was the total attendance for all community events?: 400
4. Increase distribution from previous year by \_\_\_\_\_ %
5. Increase attendance at community events from the previous year by: \_\_\_\_\_ %
6. Receive any feedback from the community on the SWMP?: \_\_\_\_\_
7. Have responsible parties reviewed the status of this year's goals?: \_\_\_\_\_

GOAL/ITEM										
	TARGET	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
MCM 2										
Number of community events held					-	-	-	-	-	
Total attendance					-	-	-	-	-	
Average attendance per event					-	-	-	-	-	
Number of responses to SWMP received from public					-	-	-	-	-	
Have responsible parties reviewed the status of goals?	YES									

## VI. MCM 3 – Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination (IDDE)

Illicit discharges are a detriment to stormwater quality and the Town's goal of reducing stormwater pollution.

The Town's GIS database shall be used for IDDE tracking as it allows better management of data. The use of GIS will allow field employees to update system information in real time via the use of smart phones or digital notepads. This approach will improve efficiency and accuracy of data and recordkeeping.

*Note: The general public will receive IDDE education via methods noted in MCM 1.*

### 1. MCM 3 Tasks

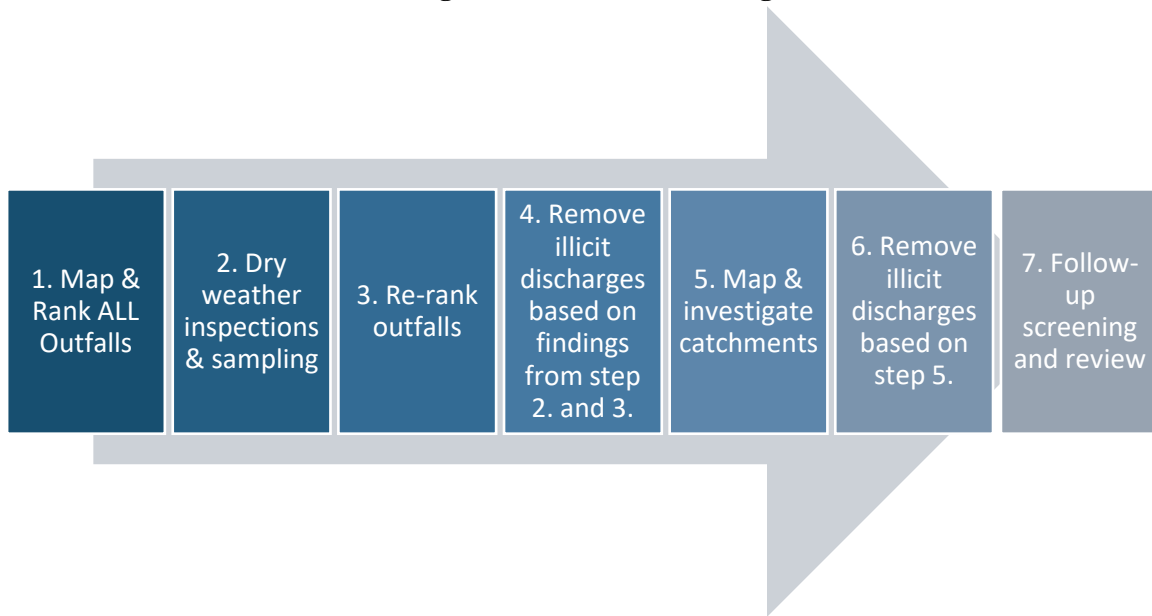
- Guide Town employees on how to detect and eliminate illicit discharges
- Provide training sessions to Town employees using Video Kits upon hire

- Provide refresher training sessions to Town employees using Video Kits every 2 years

## 2. IDDE Process

Below is a schematic detailing the IDDE steps, in order, as it applies to the Town's stormwater system. Procedures for prioritizing outfalls are detailed below under sub-section 9. *Ranking Outfalls*.

**Figure 1. IDDE Process Diagram**



## 3. IDDE Resources

- GPS
- Camera
- GIS
- Sampling Kits
- Summer Intern

## 4. Areas of Concern

Outfalls that are located within the Town's Areas of Concern shall be inspected annually. It should be noted that these high priority outfalls do *not* count toward the Town's goal to inspect 20% of all outfalls each year. See *Section III. Town Background, 4. Pollutants, Waterbodies, and Geographical Areas of Concern* for a list of the Town's Areas of Concern.

## 5. Illicit Discharges & Enforcement

Illicit discharges are a detriment to stormwater quality and the Town's goals to improve stormwater management. In order to enforce restrictions on illicit discharges, Chapter 90 of the Town Code has explicitly defined and prohibited such actions.

Illicit discharges may enter the engineered storm drain system through direct or indirect connections, such as:

- *Illegal floor drains*
- *Broken sanitary sewer lines*
- *Cross connections*
- *Sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs)*
- *Failing septic systems*
- *Intentional discharge of pollutants into catch basins, such as grass clippings, leaf litter, pet waste and other materials*
- *Sump pumps connect directly to the storm drain*

## 6. Permitted Discharges, as listed by the General Permit:

- *dechlorinated (chlorine residual  $\leq 0.1$  mg/L) water line flushing*
- *landscape irrigation*
- *diverted stream flows*
- *rising ground waters*
- *uncontaminated ground water infiltration, as defined by federal code*
- *uncontaminated ground water*
- *discharges from potable water sources*
- *foundation drains*
- *air conditioning condensate*
- *irrigation water*
- *springs*
- *water from crawl space and basement sump pumps*
- *footing drains*
- *lawn and landscape watering runoff provided that all pesticides and fertilizers have been applied in accordance with the manufacturer's product label;*
- *water from individual residential car washing*
- *flows from riparian habitats and wetlands*
- *dechlorinated swimming pool discharges*
- *residual street wash water*
- *discharges or flows from emergency firefighting activities*

- *testing of firefighting equipment (water only suppression equipment)*
- *fire hydrant flushing*
- *dechlorinated (chlorine residual  $\leq 0.1$  mg/L) water reservoir discharges*
- *any discharge permitted by SPDES permit*

## 7. Dry Weather Inspections

### ❖ Related SOPs:

- *1. Dry Weather Inspections*
- *4. IDDE Incident Tracking Sheet*

### ❖ Related GIS Form:

- *Outfall Reconnaissance Inventory / Sample Collection Field Sheet*

A dry weather period is a time interval during which less than 0.1 inch of rain is observed across a minimum of 72 hours. Unlike wet weather sampling, dry weather inspections are not intended to capture a “first flush” of storm water discharge, rather they are intended to identify any/all discharges from a storm water outfall during a period without recorded rainfall. The objective of inspections during a dry weather period is to characterize observed discharges and facilitate detection of illicit discharges. If possible, inspector shall be prepared to sample any dry weather flows at the time of dry weather inspection.

See related SOPs for further details.

See *SOP 2. Tracking Illicit Discharges* or the matrix located in subsection *12. Measurable Goals* below for inspection frequency.

## 8. Tracking Illicit Discharges

### ❖ Related SOP: *2. Tracking Illicit Discharges*

In addition to dry weather inspections, this section further details on where to begin, and also how to successfully determine sources of Illicit discharges. This includes an overview on methods such as dye testing, smoke testing, and televising.

## 9. Sampling

### ❖ Related SOP: *3. Sampling*

The Town may either use in-house services to conduct sampling, or contract this portion of the inspection to a certified laboratory. If the sampling is conducted by Town employees, sampling shall be done with field test kits and field instrumentation that is sensitive enough to detect the parameter *below* the action



level. Standard procedures and parameters, as defined by the General Permit. See related SOP for further detail.

## 10. Ranking Outfalls

Outfalls shall be ranked according to definitions location in section I. As new outfalls are constructed or discovered, they shall be ranked, labeled, and added to the outfall map.

## 11. Catch Basins

❖ Related SOP: 5. *Catch Basin Inspection and Cleaning*

Catch basins help minimize flooding and protect water quality by removing trash, sediment, decaying debris, and other solids from storm water runoff. These materials are retained in a sump below the invert of the outlet pipe. Catch basin cleaning reduces foul odors, prevents clogs in the storm drain system, and reduces the loading of suspended solids, nutrients, and bacteria to receiving waters. During regular cleaning and inspection procedures, data can be gathered related to the condition of the physical basin structure; its frame and grate, and the quality of storm water conveyed by the structure. Observations such as the following can indicate sources of pollution within the storm drain system:

## 12. Measurable Goals

SCHEDULE				BIENNIAL	ANNUALLY	BI-ANNUALLY	MONTHLY	WEEKLY	SPRING	SUMMER	FALL	WINTER
				MEASURABLE GOALS	TARGET	ACTUAL						
MCM 3	Map all outfalls	100%										
	Rank outfalls	100%										
	Dry weather inspections for LOW priority outfalls	20%		x								
	Dry weather inspections for HIGH priority outfalls	100%		x								
	Sampling of all outfalls that have flows during dry weather inspection	100%										
	Re-rank outfalls	100%										
	Re-inspect outfalls with dry-weather flows within 30 days of initial inspection	100%										
	Address identified illicit discharges											

## **VII. MCM 4 – Construction Site Runoff Control**

This MCM is a general guide to each of the project phases, including design, planning, pre-construction, construction, and project closeout. These guidelines and procedures will help to prevent, reduce, and eliminate pollutant loading from construction site activities.

Each phase has its own corresponding SOP that shall be followed. See Appendix F for the Town's *Standard Operating Procedures* and other forms relating to MCM 4.

### **❖ Stormwater Management Officer**

The designated Stormwater Management Officer (SMO) will be responsible for overseeing the implementation, utilization, and maintenance of this plan. In order to ensure that site runoff control procedures are carried out through all project phases, it is important that the SMO consult with all Town Department Heads, the Town Engineer, and the Design Engineer. All Town departments will report to the SMO in regard to all of their stormwater management related activities.

#### ***Stormwater Management Officer Contact Information:***

*Dan Delpriore  
Code Enforcement Officer / MS4 Official  
1000 County Road 8  
Farmington, New York 14425*

*ddelpriore@farmingtonny.org  
(315) 986-8100 x4014*

## **1. Planning & Development Phase**

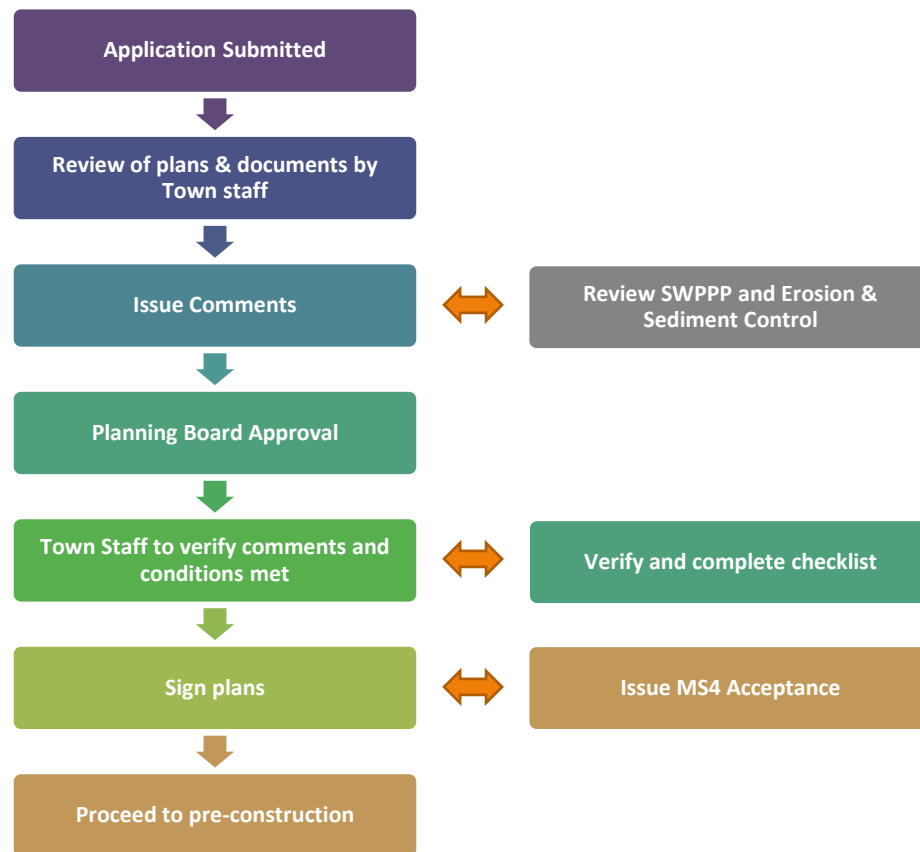
### **❖ Related SOPs:**

- *1. Controlling E&S Through Design & Planning*
- *1.A Design & Planning Checklist*

Erosion and sedimentation from land-disturbing human activities can be a significant source of stormwater pollution.

Prevention of erosion and sedimentation is preferable to installing treatment devices. Consistent application and implementation of the following guidelines during the design and review phases can prevent erosion and sedimentation. The figure below is a depiction of the typical flow of planning procedures.

**Figure 3. Planning Phase Flow Chart**



## 2. Pre-Construction Procedures & Requirements

- ❖ Related SOPs:
  - 2. *E&SC Pre-Construction Procedures & Requirements*
  - 2.A *Pre-Construction Checklist*
- ❖ Related excel spreadsheet: “*Construction Site Inventory and Training Log*”

A pre-construction meeting is required and scheduled through the Town Development Office prior to the start of construction and prior to the issuance of permits. The Developer, his Contractor, and Design Engineer shall meet with all utility representatives, Town Department Heads, Town Engineer and project observers to discuss the overall project, its impacts and schedules. A project construction sequence shall be presented in writing and discussed at this meeting.

Also, the related spreadsheet will be used and updated regularly by the Development Office in order to ensure E&S training compliance prior to the start of construction. See related SOP and spreadsheet.

## 3. Construction Phase Guidelines

- ❖ Related SOPs:
  - 3. *Controlling E&S on Construction Sites*
  - 4. *Stormwater Site Observation Report*
  - 5. *Violation Procedures*
  - 6. *E&SC Training Expiration Notification*
- ❖ Related excel spreadsheet: “*Construction Site Inventory and Training Log*”

During the construction phase, it is important to inspect active sites regularly to ensure that practices are consistent with approved site plans and the site’s Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and/or any other regulatory requirements, as required by the municipality’s legal authority.

Also, the related spreadsheet will be used and updated regularly by the Building Department in order to ensure E&S training compliance for site workers throughout the entire construction phase. See related SOPs, spreadsheet, and inspection flow chart.

## 4. Project Closeout Procedures & Requirements

- ❖ Related SOP:
  - 7. *Project Closeout Procedures & Requirements*

Upon completion of a construction project, proper closeout procedures must be followed as detailed in the related SOPs.

## 5. Public Complaints About Construction Site Runoff

### ❖ Related SOP: 8. *Stormwater Public Complaint Form*

Reports by residents and other users of a water body can be effective tools in identifying the presence of illicit discharges. In order to better track and document complaints regarding construction stormwater runoff, the Town has created related SOP 8. *Stormwater Public Complaint Form* which will be filled out for every public complaint or concern regarding construction site runoff.

## 6. Enforcement Actions

### ❖ Related SOPs:

- 5. *Violation Procedures*
- 6. *E&SC Training Expiration Notification*

The Town of Farmington has several measures that it can utilize to enforce stormwater management guidelines and practices, such as:

- Notices of Violation
- Stop Work Orders
- Training Expiration Notification
- Termination of Contracts
- Administrative Fines
- Civil Penalties
- Administrative Orders
- Enforcement Actions or Sanctions

Much of the information regarding enforcement actions listed in the related SOP has been sourced from the Town Code, Chapter 138.

Although it is preferable to prevent runoff through education and training, it is necessary for the Town to have these enforcement actions in place in the event that infractions do occur.

## 7. Measurable Goals

				SCHEDULE											
				BIENNIAL	ANNUALLY	BI-ANNUALLY	MONTHLY	WEEKLY	SPRING	SUMMER	FALL	WINTER			
	MEASURABLE GOALS	TARGET	ACTUAL												
MCM 4	Reduce number of public complaints from construction sites	0													
	Site employees training certificates received and filed prior to construction	100%													
	SWMP Plan is referenced and updated whenever applicable														
	Review recent projects to identify any recurring issues and revise process & procedure to reduce future incidences				X										
	Perform random inspections of active construction sites				X										

## VIII. MCM 5 – Post Construction Stormwater Management

### 1. Best Management Practices

❖ Related SOP: *1. Controlling E&S Through BMP Maintenance*

Many construction phase BMPs can be integrated into the final site design, but ongoing inspection and maintenance are required to ensure long-term function of any permanent BMP. It is also necessary to clearly define maintenance responsibilities to ensure that proper maintenance actions are continued indefinitely. The following guidelines summarize the requirements for long-term maintenance of permanent BMPs.

- 1) Responsibility for maintaining erosion and sediment control devices shall be clearly identified.
- 2) Erosion and sediment control devices shall be inspected following heavy rainfall events to ensure they are working properly.

- 3) Erosion control blankets shall be utilized when seeding slopes.
- 4) Vegetated and wooded buffers shall be protected, and left undisturbed to the extent possible.
- 5) Runoff shall not be diverted into a sensitive area unless this has been specifically approved.
- 6) Sedimentation basins shall be cleaned out once sediment reaches 50% of the basin's design capacity.
- 7) Snow shall not be plowed into, or stored within, retention basins, rain gardens, or other BMPs.
- 8) Easements and service routes shall be maintained, to enable maintenance equipment to access BMPs for regular cleaning.

## 2. Stormwater Management Facilities

In order to achieve the Town's goal of reducing stormwater pollution as much as possible, it is imperative that the Town regularly monitor the level of maintenance being applied to each of the stormwater management facilities within the boundary of the Town's MS4. In some cases, the Town has entered into agreements with developers or property owners that places maintenance responsibilities on those other entities. Even in those cases, it is *still* the duty of the Town to ensure that those contracts are being honored, facilities are being properly maintained, and owners are following stormwater BMPs.

A complete list of the Town's documented stormwater management facilities is located in Appendix D, and shall be updated any time a new facility is constructed.

## 3. Maintenance Tasks

### A. Public Facilities

Stormwater management structures of public facilities shall be the responsibility of the Town to inspect and maintain. Inspections will be conducted bi-annually, as staffing permits. Below is a list of maintenance tasks related to each type of structure or facility, as outlined by the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual (January, 2015):

#### i. Wet Pond

- 1) Undesirable vegetative growth
- 2) Floating or floatable debris removal required
- 3) Visible pollution
- 4) Shoreline erosion
- 5) Mowing

- ii. Dry Pond
  - 1) Vegetation adequate
  - 2) Undesirable vegetative growth
  - 3) Undesirable woody vegetation
  - 4) Low flow channels clear of obstructions
  - 5) Standing water or wet spots
  - 6) Sediment and / or trash accumulation
  - 7) Mowing
- iii. Wet Swale
  - 1) Sediment build-up within the bottom of the channel
  - 2) Mowing
- iv. Dry Swale
  - 1) Sediment build-up within the bottom of the channel
  - 2) Vegetation in dry swales is mowed as required during the growing season to maintain grass heights in the 4 to 6 inch range.
- v. Bioretention Facility
  - 1) Bioretention free of debris and litter
  - 2) Grass height not greater than 6 inches
  - 3) No evidence of erosion
  - 4) No evidence of sediment buildup
  - 5) Sumps should not be more than 50% full of sediment
  - 6) No evidence of erosion at downstream toe of drop structure
  - 7) No evidence of standing water
  - 8) Structured components in good condition, no need for repair
  - 9) No evidence of erosion
  - 10) No evidence of any blockages
- vi. Infiltration Facility
  - 1) Bioretention free of debris and litter
  - 2) Grass height not greater than 6 inches
  - 3) No evidence of erosion
  - 4) No evidence of sediment buildup
  - 5) Sumps should not be more than 50% full of sediment
  - 6) No evidence of erosion at downstream toe of drop structure
  - 7) No evidence of standing water
  - 8) Structured components in good condition, no need for repair
  - 9) No evidence of erosion
  - 10) No evidence of any blockages

## B. Private Facilities



Owners of private facilities are responsible for maintaining their own stormwater management structures. However, the Town shall inspect all private facilities annually to ensure proper maintenance in reference to the maintenance tasks listed above, under A. *Public Facilities*.

❖ **Stormwater Management Practices Inspection Checklists**

The NYS DEC “Inspection Checklist” for the SMPs in the NYS Stormwater Management Design Manual includes comprehensive checklists for several facility types, as listed below. The Town shall use these checklists, located in Appendix G, whenever relevant to a facility type:

- Bioretention facilities, Levels 1 and 2
- Disconnection & Sheetflow, Levels 1 and 2
- Green Roof SMPs, Levels 1 and 2
- Infiltration SMPs, Levels 1 and 2
- Permeable Pavement SMPs, Levels 1 and 2
- Pond and Wetland SMPs, Levels 1 and 2
- Rainwater Harvesting SMPs, Levels 1 and 2
- Sand and Organic Filter SMPs, Levels 1 and 2
- Swale SMPs, Levels 1 and 2
- Tree Planting SMPs, Levels 1 and 2

#### 4. Measurable Goals

				SCHEDULE									
				BIENNIAL	ANNUALLY	BI-ANNUALLY	MONTHLY	WEEKLY	SPRING	SUMMER	FALL	WINTER	
	MEASURABLE GOALS	TARGET	ACTUAL										
MCM 5	Routinely inspect all stormwater management facilities on the Stormwater Management Facilities list				x								
	Prioritize outfalls based on inspections												
	Number of facilities in need of action based on inspections												

## **IX. MCM 6 – Pollution Prevention / Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations**

### **1. Overview**

❖ Related SOPs:

- *1. Stormwater Pollution Prevention & Good Housekeeping*
- *5. Self-Assessment Checklist*

As a New York State MS4, the Town of Farmington is required by the NYSDEC to address, at a minimum, these points in regard to Stormwater Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping:

- ❖ Design and implement an operation and maintenance program to reduce and prevent discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable from municipal operations and facilities;
- ❖ Include a training component in the program on pollution prevention and good housekeeping techniques in municipal operations;
- ❖ Select and implement management practices for pollution prevention and good housekeeping in municipal operations; and
- ❖ Develop measurable goals to ensure the reduction of all pollutants of concern in stormwater discharges to the maximum extent practicable.

Based on these requirements, the following topics are covered in depth in the Town's set of related SOPs.

- Preventing pollution at its source
- Manage clean water runoff and minimize pollutant exposure to clean water
- Minimize use of potential pollutants
- Plan for spills and accidents
- Practice preventative maintenance
- Identify potential pollutant sources
- Planning new facilities to include stormwater pollution prevention
- Improving data collection, mapping, and records maintenance
- Train employees
- Improve communications and coordination

### **2. Road Maintenance**

❖ Related SOPs:

- *11. Winter Road Maintenance*

- *12. Road Maintenance*

Poorly maintained streets allow for the accumulation of trash, grit, debris, salt, and other contaminants. Rain and snow-melt events can wash contaminants from these areas and into receiving waterbodies. In addition, street repair/paving processes use materials that can contaminate receiving waters if they interact with stormwater. Due to the local climate and weather patterns, the SOPs pertaining to this section are broken down into two categories: winter and non-winter months.

These contaminants can negatively impact receiving waters such as changing the BOD (biochemical oxygen demand), adding foreign particulate matter, and creating toxicity that could harm both plants and wildlife. By simply following BMPs and procedures outlined in this plan, these negative impacts can be easily mitigated.

### **3. Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance**

- ❖ Related SOP: 13. *Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance*

Trace amounts of metals/hydrocarbons are found in materials that are typically used in maintenance operations. Some of these commonly used materials include fuels, antifreeze, batteries, motor oils, grease, and parts cleaning solvents. In order to best prevent these contaminants from making their way to receiving waterbodies, best management practices have been put into place.

### **4. Fuel and Oil Handling and Maintenance Procedures**

- ❖ Related SOPs:

- *7. Fuel and Oil Handling Procedures*
- *8. Oil Water Separator Maintenance*

Spills, leaks, and overfilling can occur during handling of fuels and petroleum-based materials, even in small volumes, representing a potential source of stormwater pollution. The related SOPs address a variety of ways by which fuels and petroleum-based materials can be delivered, steps to be taken when petroleum products (such as waste oil) are loaded onto vehicles for offsite disposal or recycling, and also proper oil/water separator maintenance BMPs.

### **5. Landscaping and Lawn Care Materials**

- ❖ Related SOPs:

- *9. Landscaping, Pesticides, and Fertilizers*
- *10. Pesticides & Fertilizers Checklist*

Use and improper storage of pesticides and fertilizers can contribute to loading of nutrients and toxic compounds to surface waters. The related SOPs addresses Best Management Practices for landscaping, storing materials, and guidelines for safe and appropriate application.

## 6. Refuse Storage and Disposal

### ❖ Related SOP: 14. Refuse Storage and Removal

Improper storage and disposal of refuse and wastes can contribute toxic compounds to nearby waterbodies. This can be easily prevented or mitigated by following the BMPs as described in the related SOP.

## 7. Spill Response and Cleanup Procedures

### ❖ Related SOP: 6. Spill Response & Cleanup

The Town is responsible for any contaminant spill or release that occurs on property that the Town owns or operates. Particular areas of concern include any facilities that use or store chemicals, fuel oil or hazardous waste, including schools, garages, DPW/DOT yards, and landfills. Implementation of proper spill response and cleanup procedures can help to mitigate the effects of a contaminant release. See related SOP.

### ❖ Emergency Contact Information

#### ➤ **Town of Farmington**

Dan Delpriore  
Code Enforcement Officer / MS4 Official  
1000 County Road 8  
Farmington, New York 14425  
ddelpriore@farmingtonny.org  
**(315) 986-8100 x4014**

#### ➤ **Ontario County Emergency Management Office**

2914 County Road 48  
Canandaigua, New York 14424  
**(585) 396-4310**

- **Region 8 DEC Spill Response Unit must be contacted (585-226-5433) if a hazardous waste spill is detected. All petroleum spills that occur within New York State must be reported to the **NYS Spill Hotline (1-800-457-7362) within 2 hours of discovery** except spills which meet all of the following criteria:**

- 1) The quantity is known to be less than 5 gallons.
- 2) The spill is contained and under the control of the spiller.
- 3) The spill has not and will not reach the state's water or any land.
- 4) The spill is cleaned up within 2 hours of discovery.

- **National Response Center (1-800-424-8802)** The National Response Center is the sole federal point for reporting all hazardous substances releases and oil spills that trigger federal notification requirements under several laws. For information on EPA Discharge of Oil Regulations, see EPA website.

## 8. Catch Basins

See MCM 3 for details regarding catch basin cleaning and maintenance.

## 9. Training Employees

### ❖ Related SOPs:

- *2. Training Program Overview*
- *3. Training Program Topics*
- *4. Training Sign-In Sheet*

Topics covered under related SOPs:

- SWPP Training for employees on stormwater pollution and prevention practices
- identified emergency contacts and reporting procedures
- general education on importance of stormwater pollution control to all employees
- targeted training on policies, procedures, and best management practices for maintenance staff
- refresher training and continuing education on routine basis for maintenance staff
- Video Training Kits which include quizzes at the end of each video

## 10. Measurable Goals

SCHEDULE														
			BIENNIAL	ANNUALLY	BI-ANNUALLY	MONTHLY	WEEKLY	SPRING	SUMMER	FALL	WINTER			
MEASURABLE GOALS			TARGET	ACTUAL										
MCM 6	Approximate quantity (tons or cubic yards) of material cleaned from structures in the stormwater drainage, conveyance and treatment system													
	Length of storm drain pipe cleaned													
	Number of outfalls cleaned													
	Approximate length of open drainage ditches maintained with enhanced implementation of erosion control practices in ditch (e.g. hydroseeding)													