

Plattsburgh Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Project



July 2026

Prepared by: Stone Environmental, Inc.
David Braun

For:
The Lake Champlain Basin Program and NEIWPCC

This report was funded and prepared under the authority of the Lake Champlain Special Designation Act of 1990, P.L. 101-596 and subsequent reauthorization in 2002 as the Daniel Patrick Moynihan Lake Champlain Basin Program Act, H. R. 1070, through the US EPA. Publication of this report does not signify that the contents necessarily reflect the views of the states of New York and Vermont, the Lake Champlain Basin Program, the US EPA or the Great Lakes Fishery Commission.

The Lake Champlain Basin Program has funded more than 100 technical reports and research studies since 1991. For complete list of LCBP Reports please visit:

<https://www.lcbp.org/news-and-media/publications/technical-reports/>

NEIWPCC Job Code: 0357-002-001

Project Code: LS-2022-048

Plattsburgh Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Project Final Report



PREPARED FOR:

Mae Kate Campbell / Associate Scientist
Lake Champlain Basin Program
54 West Shore Road
Grand Isle, VT 05458
mkcampbell@lcbp.org
443-995-4701

Stone Project Number: 20-031
NEIWPCC Job Code: 0357-002-001
Project Code: LS-2022-048

**SUBMITTED ON BEHALF OF THE CITY OF PLATTSBURGH,
NEW YORK BY:**

David Braun
Stone Environmental, Inc.
535 Stone Cutters Way
Montpelier, VT 05602
dbraun@stone-env.com
802-272-8819

Project Period: May 4, 2022 - August 22, 2024
Date Submitted: August 22, 2024
Date Approved: September 3, 2024

This project was funded by an agreement awarded by the US Environmental Protection Agency to NEIWPC in partnership with the Lake Champlain Basin Program.

Although the information in this document may have been funded wholly or in part by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (under agreement *LC 00A00707-0*), it has not undergone the Agency's publications review process and therefore, may not necessarily reflect the views of the Agency and no official endorsement should be inferred.

The viewpoints expressed here do not necessarily represent those of the US Environmental Protection Agency, NEIWPC, or the Lake Champlain Basin Program, nor does mention of trade names, commercial products, or causes constitute endorsement or recommendation for use.

Executive Summary

The City and Town of Plattsburgh teamed with the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation (VTDEC) to identify and eliminate wastewater discharges into Plattsburgh's stormwater drainage systems to improve water quality in the Saranac River and Cumberland Bay of Lake Champlain. The City contracted with Stone Environmental (Stone) to conduct the discharge assessment. This project is consistent with the Lake Champlain Basin Program's Clean Water and Healthy Ecosystem goals of Opportunities for Action due to its expected water quality benefits.

Across the three phases of the Plattsburgh IDDE project, Stone assessed 72 stormwater drainage systems for the presence of illicit discharges and detected contaminants in 22. Stone investigated these 22 stormdrains through repeated sampling to bracket sources of contaminants between connected structures. In many of these stormdrains, the detected contaminants did not result from chronic wastewater discharges, but from transitory events (e.g., outdoor washing), pet or wildlife (e.g., racoons and geese) waste, or poor groundwater quality due to past industrial activities or petroleum releases.

Repeated detection of wastewater indicators suggested chronic wastewater discharges in several stormdrains. The City of Plattsburgh Department of Public Works (DPW) resolved a sanitary wastewater overflow problem to the PB19 stormdrain on Cumberland Avenue in the fall of 2021. More recently, the DPW eliminated a direct wastewater connection Stone identified from an apartment building on Brinkerhoff Street to stormdrain PB22.

Stone still suspects there are illicit discharges in a handful of other stormdrains, including PB02, PB03, and PB10, but has been unable to locate the sources. Beyond this grant agreement, Jim Pease and Stone will work with the EPA Region 1 laboratory to measure concentrations of pharmaceuticals and personal care products in dry weather flows in these stormdrains. These data should more clearly indicate which of the remaining stormdrains are receiving human wastewater than the *E. coli* and field test data we have now. This will allow the City of Plattsburgh to focus further pipeline inspection only on stormdrains with confirmed wastewater contributions.

Plattsburgh Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Project Final Report

*Cover photo: A
suspected illicit
discharge causes
an eddy of foam in
the Saranac River
in Plattsburgh*

Contents

Executive Summary	2
1. Introduction	6
2. Methods	8
2.1. Preparing for the Assessment	8
2.2. Dry Weather Survey	8
2.3. Water Analysis Methods	8
2.3.1. Advanced Investigations	10
2.3.2. <i>E. coli</i> and Total Phosphorus	11
3. Results	12
3.1. PB02	14
3.2. PB03	16
3.3. PB04	18
3.4. PB05	19
3.5. PB07	21
3.6. PB10	23
3.7. PB11	24
3.8. PB12	26
3.9. PB14	27
3.10. PB18	28
3.11. PB19	29
3.12. PB22	31
3.13. PB23	34
3.14. PB24	36
3.15. PB28	37
3.16. PB29	37
3.17. PB31	39
3.18. PB36	40
3.19. PB37	41
3.20. PB40	42
3.21. PB46	42
3.22. PB48	44
4. <i>E. coli</i> and Total Phosphorus Results	46
5. Conclusions	48
6. References	49
Appendix A. Stone Environmental SOPs	50
Appendix B. Assessment Data Table	63
Appendix C. Maps	68

Table of Figures

Figure 1. Positive OB monitoring pad under fluorescent (left) and UV (right) lamps.	9
Figure 2. PB02 outfall (left) and PB03 outfall (right)	15
Figure 3. Suds at the outfall of PB03 in July 2020	17
Figure 4. HVAC vault adjacent to PB03 stormdrain	17
Figure 5. Catchbasin CB01 in the PB04 stormdrain	19
Figure 6. Sanitary sewer lateral crossing Elizabeth Street stormdrain.....	22
Figure 7. Sanitary sewer lateral crossing Johnson Street stormdrain	22
Figure 8. PB11 outfall	24
Figure 9. Tracks in manhole MH02.....	27
Figure 10. Sanitary manhole SAM01	30
Figure 11. Toilet paper on catchbasin CB01 grate following sewer overflow event	30
Figure 12. Wastewater in stormdrain on Couch Street.....	33
Figure 13. Wastewater in stormdrain at the intersection of Brinkerhoff and Helen Streets	33
Figure 14. Sewer lateral connection to PB22 stormdrain on Brinkerhoff.....	34
Figure 15. Iron staining from PB23 entering Lake Champlain	35
Figure 16. Stream channel downstream of PB29 outfall, October 6, 2022	38
Figure 17. Foam in PB31 catchbasin CB07	40
Figure 18. Flooded catchbasin CB01.....	45
Figure 19. PB48 outfall.....	45

Table of Tables

Table 1: Water quality tests performed at flowing structures	9
Table 2: Benchmark levels for determining illicit discharges	10
Table 3: Laboratory sample analyses	11
Table 4: Plattsburgh IDDE system summary	12
Table 5: Water analysis data for system PB02	14
Table 6: Water analysis data for system PB03	16
Table 7: Water analysis data for system PB04	18
Table 8: Water analysis data for system PB05	19
Table 9: Water analysis data for system PB07	21
Table 10: Water analysis data for system PB10	23
Table 11: Water analysis data for system PB11	25
Table 12: Water analysis data for system PB12	26
Table 13: Water analysis data for system PB14	28
Table 14: Water analysis data for system PB18	29
Table 15: Water analysis data for system PB19	30
Table 16: Water analysis data for system PB22	31
Table 17: Water analysis data for system PB23	34
Table 18: Water analysis data for system PB24	36
Table 19: Water analysis data for system PB28	37
Table 20: Water analysis data for system PB29	38
Table 21: Water analysis data for system PB31	39
Table 22: Water analysis data for system PB36	40
Table 23: Water analysis data for system PB37	41
Table 24: Water analysis data for system PB40	42
Table 25: Water analysis data for system PB46	43
Table 26: Water analysis data for system PB48	44
Table 27: E. coli and total P data for selected stormwater structures	46

1. Introduction

The City and Town of Plattsburgh teamed with the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation (VTDEC) on a multi-year illicit discharge detection and elimination (IDDE) project. This project was funded by the Lake Champlain Basin Program and administered by the VTDEC. The City contracted with Stone Environmental (Stone) to conduct the discharge assessment.

This project is consistent with the Lake Champlain Basin Program's Clean Water and Healthy Ecosystem goals of Opportunities for Action due to its expected water quality benefits. The goal is to improve water quality in the Saranac River and in Cumberland Bay of Lake Champlain by eliminating wastewater discharges into stormwater drainage systems. Wastewater leaking from sanitary sewers into stormwater infrastructure or entering via direct connections can degrade receiving water quality and pose a risk to public health.

The City and Town of Plattsburgh are committed to proper public use and long-term maintenance of their stormwater and wastewater infrastructure. In 2015 the City completed comprehensive mapping of stormwater and wastewater infrastructure in both the City and the Town. This inventory enabled efficient assessment of the City's stormwater drainage systems. The City is also committed to enforcing its municipal sewer ordinance, which prohibits the discharge of sanitary waste into any conveyance other than the sanitary wastewater system.

The Plattsburgh IDDE project is part of a larger program to complete illicit discharge detection and elimination studies in all the municipalities in the Lake Champlain Basin. Burlington and surrounding communities are required to complete IDDE studies in compliance with their Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permits. Outside of these communities, VTDEC has overseen a program since 2006 to cooperate with cities and towns across Vermont to identify and correct illicit discharges. IDDE studies have been completed in more than 120 Vermont communities. Reports describing IDDE projects completed in Vermont can be found at: <https://dec.vermont.gov/watershed/cwi/manage/idde>. In light of its 15 years of experience administering Vermont's IDDE program, VTDEC offered to help facilitate the Plattsburgh IDDE project, advise the City and Town of Plattsburgh and Stone, and review the project results.

The general IDDE approach used in Vermont is to perform a series of low-cost water quality tests for wastewater and washwater indicators—optical brighteners (OB), ammonia, anionic surfactants, chlorine, and often *E. coli*—in conjunction with field observations, to identify potentially contaminated stormwater drainage systems; and then to locate specific sources of contamination within stormdrains using upstream/downstream (“bracket”) sampling, pipeline inspection, dye testing, and/or smoke testing. To date, VTDEC, its contractors, and participating Vermont cities and towns have used these methods to locate nearly 300 wastewater discharges and have successfully eliminated the majority of them. These same methods were applied in Plattsburgh.

Due to the extensive developed area covered, the Plattsburgh IDDE project was conducted in three phases. Across the three phases, Stone assessed 72 stormwater drainage systems for the presence of illicit discharges and detected contaminants in 22. In Phase 1, Stone assessed 44 stormdrains and began investigating four suspected of passing illicit discharges (stormdrains PB02, PB03, PB11, and PB19). In Phase 2, Stone completed assessments of an additional 28 stormdrains and began investigating four more with suspected illicit discharges (PB05, PB07, PB46, and PB48). In Phase 3 (2022-2024), Stone continued prior investigations and investigated the remaining 14 of the 22 stormdrains with suspected wastewater discharges.

In many cases, contaminants detected in stormdrains likely resulted from transitory events, such as outdoor washing. These types of intermittent discharges are inevitable in large urban drainage systems, and they can be difficult to distinguish from chronic illicit discharges. Pet and wildlife wastes contribute *E. coli* in stormdrains, which are additional confounding factors. We observed dog waste bags in many catchbasins. In several stormdrains we found abundant raccoon prints and/or feces. In another, resident geese appeared to be an important source of *E. coli*. Finally, contaminated groundwater from former industrial land uses and/or petroleum releases affects water quality in many stormdrains. Repeated sampling is usually necessary to distinguish chronic wastewater discharges from these confounding factors.

The consistent presence of multiple wastewater indicators in certain stormdrains suggested that chronic wastewater discharges are or were occurring. Two wastewater sources were identified and eliminated. In several other systems further testing is planned beyond the scope of the LCBP grant.

This report summarizes the assessment data and investigation findings in all three phases of the Plattsburgh IDDE project.

2. Methods

For more information on the project methods, please see the approved QAPP (Q20-032).

2.1. Preparing for the Assessment

Preparation for the illicit discharge assessment included obtaining and assembling necessary equipment and supplies; creating an electronic field data form and field map; and meeting with representatives of the City of Plattsburgh to gather information and plan the project. A digital field map was prepared by overlaying a stormwater infrastructure layer on the best available orthophotography. The stormwater infrastructure layer was annotated in the field.

2.2. Dry Weather Survey

Stormwater drainage systems were assessed during dry weather to minimize dilution by stormwater runoff. Dry weather was defined as negligible rainfall (less than 0.1 inches) beginning at approximately 12:00 p.m. the previous day. Stormdrains with ten or fewer inlets were typically assessed only at the outfall. Within larger stormwater drainage systems, catchbasins and junction manholes were also assessed to account for any effects of dilution. Stormwater structures were accessed along the public right-of-way. Where access permission was obtained, stormwater structures located on private property were also assessed, particularly if these structures were connected to a municipal drainage system.

Every outfall or other stormwater structure assessed was assigned a unique identifying code. A visual inspection was made of the condition of each discharge point and the area immediately below each discharge point. If present, dry-weather flows were observed for color, odor, turbidity, and floatable matter. Obvious deficiencies in the structure, such as severe corrosion, were noted. Dry weather flows were sampled by hand, using a telescoping pole, or other similar method, as appropriate. At catchbasins and manholes located at junctions in the storm sewer, samples were collected independently from each in-flowing pipe, when possible. Field data were entered in an electronic field data form using a mobile device, and the position of each structure was geolocated.

In order to identify potential illicit discharges from laundry facilities, leaking sanitary sewers, and cross-connections, each dry weather discharge was tested for ammonia, methylene blue active substances (common detergents), and the presence of optical brighteners. Specific conductivity was measured as an indication of the dissolved solids content. To detect treated municipal water leakage, samples were also analyzed for free chlorine concentration.

With few exceptions, structures that were not flowing at the time of the initial inspection were assumed not to have illicit connections, and no further assessment of these structures was performed. Stone's general procedure is to provide additional assessment of non-flowing structures only if there is evidence of contamination, such as suds, odors, or certain deposits.

2.3. Water Analysis Methods

The ammonia concentration was tested using Aquacheck ammonia test strips. Samples were tested for methylene blue active substances (MBAS) using CHEMetrics test kit K-9400, a method consistent with American Public Health Association Standard Methods, 21st ed., Method 5540 C (2005). Free chlorine analysis was conducted with powdered DPD reagent (Hach Method 8167, equivalent to USEPA method

330.5) and a portable Hach DR/900 colorimeter. Specific conductivity was measured using an Oakton model conductivity meter, according to Stone Environmental Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) SEI-5.23.3 (Appendix A).

The MBAS test is strongly and linearly affected by the sample dissolved solids content. When interpreting MBAS results, Stone automatically applies a correction factor using the specific conductivity of the sample. From many paired samples collected over a period of years, Stone developed the following correction factor:

$$\text{Corrected MBAS in mg/L} = \text{MBAS in mg/L} - (0.00007 * \text{sp. cond. in } \mu\text{S/cm} - 0.0043)$$

Optical brightener monitoring was performed at outfalls and selected catchbasins and manholes that were flowing at the time of inspection, in accordance with Stone Environmental SOP SEI-5.52.2 (Appendix A). Optical brighteners (OB) are a common laundry detergent and cleaning product constituent. To test for OB, a cotton pad is placed in the flow stream for a period of 4–10 days, after which the pad is rinsed, dried, and viewed under a long-wave ultraviolet light (“black light”). Florescence of the pad (see example in Figure 1) indicates the presence of OB. Pads are held in a sleeve of vinyl screen, affixed to the rim of the outfall pipe or secured with fishing line to a rock or other anchor. At catchbasins and manholes located at junctions in the storm sewer, pads are deployed in incoming pipes, if possible, but are often hung from the catchbasin grate or a manhole rung into the sump. An advantage of OB monitoring is that some intermittent or dilute wastewater discharges can be detected due to the multiple-day exposure of the pad, whereas the contaminant may not be detected in tests performed on grab samples.



Figure 1. Positive OB monitoring pad under fluorescent (left) and UV (right) lamps.

Table 1 lists the water quality tests Stone performed at all discharge points and selected catchbasins and manholes that were flowing at the time of inspection.

Table 1: Water quality tests performed at flowing structures

Parameter	Sample Container	Analytical Method
Ammonia	Plastic vial	Aquacheck ammonia test strips
MBAS detergents (anionic surfactants)	Plastic vial	APHA Standard Methods, 21st ed., Method 5540 C (2005)

Parameter	Sample Container	Analytical Method
Free chlorine	Glass cuvette	By DPD, Hach Method 8167 (EPA 330.5)
Specific conductivity	Glass jar	Stone SOP SEI-5.23.3
Optical brightener	Cotton test pads	Stone SOP SEI-5.52.2

2.3.1. Advanced Investigations

Benchmark concentrations indicative of the presence of an illicit discharge are summarized in Table 2. Stormwater drainage systems are designated for follow-up sampling and/or investigation when these benchmarks are exceeded. In many cases, stormdrains in Plattsburgh were resampled if low concentrations (concentrations near the method detection limit) of ammonia, MBAS detergents, or chlorine were measured. These systems were not designated for intensive investigation unless elevated concentrations reoccurred.

Table 2: Benchmark levels for determining illicit discharges

Test	Benchmark	Remarks
<i>E. coli</i>	≥ 235 MPN/100 mL	Undiluted municipal wastewater can have <i>E. coli</i> levels an order of magnitude or higher than this benchmark. Pet waste and wildlife sources also cause elevated <i>E. coli</i> levels.
Ammonia	≥ 0.25 mg/L	In the absence of other wastewater indicators, follow-up investigation is performed when the ammonia concentration is 0.50 mg/L or higher. If other wastewater indicators are present, then the 0.25 mg/L benchmark is used. Decomposing vegetation under anoxic conditions can release ammonia to water, causing misleading results.
Detergents (methylene blue active substances)	≥ 0.25 mg/L	Detection of low concentrations (0.10-0.30 mg/L) of MBAS is common at stormwater outfalls. Most detections are not correlated with other wastewater indicators and do not lead to a definite source. These detections may be attributable to outdoor washing. However, concentrations as low as 0.25 mg/L have occasionally led to significant wastewater sources that might otherwise have been missed; therefore, this is a useful test to trigger additional sampling or investigation.
Optical brightener	presence	Presence usually indicates contamination by sanitary wastewater or washwater. Exposure of the test pad for 4 -10 days enables detection of diluted and intermittent discharges. Petroleum compounds can fluoresce at the same wavelength as optical brighteners.
Free chlorine	≥ 0.10 mg/L	The field test used for free chlorine analysis is sufficiently sensitive to detect municipal tapwater sources diluted by groundwater or runoff approximately 3- to 10-fold, depending on the strength of the tapwater chlorine residual. Chlorine is a good indicator of tapwater leaks and graywater sources. Chlorine is not a good wastewater indicator, because it is degraded in the presence of organic materials.
Specific conductivity	$>1,000$ μ S/cm	Specific conductivity is not a reliable indicator of wastewater contamination. Road salt and metals from pipe corrosion often result in levels in the 1,000-10,000 μ S/cm range, whereas flows contaminated with wastewater generally have specific conductivity in the 600-1,000 μ S/cm range. Although infrequent, this measurement has proven most useful in identifying certain industrial discharges. Specific conductivity data are also needed to correct MBAS measurements (per Section 2.3).

To locate or bracket contaminant sources within storm sewer segments, the same testing methods or a subset of methods are used as in the dry weather survey. The goal is to bracket the contaminant source between adjacent structures, such as a stormline connecting a catchbasin to a downstream manhole. Stone

used the City of Plattsburgh’s stormwater infrastructure mapping to guide this effort. The most reliable method to bracket sources of wastewater contamination is usually OB monitoring throughout the drainage system. In Plattsburgh, Stone used *E. coli* sampling to bracket sources more than usual, because several outfalls had high *E. coli* concentrations, and the laboratory (Endyne Labs) is close. The presence and appearance of dry-weather flows can also be useful in isolating sources of contamination within storm sewer segments.

Stone worked with the City of Plattsburgh’s Department of Public Works (DPW) to find specific improper connections, leaks, and other problems contributing to the contaminated flows observed in the stormwater drainage systems. After bracketing the discharge source as closely as possible using the water quality test methods, Stone worked with the DPW to inspect a limited number of stormdrain segments using a sewer camera.

2.3.2. *E. coli* and Total Phosphorus

At discharge points where wastewater contamination was suspected, Stone collected water samples for *E. coli* and total phosphorus (TP) analysis. Illicit discharges of sanitary wastewater via separate stormwater drainage systems or failed septic systems may contribute *E. coli*. Phosphorus is a concern throughout the Lake Champlain Basin because elevated concentrations of phosphorus promote eutrophication of fresh waters. Therefore, TP was analyzed at all discharge points with suspected wastewater contamination.

Table 3 identifies the TP and *E. coli* analysis methods performed by Endyne Labs. These methods and relevant data quality objectives, assessment procedures, and reporting limits are described in Endyne Inc.–Plattsburgh’s Quality Manual, Revision 7, dated August 1, 2017 (Endyne, Inc.–Plattsburgh. 2017).

Table 3. Laboratory sample analyses

Parameter	Sample Container	Analytical Method	Sample Preservation	Holding Time
TP	glass vial (50 mL)	EPA 365.1	sulfuric acid, cool (4°C)	28 days
<i>E. coli</i>	sterile bottle (150 mL)	SM 9223B (Colilert Quanti-Tray)	sodium thiosulfate, cool (4°C)	6 hours

3. Results

The assessment data are presented in Appendix B, Table 1. A total of 72 stormdrains were assessed (Appendix C, Map 1). Note there are 8 small stormwater drainage systems in Plattsburgh that VTDEC determined did not warrant assessment because of their size.

Among the 72 stormdrains assessed, Stone designated 22 for investigation due to detection of one or more contaminants. Table 4 lists the stormdrains we investigated and provides an overview of the detected contaminants. Our findings from investigations of these systems are presented in Sections 3.1 through 3.22.

Stone found elevated *E. coli* concentrations in dry weather flows in many stormdrains, and OB in only a few (PB02, PB03, PB10, PB11, and PB22). The absence of OB in a stormdrain nearly always excludes residential wastewater as a possible source of *E. coli*. Non-residential sources such as schools, municipal buildings, and businesses are potential contributors. However, in most cases elevated *E. coli* in the absence of OB is caused by pet waste, livestock, or wildlife.

In April 2024 Jim Pease submitted a proposal to EPA Region 1 requesting assistance with pharmaceutical and personal care product (PPCP) testing in Plattsburgh. Jim and Stone proposed to collect samples from 12 stormdrains for analysis of a suite of eight PPCPs at the Region 1 laboratory in Chelmsford, MA at no cost to themselves or the City of Plattsburgh. This testing is warranted because the data indicating wastewater contamination of certain stormdrains are not strong enough to induce further investigation by the Plattsburgh DPW. PPCP concentration data are particularly useful where *E. coli* concentrations are elevated and OB is not present. EPA approved this request for no-cost analytical services in August. Where testing for PPCPs is planned, this is indicated in Table 4.

Table 4. Plattsburgh IDDE system summary

System ID	Focus area	Status
PB02	Rugar Street	Contaminant source bracketed between stormwater manholes MH03 and MH04 on the south side of Rugar Street. No improper connections were observed during inspection of a segment of the stormdrain with a sewer camera in March 2024. PPCP testing is planned for this system in September 2024.
PB03	Rugar Street	Contaminant source appears bracketed between manholes MH03 and MH04 on the north side of Rugar Street. A second possible source is in the branch upstream of catchbasin CB05. PPCP testing is planned for this system in September 2024.
PB04	Rugar Street	After repeated sampling and inspection, we conclude that there is no chronic illicit discharge in this stormdrain. The lower portion of the stormdrain is mis-mapped. There are no visible structures between PB04-CB01 and the outfall. We suspect contaminated groundwater containing chloride and a low concentration of ammonia infiltrates this line. Out of an abundance of caution, PPCP testing is planned for this system in September 2024.
PB05	Rugar Street/Broad Street	After repeated inspection and testing, we conclude that there is no chronic illicit discharge in this stormdrain. High concentrations of <i>E. coli</i> were measured in the CB04-CB06 branch of this system in 2021. There were large amounts of leaf litter and trash in the catchbasins, such that collecting a clear sample was difficult. No dry weather flow was observed in the CB04-CB06 line in 2022 in multiple visits. Samples collected from

System ID	Focus area	Status
		manhole MH06 on 10/19/2022 had low <i>E. coli</i> . The mainline at MH04, which flows consistently, was found to contain negligible <i>E. coli</i> and no ammonia. We speculate that earlier detections of <i>E. coli</i> were caused by pet waste in the catchbasin CB04 and CB05 sumps. Out of an abundance of caution, PPCP testing is planned for this system in September 2024.
PB07	S. Platte Street/Peru Street/etc.	After repeated inspection and testing, we conclude that there is no chronic illicit discharge in this stormdrain. Despite some concern regarding the sanitary sewer crossings observed through this stormdrain, the likeliest source of <i>E. coli</i> is wildlife living in or traveling through the stormdrain, for which there was abundant sign. Out of an abundance of caution, PPCP testing is planned for this system in September 2024.
PB10	Peru Street	<i>E. coli</i> (>2420 MPN/100 mL) and ammonia were detected in manhole MH01 in September 2022. Bracket sampling was attempted repeatedly for MBAS, ammonia, and <i>E. coli</i> . A source of ammonia was bracketed between CB02 and CB03 on Peru Street.
PB11	Cornelia Street	An <i>E. coli</i> source appears bracketed to the exceedingly deep stormline on Cornelia Street extension and the Margaret/Miller Street intersection. PPCP testing is planned for this system in September 2024.
PB12	Oval area	Moderate <i>E. coli</i> concentrations were measured at manhole MH01 on three dates. No OB or ammonia were detected. Extensive sampling for <i>E. coli</i> did not yield a consistent pattern, which suggests that fecal contamination was intermittent, therefore likely resulting from pet or wildlife feces. Out of an abundance of caution, PPCP testing is planned for this system in September 2024.
PB14	Dock Street	Reassessed. No chronic illicit discharge suspected.
PB18	Margaret Street	After a sample with high <i>E. coli</i> was collected in the outfall pool on 9/1/2022, we never observed flow, odor, or any indications of contamination on many subsequent dates. We conclude that the source of <i>E. coli</i> was transient and there is no chronic illicit discharge in this stormdrain. Out of an abundance of caution, PPCP testing is planned for this system in September 2024.
PB19	Cumberland Ave.	Reassessed after pump station upgrades. No remaining illicit discharge.
PB22	Broad Street/Margaret Street	1. Bracketed a definite wastewater source on Brinkerhoff Street. Structures throughout this branch of the stormdrain contain obvious wastewater. A direct sanitary wastewater connection to the stormdrain was found on Brinkerhoff Street in March 2024 and eliminated in July 2024. 2. After repeated <i>E. coli</i> and optical brightener testing of structures on Margaret Street and side streets, we conclude there is no chronic illicit discharge in the Margaret Street branch of the stormdrain.
PB23	Beach Road	After repeated testing throughout this stormdrain, we conclude that there is no chronic illicit discharge source. We suspect the source of <i>E. coli</i> detected at the outfall in September 2022 was geese congregating in the parking area and beach. <i>E. coli</i> levels fell in the fall after the geese left.
PB24	Off Bowman Street	Reassessed. No chronic illicit discharge suspected
PB28	US Ave.	Reassessed. No chronic illicit discharge suspected. Out of an abundance of caution, PPCP testing is planned for this system in September 2024.
PB29	Connecticut Road	Reassessed. No chronic illicit discharge suspected
PB31	Margaret Street	The <i>E. coli</i> concentration at the outfall fell sharply between samples collected in September and October 2022. PPCP testing is planned for this system in September 2024.
PB36	Oval area	Reassessed. No chronic illicit discharge suspected
PB37	Oval area	Reassessed. No chronic illicit discharge suspected

System ID	Focus area	Status
PB40	Bridge Street bridge	Confirmed water leak at bridge abutment
PB46	Broad Street	There was no dry weather flow and the <i>E. coli</i> concentration in the catchbasin CB01 sump was low on resampling in 2022. Therefore, we conclude that there is no chronic illicit discharge source in this stormdrain. High <i>E. coli</i> detected in CB01 in 2021 may have resulted from pet waste. Out of an abundance of caution, PPCP testing is planned for this system in September 2024.
PB48	Oval area	After repeated visits and testing, we conclude that there is no current illicit discharge in this stormdrain. The stormdrain is mis-mapped, and it is almost completely obstructed, such that the catchbasins along the bike path are flooded. On August 5, 2021, when a sample with a high <i>E. coli</i> concentration of 2,420 MPN/100 mL was collected, the technician observed a "strong odor of death and decay." No odor was observed in October 2022 and the <i>E. coli</i> concentration was 1 MPN/100 mL (negligible). Also, optical brightener detected in this stormdrain in July 2021 has not reoccurred. Out of an abundance of caution, PPCP testing is planned for this system in September 2024.

3.1. PB02

PB02 is a large system that drains portions of Rugar Street and several connecting streets and areas of the SUNY Plattsburgh campus (Appendix C, Map 2). It discharges to the Saranac River south of Kent Hall. The PB02 outfall is located next to the PB03 outfall (Figure 2). The PB02 system was designated for investigation due to positive optical brightener results and suds noted at the outfall. Water quality data for this system are presented in Table 5.

Table 5. Water analysis data for system PB02

Structure ID	Date Assessed	Dry, Wet/no flow, Dripping, or Flowing?	NH ₃ (mg/L)	Free Chlorine (mg/L)	MBAS (mg/L)	Specific Cond. (µS/cm)	OB Result	Observations
PB02	7/29/2020	flowing	0.0	0.06	0.02	2,570	positive	clear, no odor
PB02-MH01	7/29/2020	flowing	0.0	0.07, 0.05	0.18	2,550	positive	na
PB02-MH07	7/29/2020	trickling	na	na	na	na	negative	no odor
PB02-MH10	7/29/2020	trickling	na	na	na	na	negative	no odor
PB02-MH0.1	8/12/2020	flowing	na	na	na	na	positive	na
PB02-MH0.5	8/12/2020	flowing	na	na	na	na	positive (strong)	na
PB02-MH01	8/13/2020	flowing	na	na	na	na	positive (strong)	na
PB02-MH04.1	8/13/2020	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	negative	na
PB02-CB02	8/31/2021	na	na	na	na	na	positive	no odor
PB02-CB02	10/6/2022	trickling	na	na	na	na	positive	na
PB02-MH01	10/6/2022	trickling	na	na	na	na	positive (weak)	na
PB02-MH02	10/6/2022	trickling	na	na	na	na	positive (weak)	na
PB02-MH03	10/6/2022	trickling	na	na	na	na	positive	na
PB02-MH04	10/6/2022	trickling	na	na	na	na	negative	na
PB02-MH05	10/6/2022	trickling	na	na	na	na	indeterminate	na
PB02-MH07	10/6/2022	trickling	na	na	na	na	negative	na

Findings:

- The following observations were made on July 29, 2020, when PB02 was first assessed:
 - Suds were observed in the Saranac River below the outfall (not necessarily attributable to PB02).
 - At MH01, all flow was from pipe B (the man line). Pipe A (an unmapped six-inch drain from the direction of Mason Hall) and pipe C were dry.
 - No contaminants were detected above levels of concern, although the specific conductivity was quite high (~2,600 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$) at the outfall and MH01. Low flows at MH07 and MH10 precluded sampling.
 - OB was detected on pads retrieved from the outfall and manhole MH01. No OB was detected in MH07 and MH10.
- The system was revisited on August 12 and 13, 2020. OB pads were placed at manholes MH0.1, MH0.5, MH01, and MH04.1. Manholes along Rugar Street between manholes MH01 and MH07 were not accessible. OB was detected in manholes MH0.1, MH0.5, and MH01. The pad from manhole MH0.5 had particularly strong fluorescence. No OB was detected in manhole MH04.1 on Prospect Avenue.
- Samples collected at the outfall on August 5, 2021 had elevated *E. coli* (602 MPN/100 mL) and very low TP (Table 27).
- An OB pad placed at CB02 on August 31, 2021 was positive.
- Samples collected on September 14, 2021 at manhole MH03 and catchbasin CB02 had exceedingly high *E. coli* (>2,420 MPN/100 mL; Table 27).
- OB pads were deployed at all accessible, on-line structures on Rugar Street on October 6, 2022. OB was detected at MH03 and downstream structures. OB was not detected at MH04 or MH07, and the test at MH05 was indeterminate.
- Pipeline inspection was performed on March 20, 2024 from MH04 toward MH03. However, the camera malfunctioned before reaching MH03.



Figure 2. PB02 outfall (left) and PB03 outfall (right)

Conclusion: Stone bracketed a likely wastewater source between MH03 and MH04 on the south side of Rugar Street. Stone and the Plattsburgh DPW inspected a portion of the stormdrain between MH03 and MH04 using a sewer camera. PPCP testing is planned for this system in September 2024.

Resolution: NA

3.2. PB03

PB03 is a very large system that drains portions of Rugar Street, Sanborn Avenue, Park Avenue, Dennis Avenue, Broad Street, and Cornelia Street; many connecting streets; and portions of the SUNY Plattsburgh campus (Appendix C, Map 3). This system was flagged for investigation due to detection of optical brightener. Water quality data for this system are presented in Table 6.

Table 6. Water analysis data for system PB03

Structure ID	Date Assessed	Dry, Wet/no flow, Dripping, or Flowing?	NH ₃ (mg/L)	Free Chlorine (mg/L)	MBAS (mg/L)	Specific Cond. (µS/cm)	OB Result	Observations
PB03	7/29/2020	flowing	0.0	0.08, 0.05	0.02	1,166	positive	clear, no odor
PB03-MH03	7/29/2020	flowing	0.0	0.09, 0.08	0.07	1,206	positive (weak)	no odor
PB03-MH04	7/29/2020	trickling	na	na	na	na	negative	no odor
PB03-MH10	7/29/2020	flowing	0.0	0.02	0.40	2,160	negative	na
PB03-CB30	7/29/2020	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	negative	na
PB03-MH35	7/29/2020	flowing	na	na	na	na	negative	no odor
PB03-MH0.1	8/12/2020	flowing	na	na	na	na	positive	na
PB03-MH01	8/12/2020	flowing	na	na	na	na	positive (strong)	na
PB03-MH02	8/13/2020	flowing	na	na	na	na	positive	na
PB03	8/20/2020	flowing	na	na	na	na	positive	na
PB03-CB01	8/31/2021	na	na	na	na	na	indeterminate	no odor
PB03-CB02	8/31/2021	na	na	na	na	na	negative	no odor
PB03-CB03	8/31/2021	na	na	na	na	na	negative	no odor
PB03-CB04	8/31/2021	na	na	na	na	na	negative	no odor
PB03-CB05	8/31/2021	na	na	na	na	na	positive	no odor
PB03-CB07	8/31/2021	na	na	na	na	na	negative	no odor
PB03-MH05	8/31/2021	na	na	na	na	na	positive (v. weak)	no odor
PB03-MH02	10/6/2022	flowing	na	na	na	na	positive (strong)	pool-like odor
PB03-MH03	10/6/2022	flowing	na	na	na	na	positive (strong)	dumpster removed; same odor as MH02
PB03-CB04	10/6/2022	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	na	same pool odor
PB03-MH04	10/6/2022	flowing	na	na	na	na	negative	less flow than MH03; no odor

Findings:

- The following observations were made on July 29, 2020, when PB03 was first assessed:
 - Suds were observed in the Saranac River below the outfall (Figure 3), which are not necessarily attributable to PB03.
 - Low concentrations of free chlorine were measured at the outfall and at manhole MH03. No ammonia was detected.
 - OB was detected at the outfall and at MH03, although fluorescence of the pad at MH03 was weak. OB was not detected in the upstream branches of the system.

- Pads were placed in manholes MH0.1, MH01, and MH02 on August 12 and 13, 2020. OB was detected in all three structures.
- The outfall was retested on August 20, 2020, and the earlier OB detection was confirmed.
- On August 5, 2021, an elevated *E. coli* concentration (687 MPN/100 mL) was measured at the outfall (Table 27). The TP concentration was negligible.
- OB pads were deployed in multiple catchbasins on August 31, 2021. OB was detected in CB05. This detection may have been caused by leakage of effluent from a dumpster positioned next to CB05.
- On September 14, 2021, samples were collected for *E. coli* analysis from multiple structures (MH01, MH02, and MH03) on Rugar Street. *E. coli* concentrations were negligible (Table 27). There was an odd odor, reminiscent of a swimming pool, at MH02 and MH03. Substantial flow enters the system at both manholes.
- OB pads were deployed at MH02, MH03, and MH04 on the north side of Rugar Street on October 6, 2022. OB was detected at MH03 and at MH02 downstream. OB was not detected at MH04. At MH03, there was substantial flow and the same odd pool odor observed previously, while there was much less flow and no odor upstream at MH04.
- There is a large vault (Figure 4) located between MH03 and MH04, next to the sidewalk, which appears to contain HVAC (heating, ventilation, and air conditioning) system piping, presumably connected with SUNY Plattsburgh buildings. We suspect the inflow between MH04 and MH03 may be condensation from this HVAC system. The pool-like odor may be from the same source.



Figure 3. Suds at the outfall of PB03 in July 2020



Figure 4. HVAC vault adjacent to PB03 stormdrain

- The dumpster that previously stood near catchbasin CB05—and appeared to have leaked into it—was not present on October 6, 2022.
- Pipeline inspection was planned between manholes MH03 and MH04 and above catchbasin CB5 but was not conducted.

Conclusion: There are three findings in this system that warrant explanation. The source(s) of the inflow and the odor between MH04 and MH03 should be ascertained. It is possible both the flow and odor result from discharge of condensation from a SUNY Plattsburgh HVAC system. The source of the OB detected at MH03 should also be determined. It is likely the OB is from a leak or connection upstream of catchbasin CB5. PPCP testing is planned for this system in September 2024.

Resolution: NA

3.3. PB04

The PB04 system drains a small portion of Rugar Street and some SUNY Plattsburgh buildings before discharging to the Saranac River (Appendix C, Map 4). Note that several manholes depicted in Map 4 between catchbasin CB01 and the outfall are not actually connected with the PB04 stormdrain. There are no access points to the main line between CB01 and the outfall.

Water quality data for this system are presented in Table 7. The PB04 system was designated for investigation based on the elevated MBAS concentration measured at the outfall.

Table 7. Water analysis data for system PB04

Structure ID	Date Assessed	Dry, Wet/no flow, Dripping, or Flowing?	NH ₃ (mg/L)	Free Chlorine (mg/L)	MBAS (mg/L)	Specific Cond. (µS/cm)	OB Result	Observations
PB04	8/13/2020	Flowing	0.0	0.04	0.41	3490	negative	clear, no odor
PB04	7/27/2021	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	na	clear, no odor
PB04	9/1/2022	Flowing	1.0	0.00	no data	2980	na	clear, no odor
PB04	10/12/2022	Flowing	0.4	na	na	na	na	
PB04-CB01	10/12/2022	Flowing	0.2	na	na	na	na	
PB04-CB02	10/12/2022	Dry	na	na	na	na	na	drain from building also dry
PB04	11/17/2023	Trickling	0.0	0.04	0.28	3180	na	clear, no odor

Findings:

- MBAS and high specific conductivity (3,490 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$) were measured when the PB04 outfall was first visited on August 13, 2020.
- The outfall was not flowing on July 27, 2021.
- On September 1, 2022, samples collected at the outfall had relatively low concentrations of *E. coli* (200 MPN/100 mL) and TP (0.2 mg/L; Table 27), and elevated ammonia and specific conductivity.
- On October 12, 2022, the outfall and catchbasin CB01 (Figure 5) were both flowing, while CB02 was dry. Low concentrations of ammonia were detected at CB01 and the outfall.
- On November 17, 2023, the outfall was trickling. The specific conductivity was comparable to prior data; MBAS was rather low, and ammonia was not detected.



Figure 5. Catchbasin CB01 in the PB04 stormdrain

Conclusion: We do not believe there is a chronic wastewater discharge in this stormdrain. Consistently high specific conductivity likely interfered with the MBAS test, even considering the correction. There was no odor at any structure, and no OB was detected at the outfall. This is a small stormdrain and catchbasin CB01 is a deep structure. We suspect that groundwater containing chloride and possibly ammonia infiltrates the stormdrain at catchbasin CB01. Out of an abundance of caution, PPCP testing is planned for this system in September 2024.

Resolution: No chronic illicit discharge present.

3.4. PB05

The PB05 system drains parts of the SUNY Plattsburgh campus and Broad, William, and Brinkerhoff Streets (Appendix C, Map 5). The outfall discharges to the Saranac River.

Water quality data for this system are presented in Table 8. The PB05 stormdrain was designated for investigation based on elevated *E. coli* concentrations measured at the outfall.

Table 8. Water analysis data for system PB05

Structure ID	Date Assessed	Dry, Wet/no flow, Dripping, or Flowing?	NH ₃ (mg/L)	Free Chlorine (mg/L)	MBAS (mg/L)	Specific Cond. ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)	OB Result	Observations
PB05	7/29/2020	flowing	0.0	0.05	0.10	2170	negative	clear, no odor, some suds
PB05 REP	7/29/2020	flowing	0.0	0.02	0.15	2140	negative	clear, no odor, some suds
PB05-MH04	8/6/2020	dry	0.0	0.05, 0.06	0.10	2140	negative	na

Structure ID	Date Assessed	Dry, Wet/no flow, Dripping, or Flowing?	NH ₃ (mg/L)	Free Chlorine (mg/L)	MBAS (mg/L)	Specific Cond. (µS/cm)	OB Result	Observations
PB05	7/29/2021	flowing	0.0	0.04	0.24	2310	na	no odor, clear, suds
PB05-MH04	10/12/2022	flowing	0.0	na	na	na	na	small trickle from pipe A; flowing from pipe B
PB05-MH06	10/12/2022	wet (no flow)	0.0	na	na	na	na	all incoming pipes dry
PB05	11/17/2023	flowing	0.2	0.03	0.00	1624	na	clear, no odor

Findings:

- High specific conductivity was measured, and suds were observed when the PB05 outfall was first visited on July 29, 2020.
- On August 12, 2021, duplicate samples collected at the outfall had elevated *E. coli*, 689 and 1300 MPN/100 mL (Table 27).
- Additional *E. coli* samples were collected on three dates in 2021 (8/31, 9/7, 9/14) to try to bracket the source of contamination (Table 27). Junction manhole PB05-MH04 had exceedingly high *E. coli* (>2420 MPN/100 mL) on August 31, 2021. On September 7, samples collected at CB04 and CB05 also had *E. coli* levels exceeding 2420 MPN/100 mL. These results suggested a source of *E. coli* in the CB04–CB06 branch of the system.
- On September 14, 2021, we observed stagnant water and large quantities of leaf litter in catchbasins CB04–CB06. A sample collected at CB06 had a moderate *E. coli* concentration of 301 MPN/100 mL (Table 27).
- On October 19, 2022, samples collected at manholes MH04 and MH06 had low *E. coli* concentrations (7.3 and 88 MPN/100 mL, respectively). MH04 was flowing from the William Street line (pipe B) and trickling from the line from MH06 (pipe A). No ammonia was detected at MH04. All pipes entering MH06 were dry and water in the sump was stagnant. Catchbasins CB04, CB05, and CB06 were dry and packed with leaves.
- On November 17, 2023, a very low concentration of ammonia (0.2 mg/L) was detected at the outfall. There was no odor, and the flow was clear.

Conclusion: We do not believe there is a chronic illicit discharge to this stormdrain. In 2021, there was fecal contamination of catchbasins CB04 and CB05 and structures downstream. However, neither OB nor ammonia were detected. When revisited on October 19, 2022, there was no flow in the MH06–CB04–CB06 branch and a low *E. coli* concentration in the MH06 sump. We suspect the source of *E. coli* in 2021 was pet waste deposited in catchbasins CB04 and CB05. Out of an abundance of caution, PPCP testing is planned for this system in September 2024.

Resolution: No chronic illicit discharge present.

3.5. PB07

The PB07 system drains parts of South Platte Street, South Peru Street, Elizabeth Street, Johnson Street, Monty Street, McKinley Avenue, Sheridan Avenue, and Flynn Avenue (Appendix C, Map 6). The outfall discharges to the Saranac River.

Water quality data for this system are presented in Table 9. The PB07 system was designated for investigation based on detection of MBAS at the outfall.

Table 9. Water analysis data for system PB07

Structure ID	Date Assessed	Dry, Wet/no flow, Dripping, or Flowing?	NH ₃ (mg/L)	Free Chlorine (mg/L)	MBAS (mg/L)	Specific Cond. (µS/cm)	OB Result	Observations
PB07	7/30/2020	flowing	0.0	0.04	0.36	2230	negative	MBAS very cloudy
PB07-ElizabethMH02	7/30/2020	wet (no flow)	0.0	0.02	0.23	1074	negative	
PB07-MH30	7/30/2020	flowing	0.1	0.00	0.05	1451	negative	suds in sump 8/6/2020; no suds in MH33
PB07	8/4/2021	flowing	0.0	0.04	0.17	2580	na	na
multiple	9/7/2021	na	na	na	na	na	na	Sampled multiple structures for <i>E. coli</i>
PB07-ElizabethMH02	9/14/2021	flowing	na	na	na	na	na	na
PB07-ElizabethMH03	9/14/2021	flowing	na	na	na	na	na	na
PB07-ElizabethMH04	9/14/2021	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	na	no odor
PB07-JohnsonMH02	9/14/2021	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	na	raccoon tracks
PB07-MontyMH01	9/14/2021	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	na	no odor
PB07-McKinleyMH01	9/14/2021	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	na	na
PB07-S.Peru@McKinley	9/14/2021	flowing	na	na	na	na	na	na
PB07	11/3/2022	flowing	na	na	na	na	na	no odor, clear, minor foam
PB07-ElizabethMH02	11/3/2022	flowing	na	na	na	na	na	raccoon scat
PB07-ElizabethMH03	11/3/2022	flowing	na	na	na	na	na	na
PB07-ElizabethMH05	11/3/2022	dry	na	na	na	na	na	na
PB07-ElizabethMH06	11/3/2022	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	na	no odor
PB07-JohnsonMH01	11/3/2022	dry	na	na	na	na	na	wet spot under pipe
PB07-JohnsonMH02	11/3/2022	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	na	na
PB07-MontyMH01	11/3/2022	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	na	no odor
PB07-McKinleyMH01	11/3/2022	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	na	na

Findings:

- When the PB07 outfall was first tested on July 30, 2020, the specific conductivity was high, 2,230 µS/cm, and a low concentration of MBAS was detected. No OB or ammonia were detected at the outfall or in manholes on Elizabeth Street (ElizabethMH02) or Flynn Avenue (MH30).
- Moderate concentrations of *E. coli* were measured at the outfall on August 12 (579 MPN/100 mL) and August 31, 2021 (291 MPN/100 mL). On the August 31 date, the *E. coli* concentration was higher (727 MPN/100 mL) at manhole ElizabethMH02.
- Three attempts were made to bracket source(s) of *E. coli* in the system:

- On September 7, 2021, high *E. coli* concentrations (≥ 2400 MPN/100 mL) were detected at manholes JohnsonMH02, MontyMH01, ElizabethMH03, and ElizabethMH04. *E. coli* were negligible (7.4 MPN/100 mL) on McKinley St. at McKinleyMH01.
- One week later, on September 14, 2021, *E. coli* concentrations at manholes on Elizabeth Street were low (< 200 MPN/100 mL) and were negligible on South Peru St. at manhole S.Peru@McKinley. The negligible *E. coli* detected at S.Peru@McKinley manhole (3.1 MPN/100 mL) indicated that fecal contamination was not a problem in the southern half of the drainage system.
- Negligible *E. coli* were detected when manholes ElizabethMH03 on Elizabeth Street (4.1 MPN/100 mL) and McKinleyMH01 on McKinley Street (2.0 MPN/100 mL) were resampled on November 3, 2022. Unfortunately, a sample collected at the outfall froze in transit and was discarded.
- At least three sanitary sewer laterals cross through the Elizabeth Street stormdrain (Figure 6). A sewer lateral was also seen in manhole JohnsonMH01 (Figure 7). These laterals were visible within stormwater manholes. Similar laterals may cross the stormdrain between manholes.
- We observed racoon prints and/or scat in several structures in the PB07 system. Scat is visible in Figure 6 on the concrete bench above the manhole channel.



Figure 6. Sanitary sewer lateral crossing Elizabeth Street stormdrain



Figure 7. Sanitary sewer lateral crossing Johnson Street stormdrain

Conclusion: PB07 is a large system that is difficult to access due to traffic on South Peru Street. High concentrations of *E. coli* were measured in manholes on Elizabeth Street, Johnson Street, and Monty Street on September 7, 2021. However, *E. coli* concentrations in this system dropped sharply in subsequent sampling rounds. No OB was detected at the outfall or in manholes on Elizabeth Street and Flynn Avenue. The absence of OB indicates that residential wastewater is unlikely the source of *E. coli*. Despite some concern regarding the sanitary sewer crossings observed through this stormdrain, we conclude the likeliest source of *E. coli* is wildlife living in or traveling through the stormdrain, for which there was abundant sign. Since it can be challenging to collect water samples from manholes under low flow conditions without scraping sediment into the sample, fecal contamination of the sediment by wildlife may have contributed to the high *E. coli* concentrations on September 7, 2021. Out of an abundance of caution, PPCP testing is planned for this system in September 2024.

Resolution: No chronic illicit discharge present.

3.6. PB10

The PB10 system drains parts of Peru Street (US Route 9), Fort Brown Drive, Saranac Street, and Caroline Street (Appendix C, Map 7). The outfall discharges to the Saranac River.

Water quality data for this system are presented in Table 10. The PB10 stormdrain was designated for investigation based on elevated *E. coli* concentrations measured at the outfall.

Table 10. Water analysis data for system PB10

Structure ID	Date Assessed	Dry, Wet/no flow, Dripping, or Flowing?	NH ₃ (mg/L)	Free Chlorine (mg/L)	MBAS (mg/L)	Specific Cond. (µS/cm)	OB Result	Observations
PB10	7/30/2020	flowing	5.0	0.06, 0.04	0.04	2290	negative	pad washed downstream a few feet, slight odor
PB10	8/4/2021	na	na	na	na	na	na	outfall inaccessible due to construction
PB10-MH01	9/1/2022	na	1.5	0.07	no data	2270	na	clear, possible wastewater odor
PB10-MH01	9/14/2022	na	na	na	na	na	negative	
PB10-CB02	9/14/2022	na	na	na	na	na	indeterminate	
PB10-CB03	9/14/2022	na	na	na	na	na	negative	
PB10-CB02	9/29/2022	na	na	na	na	na	positive	
PB10-CB03	10/12/2022	trickling	0.0	na	<=0.30	na	negative	
PB10-CB04	10/12/2022	trickling	0.0	na	0.16	2100	negative	
PB10-CB05	10/12/2022	trickling	0.0	na	<=0.30	na	negative	
PB10-MH01	11/17/2023	flowing	0.5	0.03	0.17	1904	na	clear, faint ww odor
PB10-CB01	11/17/2023	flowing	0.2	na	na	na	na	faint ww odor, flies
PB10-CB02	11/17/2023	flowing	0.3	na	na	na	na	faint ww odor, flies
PB10-CB03	11/17/2023	flowing	0.0	na	na	na	na	no odor
PB10-CB04	11/17/2023	flowing	0.0	na	na	na	na	

Findings:

- A very high ammonia concentration (5.0 mg/L) was recorded when the outfall was first sampled on July 30, 2020. The specific conductivity was also high. OB was not detected.
- When manhole MH01 was sampled on September 1, 2022, the ammonia concentration and specific conductivity were again high and the *E. coli* concentration exceeded the analytical range, >2420 MPN/100 mL (Table 27).
- Exceedingly high *E. coli* concentrations (>2420 MPN/100 mL) were measured at catchbasins CB02 and CB03 on October 6, 2022. However, the *E. coli* concentration at CB03 was much lower (120 MPN/100 mL) on October 19, 2022.
- OB was detected in catchbasin CB02 on September 29, 2022, the only OB detection in this stormdrain. OB was not detected at CB03 or structures upstream.
- On November 17, 2023, a faint wastewater odor was observed in CB02, and the ammonia concentration was slightly elevated (0.3 mg/L). Flies were observed in CB02. No ammonia or odor were detected upstream of CB02 at catchbasins CB03 and CB04.
- Catchbasin CB02 is near 5411 Peru Street. Considering the depth of the stormdrain, it is likely that the sewer lateral serving 5411 (and possibly 5401 and 5403) Peru Street passes over the stormdrain.
- Pipeline camera inspection was planned but not conducted.

Conclusion: We suspect sanitary wastewater enters this system between catchbasins CB02 and CB03. The most likely source is a leaking sewer lateral from 5411, 5401, or 5403 Peru Street.

Resolution: NA

3.7. PB11

The PB11 stormdrain drains parts of City Hall Place, Cornelia Street, Miller Street, and Margaret Street in downtown Plattsburgh (Appendix C, Map 8). The outfall is located in a retaining wall on the bank of the Saranac River (Figure 8).

Water quality data for this system are presented in Table 11. The PB11 system was designated for investigation based on detections of OB and MBAS detergents.



Figure 8. PB11 outfall

Table 11. Water analysis data for system PB11

Structure ID	Date Assessed	Dry, Wet/no flow, Dripping, or Flowing?	NH ₃ (mg/L)	Free Chlorine (mg/L)	MBAS (mg/L)	Specific Cond. (μS/cm)	OB Result	Observations
PB11	7/29/2020	flowing	0.0	0.00	0.65	5000	positive	clear; possible wastewater odor
PB11	8/27/2020	flowing	na	na	na	na	positive	na
PB11-MH01	9/1/2022	na	na	na	na	na	positive	na
PB11-CB02	9/1/2022	na	na	na	na	na	negative	na
PB11-MillerMH03	9/1/2022	na	na	na	na	na	negative	na
PB11-MargaretMH02	9/1/2022	na	na	na	na	na	negative	na
PB11-CityHallMH02	9/1/2022	na	na	na	na	na	negative	na
PB11-MH01	9/14/2022	na	na	na	na	na	positive	na
PB11-CB04	9/14/2022	na	na	na	na	na	negative	na
PB11-CB05	9/14/2022	na	na	na	na	na	negative	na
PB11-CB06	9/14/2022	na	na	na	na	na	negative	na
PB11-MH01	9/29/2022	na	na	na	na	na	positive (weak)	na
PB11-CB01	9/29/2022	na	na	na	na	na	positive (weak)	na

Findings:

- When the PB11 outfall was first visited on July 29, 2020, a wastewater odor was noted, the specific conductivity was quite high (5,000 μS/cm), and OB was detected.
- A follow-up test on August 27, 2020 confirmed presence of OB at the outfall.
- The outfall was inaccessible in 2021 due to construction. On August 5, 2021, samples were collected for *E. coli* and TP analysis at MH01, located at the end of Cornelia Street. This is the first accessible structure upstream of the outfall and it is very deep. The *E. coli* concentration exceeded 2,420 MPN/100 mL (Table 27).
- Multiple attempts were made in August 2021 to access structures upstream of MH01; however, traffic conditions and the locations of manholes were challenging, particularly on Miller Street. On September 14, 2021, samples were collected for *E. coli* analysis from manholes on Margaret Street (MargaretMH02) and City Hall Place (CityHallMH02). *E. coli* concentrations were negligible in both samples, indicating the problem is downstream of these structures.
- In August 2022, we inspected manholes located close to the PB11 outfall, and determined that 1) pipes circulate flow in from the Saranac River and out through the PB11 outfall, and 2) a combined sewer overflow structure discharges via the outfall. Therefore, the outfall sampling results in 2020 are misleading.
- On September 1, 2022, OB pads were deployed in MH01 and CB02 on Cornelia Street, and in the first accessible manholes on Miller Street (MH03), Margaret Street (MH02), and City Hall Place (MH02) to try to bracket the source. OB was detected in MH01 on Cornelia Street, but not in the other structures.

- Similarly, no OB was detected in pads placed in catchbasins around the Cornelia Street/Miller Street intersection on September 14, 2022.
- On September 29, 2022, pads were set in MH01 and in CB01 on Cornelia Street. Although catchbasin CB01 is off the main line, a pad was snaked through it into the main stormdrain. Both pads were positive, indicating the OB source is upstream of catchbasin CB01.
- Pipeline camera inspection was planned but not conducted.

Conclusion: The presence of OB and a high *E. coli* concentration in MH01 on Cornelia Street confirms a sanitary wastewater discharge is present in this system upstream of MH01. The source was bracketed to the best of our ability in this high traffic area. PPCP testing is planned for this system in September 2024.

Resolution: NA

3.8. PB12

The PB12 stormdrain is a large system that drains U.S. Ave south from the roundabout intersection with New York Road to Ag Way and Suburban Propane. This system also drains parts of Montana Drive, Maryland Drive, and Nevada Oval, and discharges to Lake Champlain (Appendix C, Map 9).

Water quality data for this system are presented in Table 12. The outfall is inaccessible; therefore, samples were collected at the first upstream structure, manhole MH01. The PB12 stormdrain was designated for investigation based on an elevated MBAS concentration measured at CB03.

Table 12. Water analysis data for system PB12

Structure ID	Date Assessed	Dry, Wet/no flow, Dripping, or Flowing?	NH ₃ (mg/L)	Free Chlorine (mg/L)	MBAS (mg/L)	Specific Cond. (µS/cm)	OB Result	Observations
PB12-MH01	8/12/2020	flowing	0.0	0.00	0.14	956	negative	flowing heavily, clear, no odor
PB12-CB02	8/12/2020	flowing	na	na	na	na	na	pipe A wet, pipe B and pipe C both flowing heavily
PB12-CB03	8/12/2020	flowing	0.0	0.03	0.55	1444	negative	clear, slight odor
PB12-CB11	8/12/2020	wet (no flow)	0.0	0.05, 0.06	0.43	1089	negative	clear, no odor
PB12-MH03	8/12/2020	flowing	0.0	0.04	0.04	917	negative	clear, no odor
PB12-CB02	8/4/2021	flowing	0.0	0.00	0.13	1037	na	no odor
PB12-MH01	9/14/2022	flowing	0.0	0.02	0.05	828	na	heavy flow, clear, no odor
PB12-MH02 pipeB	10/19/2022	flowing	na	na	na	na	na	flowing from NH Rd. (pipe A) and NV Oval (pipe B), sampled from pipe B
PB12-CB02	10/19/2022	na	na	na	na	na	na	
PB12-CB05	10/19/2022	flowing	na	na	na	na	na	flowing in from both sides, minor suds
PB12-CB06	11/3/2022	na	na	na	na	na	na	turbid water, heavy flow, yellow foam (probably from paving)
PB12-MaryMH05	11/3/2022	flowing	na	na	na	na	na	heavy flow, pipe A--clear no odor, pipe B--residual iron muck, bright yellow water
PB12-CB11	11/17/2023	flowing	na	na	na	na	na	heavy iron staining, metallic odor

Findings:

- A low concentration of MBAS (0.55 mg/L) was measured at catchbasin CB03 on U.S. Ave. when the system was first assessed on August 12, 2020. The MBAS concentration was negligible at MH01 (the most downstream sampling point), and no ammonia or chlorine were detected. No OB was detected in these and two other structures.
- Duplicate samples collected at manhole MH01 on September 14, 2022 had elevated *E. coli* concentrations, 770 and 980 MPN/100 mL. A similar *E. coli* result was obtained on October 6, 2022.
- On October 19 and November 3, 2022, samples were collected at many points to try to bracket an *E. coli* source. The highest *E. coli* concentration on October 19 (550 MPN/100 mL) was measured at catchbasin CB05. On November 3, the *E. coli* concentration at CB05 was low (86 MPN/100 mL); the only sample with a high *E. coli* concentration (>2419.6 MPN/100 mL) was collected at catchbasin CB11. CB11 contained a large quantity of leaves. Note that CB05 is downstream of CB11 (Appendix C, Map 9).
- Raccoon tracks were observed in manhole MH02 on October 19, 2022 (Figure 9).



Figure 9. Tracks in manhole MH02.

Conclusion: We do not believe there is a chronic, illicit discharge to this stormdrain. OB and ammonia were not detected. Extensive sampling for *E. coli* did not yield a consistent pattern, which suggests that fecal contamination was intermittent, therefore likely resulting from pet or wildlife feces. Out of an abundance of caution, PPCP testing is planned for this system in September 2024.

Resolution: No chronic illicit discharge present.

3.9. PB14

The PB14 stormdrain drains the parking lot at the Plattsburgh boat launch, which is accessible via Dock Street (Appendix C, Map 10). The stormdrain discharges to Cumberland Bay on Lake Champlain.

Water quality data for this system are presented in Table 13. The PB14 stormdrain was designated for investigation based on detection of ammonia and MBAS in manhole MH01.

Table 13. Water analysis data for system PB14

Structure ID	Date Assessed	Dry, Wet/no flow, Dripping, or Flowing?	NH ₃ (mg/L)	Free Chlorine (mg/L)	MBAS (mg/L)	Specific Cond. (µS/cm)	OB Result	Observations
PB14-MH01	7/30/2020	wet (no flow)	0.4	0.00	0.33	315	negative	clear, no odor
PB14-MH01	8/4/2021	dry	na	na	na	na	na	
PB14	9/1/2022	dry	na	na	na	na	na	
PB14-CB01	9/20/2022	na	0.0	na	<=0.30	na	na	sheen and suds
PB14-CB02	9/20/2022	wet (no flow)	0.0	na	<=0.20	na	na	no flow, minor suds
PB14-CB03	9/20/2022	na	0.0	na	<=0.20	na	na	dark cast on water
PB14-CB04	10/6/2022	na	na	na	na	na	na	metallic sheen on surface
PB14	11/17/2023	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	na	no odor, iron staining in CB sumps

Findings:

- Low concentrations of ammonia and MBAS were measured in the manhole MH01 sump on July 30, 2020.
- Catchbasins upstream of manhole MH01 were observed repeatedly because sheens, iron staining, and minor suds were seen.
- On October 6, 2022, Stone checked the connections among the inlet structures. An unmapped branch of the stormdrain connects at the point labelled CB04 (an unmapped catchbasin) on Map 10. This branch drains portions of Dock Street and Bridge Street.
- No flow was observed from this stormdrain on all six dates it was observed.

Conclusion: We do not believe there is a chronic, illicit discharge to this stormdrain. The sheens and iron staining observed in the catchbasin sumps likely result from infiltration of groundwater contaminated by past land uses or petroleum releases.

Resolution: No chronic illicit discharge present.

3.10. PB18

The PB18 system drains part of Margaret Street from the intersection with Seth Square northeast to the Dead Creek bridge (Appendix C, Map 11). The outfall discharges to Dead Creek, approximately 500 ft. upstream of its confluence with Lake Champlain.

Water quality data for this system are presented in Table 14. The PB18 stormdrain was designated for investigation based on an elevated MBAS concentration measured at the outfall.

Table 14. Water analysis data for system PB18

Structure ID	Date Assessed	Dry, Wet/no flow, Dripping, or Flowing?	NH ₃ (mg/L)	Free Chlorine (mg/L)	MBAS (mg/L)	Specific Cond. (µS/cm)	OB Result	Observations
PB18	7/28/2020	wet (no flow)	0.0	0.04	0.50	83	negative	clear, no odor
PB18-CB04	7/28/2020	dry	na	na	na	na	negative	slight odor
PB18	9/1/2022	wet (no flow)	0.0	0.00	no data	135.5	na	water pooled at the outfall is clear, with no odor. small puddle of gasoline in water.
PB18	10/12/2022	dry	na	na	na	na	na	
PB18	10/19/2022	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	na	
PB18-CB01	10/19/2022	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	na	incoming pipes are dry
PB18-MH01	10/19/2022	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	na	
PB18	11/17/2023	surcharged	na	na	na	na	na	clear, no odor, partially submerged by creek
PB18-CB01	11/17/2023	surcharged	na	na	na	na	na	
PB18-CB02	11/17/2023	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	na	

Findings:

- A low concentration (0.5 mg/L) of MBAS detergents was measured at the outfall when this stormdrain was inspected on July 28, 2020. There was no flow at the outfall and upstream catchbasins were dry. No OB was detected.
- On September 1, 2022, a sample collected in the outfall pool had a high *E. coli* concentration, 1,600 MPN/100 mL. The *E. coli* concentration was lower, 240 MPN/100 mL, when the outfall pool was resampled on October 19, 2022. There was no flow on either date.
- On at least three subsequent observations, there was no flow in the stormdrain or any indication of contamination.

Conclusion: We do not believe there is a chronic, illicit discharge to this stormdrain. There was no dry weather flow, and no OB was detected. The elevated *E. coli* concentration measured in the outfall pool in July 2020 either resulted from nuisance fecal contamination (pet or wildlife waste) or surcharging of the stormdrain when the water level in Dead Creek rises above the outfall pool. Out of an abundance of caution, PPCP testing is planned for this system in September 2024.

Resolution: No chronic illicit discharge present.

3.11. PB19

PB19 is a large system that drains industrial and residential areas off Boynton Avenue and Margaret Street (Appendix C, Map 12). The outfall is located at the wastewater pump station on Cumberland Avenue. This system required investigation due to obvious wastewater contamination of a stormwater structure on Cumberland Avenue. Water quality data for this stormdrain are presented in Table 15.

Table 15. Water analysis data for system PB19

Structure ID	Date Assessed	Dry, Wet/ no flow, Dripping, or Flowing?	NH ₃ (mg/L)	Free Chlorine (mg/L)	MBAS (mg/L)	Specific Cond. (µS/cm)	OB Result	Observations
PB19-MH01	8/11/2020	flowing	0.0	0.06, 0.12	0.21	1317	positive (weak)	clear, no odor
PB19-MH04	8/11/2020	flowing	na	0.07	0.23	298	negative	clear, no odor
PB19-MH10	8/11/2020	wet (no flow)	0.0	0.06, 0.08	0.08	1751	negative	clear, no odor
PB19-MH18	8/11/2020	flowing	na	0.02	<=0.10	na	negative	clear, no odor
PB19-MH01	8/27/2020	flowing	na	na	na	na	lost	sewage odor
PB19-CB01	9/1/2022	na	na	na	na	na	negative	clear, no odor
PB19-CB02	9/1/2022	na	na	na	na	na	negative	clear, no odor
PB19-CB03	9/1/2022	na	na	na	na	na	negative	clear, no odor
PB19-CB03	11/17/2023	na	0.0	0.02	0.39	1631	na	dirty water, minor suds

Findings:

- This system was first visited on August 11, 2020. It was apparent that a sanitary sewer overflow had occurred during a recent storm. The cover of sanitary manhole SAM01 (Figure 10; Appendix C, Map 12) was ajar, toilet paper was seen on the surrounding ground, and a wastewater odor prevailed. More toilet paper was visible on the grate of catchbasin CB01 (Figure 11), indicating



Figure 10. Sanitary manhole SAM01



Figure 11. Toilet paper on catchbasin CB01 grate following sewer overflow event

that wastewater had entered the PB19 stormdrain at this inlet. Note that the location of catchbasin CB01 indicated in Map 12 is incorrect; the catchbasin is actually located about 20 ft. south of SAM01.

- Manhole MH01 was flowing heavily when tested on August 11, 2020. The northwest branch, sampled at manhole MH18 on Boynton Avenue at the northeast corner of Penfield Park, was flowing, while the southern branch, sampled at manhole MH10 on Riley Avenue near the intersection of Hyde Avenue, was not flowing. OB was detected at MH01, but not at any points upstream.
- Samples collected at MH01 on August 5, 2021 had low *E. coli* (121 MPN/100 mL) and TP concentrations (Table 27).
- Improvements were made to the Cumberland Avenue pump station in the fall of 2021. The hydraulic capacity of the sewer from manhole SAM01 to the pump station was increased, and a pump was upgraded. Since these improvements, the City of Plattsburgh does not expect future wastewater overflows.
- OB was not detected in catchbasins CB01, CB02, and CB03 on pads deployed between September 1-14, 2022. The water in the catchbasin sumps was clear and had no odor.
- Repeated inspection of the PB19 stormdrain in 2022 and 2023 revealed no wastewater contamination, although markedly turbid water was observed in catchbasin CB03 on November 17, 2023.

Conclusion: The City of Plattsburgh made major improvements at the Cumberland Avenue pump station to eliminate sanitary sewer overflows into the PB19 stormdrain.

Resolution: We consider this issue resolved.

3.12. PB22

The PB22 system consists of two main branches, the Margaret Street branch between Broad Street and Court Street and the Broad Street branch, which includes portions of Broad, North Catherine, Couch, Helen, and Brinkerhoff Streets (Appendix C, Map 13). The outfall discharges to the Saranac River.

Water quality data for this system are presented in Table 16. The PB22 stormdrain was designated for investigation based on OB detected in multiple structures.

Table 16. Water analysis data for system PB22

Structure ID	Date Assessed	Dry, Wet/no flow, Dripping, or Flowing?	NH ₃ (mg/L)	Free Chlorine (mg/L)	MBAS (mg/L)	Specific Cond. (µS/cm)	OB Result	Observations
PB22-MH02	8/5/2020	flowing	0.0	0.04	0.14	1690	positive	clear, no odor
PB22-Margaret1	8/20/2020	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	positive	AKA MH04
PB22-Catherine1	8/20/2020	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	positive (strong)	AKA CB05
PB22-BroadCB12	8/27/2020	dry	na	na	na	na	negative	AKA CB07

Structure ID	Date Assessed	Dry, Wet/no flow, Dripping, or Flowing?	NH ₃ (mg/L)	Free Chlorine (mg/L)	MBAS (mg/L)	Specific Cond. (µS/cm)	OB Result	Observations
PB22-MH08	8/27/2020	na	na	na	na	na	negative	
PB22-MH02pipeA	8/5/2021	flowing	0.0	0.44, 0.49	0.26	581	na	clear, no odor. discharge was from pipe A along west side of Broad St.; line from Margaret St. was dry
PB22-Margaret1	9/29/2022	na	na	na	na	na	negative	
PB22-Margaret2	9/29/2022	na	na	na	na	na	negative	
PB22-Brinkerhoff3	9/29/2022	na	na	na	na	na	negative	
PB22-Brinkerhoff4	9/29/2022	na	na	na	na	na	negative	
PB22-Protection1	9/29/2022	na	na	na	na	na	negative	
PB22-Clinton1	9/29/2022	na	na	na	na	na	negative	
PB22-BroadCB09	9/29/2022	flowing	na	na	na	na	positive (strong)	distinct petroleum odor, glows under UV light
PB22-BroadCB11	9/29/2022	trickling	na	na	na	na	positive (weak)	petroleum odor not as strong as at BroadCB09
PB22-BroadCB12	9/29/2022	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	negative	same as BroadCB11, subtle petroleum odor, less flow
PB22-Catherine1	9/29/2022	trickling	na	na	na	na	positive (strong)	AKA CB05 strong ww odor, fluorescent flow, petroleum odor, flies
PB22-Couch1	9/29/2022	trickling	na	na	na	na	positive (strong)	ww odor, gray/blue sediment, flies
PB22-Couch2	9/29/2022	na	na	na	na	na	positive	
PB22-Couch3	9/29/2022	na	na	na	na	na	positive (strong)	
PB22-Helen1	9/29/2022	flowing	na	na	na	na	positive (strong)	ww odor, gray/blue sediment
PB22-Margaret0.5	10/6/2022	na	na	na	na	na	negative	AKA MH03
PB22-Margaret1	10/6/2022	na	na	na	na	na	negative	AKA MH04
PB22-Margaret1.5	10/6/2022	dry	na	na	na	na	na	intersection of Margaret and Brinkerhoff
PB22-Pleasant1	10/12/2022	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	negative	
PB22-Brinkerhoff1	10/12/2022	trickling	na	na	na	na	negative	
PB22-Brinkerhoff2	10/12/2022	tricking	na	na	na	na	positive (strong)	

Findings:

- OB was detected in the Broad Street branch in catchbasins along Broad, North Catherine, Couch (Figure 12), Helen, and Brinkerhoff Streets (Figure 13) on various dates between 2020 and 2022. Wastewater odors were observed in stormdrain structures on North Catherine, Couch, and Helen Streets. OB was not detected at the upstream end of the stormdrain at the Brinkerhoff Street/Pleasant Street intersection (Brinkerhoff1 and Pleasant1).
- A petroleum odor was observed in catchbasin BroadCB09 near Wilson's Appliance and in catchbasins at the Broad/Pleasant St. intersection.

- The Margaret Street branch was inspected repeatedly in 2022 since OB was detected at the Margaret1 manhole in August 2020. OB pads were deployed at multiple structures on Margaret St. and on side streets including Protection, Brinkerhoff, and Clinton. No OB was detected in this branch in 2022. The most definitive result was the negative OB result in October 2022 in the manhole labelled Margaret0.5. This manhole is immediately upstream of the junction manhole in the Broad St./Margaret St. intersection (MH02); therefore, it is the best representation of the Margaret Street storm line. This structure was avoided previously because it is difficult to access.



Figure 12. Wastewater in stormdrain on Couch Street



Figure 13. Wastewater in stormdrain at the intersection of Brinkerhoff and Helen Streets

- On March 19, 2024, Stone and a Plattsburgh DPW crew inspected the stormdrain on Brinkerhoff St. between the Pleasant St. and Helen St. intersections. Starting at the manhole on Brinkerhoff St., a wastewater lateral from #89 Brinkerhoff St. was identified 39 feet into the stormdrain (Figure 14). #89 Brinkerhoff is a two-unit apartment house. Feces and toilet paper were seen in the stormdrain downstream of this connection. There were no other connections to this section of stormdrain.



Figure 14. Sewer lateral connection to PB22 stormdrain on Brinkerhoff

Conclusion: A residential wastewater lateral from 89 Brinkerhoff Street was connected to the stormdrain. The Plattsburgh DPW eliminated this improper connection and connected the building lateral to the sanitary sewer in July 2024.

Resolution: We consider this issue resolved.

3.13. PB23

The PB23 stormdrain drains the Plattsburgh City Beach and Crete Center parking lots (Appendix C, Map 14). The outfall discharges directly to Lake Champlain.

Water quality data for this system are presented in Table 17. The PB23 stormdrain was designated for investigation based on detection of low concentrations of MBAS.

Table 17. Water analysis data for system PB23

Structure ID	Date Assessed	Dry, Wet/no flow, Dripping, or Flowing?	NH ₃ (mg/L)	Free Chlorine (mg/L)	MBAS (mg/L)	Specific Cond. (μS/cm)	OB Result	Observations
PB23	7/28/2020	flowing	0.1	0.03	0.64	258	negative	slight odor, clear, some suds
PB23-MH03	7/28/2020	wet (no flow)	0.0	0.05	0.34	179	negative	
PB23	9/1/2022	trickling	0.0	0.02	no data	253	na	clear, no odor
PB23	9/20/2022	na	0.1	na	<=0.20	na	na	
PB23-MH01	9/20/2022	na	0.0	na	<=0.20	na	na	clear, no odor

Structure ID	Date Assessed	Dry, Wet/no flow, Dripping, or Flowing?	NH ₃ (mg/L)	Free Chlorine (mg/L)	MBAS (mg/L)	Specific Cond. (µS/cm)	OB Result	Observations
PB23-MH03	9/20/2022	na	0.2	na	<=0.30	na	na	minor suds and sheen, water has dark cast, no odor
PB23	10/6/2022	wet (no flow)	0.1	na	0.16	1328	na	
PB23-CreteCB01	10/6/2022	dry	na	na	na	na	na	dry, no inlets
PB23-CreteCB02	10/6/2022	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	na	not connected with CB mapped upline. both CBs at intersection are dry
PB23-CreteCB03	10/6/2022	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	na	incoming and outgoing pipes surcharged; oily sheen sampled sump
PB23-MH03	10/6/2022	na	0.2	na	na	na	na	
PB23-MH03 pipeA	10/6/2022	wet (no flow)	na	na	0.14	1667	na	water seeping around pipe
PB23-MH03 pipeB	10/6/2022	trickling	na	na	0.04	863	na	largest pipe
PB23-MH03 pipeC	10/6/2022	zero flow	na	na	na	na	na	
PB23-MH03 pipeD	10/6/2022	na	na	na	0.12	1885	na	
PB23-MH03 pipeE	10/6/2022	zero flow	na	na	na	na	na	
PB23	11/17/2023	flowing	0.2	0.02	0.12	1136	na	iron staining, slight sulfur odor

Findings:

- Low concentrations of MBAS were measured at the outfall and in manhole MH03 when the stormdrain was first assessed on July 28, 2020.
- On September 1, 2022, the *E. coli* concentration (920 MPN/100 mL) at the outfall was elevated (Table 27). Geese were observed in the parking lot.
- Samples collected at the outfall and at junction manhole MH03 on October 19, 2022 had low *E. coli* concentrations.
- On October 6, 2022, manhole MH03 was accessed to independently evaluate the five stormlines draining to it. MBAS concentrations were negligible. Iron staining was evident.
- When the outfall was resampled on November 17, 2023, iron staining was pronounced (Figure 15). Ammonia and MBAS concentrations were negligible.



Figure 15. Iron staining from PB23 entering Lake Champlain

- The Crete Center building was demolished as of November 2023. Demolition of this building rules out the possibility of connection(s) from interior drains to the PB23 stormdrain.

Conclusion: We do not believe there is a chronic, illicit discharge to this stormdrain. Nuisance fecal contamination by geese and pet waste likely contributed to the elevated *E. coli* measured at the outfall on September 1, 2022.

Resolution: No chronic illicit discharge present.

3.14. PB24

The PB24 stormdrain drains the SUNY Plattsburgh Field House, sports fields, and parking lots (Appendix C, Map 15). The outfall discharges to a small stream north of the Saranac River.

Water quality data for this system are presented in Table 18. The PB24 stormdrain was designated for investigation based on high specific conductivity measured at the outfall.

Table 18. Water analysis data for system PB24

Structure ID	Date Assessed	Dry, Wet/no flow, Dripping, or Flowing?	NH ₃ (mg/L)	Free Chlorine (mg/L)	MBAS (mg/L)	Specific Cond. (µS/cm)	OB Result	Observations
PB24	7/29/2020	flowing	0.0	0.02	0.00	2190	negative	clear, no odor
PB24-CB03	7/29/2020	flowing	0.0	0.02	0.16	2120	negative	clear, no odor, pipe A surcharged, pipe B flowing 1.5"
PB24-MH06	7/29/2020	flowing	na	0.02	0.17	2660	negative	clear, no odor, pipe A trickling, pipe B flowing 0.5", pipe C trickling
PB24-MH06 REP	7/29/2020	flowing	0.0	0.01	0.32	2660	lost	clear, no odor, pipe A trickling, pipe B flowing 0.5", pipe C trickling
PB24	7/27/2021	flowing	na	no data	no data	no data	na	clear, no odor
PB24-CB04	7/27/2021	trickling	0.0	0.00	0.15	2910	na	no odor
PB24-CB05	7/27/2021	flowing	0.0	0.01	0.13	1112	na	no odor
PB24	9/1/2022	flowing	0.0	0.02	no data	1354	na	clear, no odor

Findings:

- High specific conductivity (2,190 µS/cm) was measured at the outfall and several manholes and catchbasins (maximum 2,910 µS/cm) in this stormdrain. Presumably, high specific conductivity results from deicing salt used on the parking lots and paths. Consistently high specific conductivity likely interfered with the MBAS test, yielding low MBAS concentrations despite the correction.
- On September 1, 2022, a sample collected at the outfall had a low *E. coli* concentration of 120 MPN/100 mL (Table 27).

Conclusion: We do not believe there is a chronic illicit discharge to this stormdrain.

Resolution: No chronic illicit discharge present.

3.15. PB28

The large PB28 system drains U.S. Ave between its intersections with South Peru Street and New York Road. It also drains Sharron Avenue and a portion of New York Road (Appendix C, Map 16). Note that the outfall is mis-mapped; it discharges to a stormwater pond south of the development.

Water quality data for this system are presented in Table 19. The PB28 stormdrain was designated for investigation based on an elevated MBAS concentration measured at manhole MH03.

Table 19. Water analysis data for system PB28

Structure ID	Date Assessed	Dry, Wet/no flow, Dripping, or Flowing?	NH ₃ (mg/L)	Free Chlorine (mg/L)	MBAS (mg/L)	Specific Cond. (µS/cm)	OB Result	Observations
PB28	8/6/2020	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	negative	slight sheen, organic odor
PB28-MH03	8/6/2020	flowing	0.2	0.00	0.59	2330	negative	pipe A trickling, pipe B flowing 3"; water mostly draining out pipe C toward PB12 system; some water trickling toward PB28; organic odor, a few suds
PB28-CB05	8/6/2020	flowing	0.0	0.00	0.09	2320	negative	clear, no odor
PB28-MH01	8/4/2021	trickling	0.0	0.04	0.21	1321	na	main line (unmapped) is trickling, line from northwest is dripping, possible wastewater odor
PB28-MH03J	8/4/2021	flowing	0.0	0.03	0.20	2940	na	no odor, clear
PB28	9/1/2022	wet (no flow)	0.1	0.01	no data	98.9	na	outfall to stormwater pond in southwest corner of complex

Findings:

- High specific conductivity (2,330 µS/cm) and an elevated MBAS concentration (0.59 mg/L) were measured in manhole MH03 when this system was first assessed on August 6, 2020. There was no flow at the outfall and OB was not detected.
- On September 1, 2022, samples collected at the outfall had low *E. coli* (160 MPN/100 mL) and negligible TP (Table 27). There were no indications of contamination at the outfall on this date.
- This stormdrain appears to be interconnected with the PB12 stormdrain at the US Avenue rotary.

Conclusion: We do not believe there is a chronic illicit discharge to this stormdrain. Out of an abundance of caution, PPCP testing is planned for this system in September 2024.

Resolution: No chronic illicit discharge present.

3.16. PB29

The PB29 system drains Kansas Avenue and parts of New York Road, Iowa Street, Northern Avenue, and Montana Drive (Appendix C, Map 17).

Water quality data for this system are presented in Table 20. The PB29 stormdrain was designated for investigation based on an elevated chlorine concentration measured in catchbasin CB02.

Table 20. Water analysis data for system PB29

Structure ID	Date Assessed	Dry, Wet/no flow, Dripping, or Flowing?	NH ₃ (mg/L)	Free Chlorine (mg/L)	MBAS (mg/L)	Specific Cond. (µS/cm)	OB Result	Observations
PB29-CB01	8/11/2020	flowing	na	0.01	0.00	923	negative	
PB29-CB02	8/11/2020	flowing	na	0.09, 0.10	<=0.10	na	negative	clear, no odor
PB29-CB03	8/11/2020	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	negative	brown suds on surface
PB29-CB12	8/11/2020	flowing	0.0	0.01	0.11	586	negative	clear, no odor; pipe A flowing heavily
PB29-CB02J	8/4/2021	flowing	0.0	0.02	0.10	802	na	no odor
PB29	9/1/2022	flowing	0.3	0.00	no data	680	na	opaque brown, murky
PB29-DSCulv	10/6/2022	na	na	na	na	na	na	

Findings:

- An elevated chlorine concentration was measured at catchbasin CB02 when this stormdrain was first assessed on August 11, 2020.
- On September 1, 2022, samples collected at the outfall had elevated *E. coli* (610 MPN/100 mL) and TP (0.44 mg/L) concentrations (Table 27).
- In follow-up sampling on October 6, 2022 at the culvert inlet downstream of the outfall (DSCulv), the *E. coli* concentration was low (100 MPN/100 mL).
- The water and sediment downstream of the outfall were stained by iron (Figure 16), suggesting contamination from past land uses or petroleum releases.



Figure 16. Stream channel downstream of PB29 outfall, October 6, 2022

Conclusion: We do not believe there is a chronic, illicit discharge to this stormdrain. No OB was detected, and MBAS concentrations were negligible. Given the extent of the system, nuisance fecal contamination by pets and wildlife likely caused the elevated *E. coli* measurement on September 1, 2022.

Resolution: No chronic illicit discharge present.

3.17. PB31

The PB31 system drains Margaret Street north and south of Edgewater Estate (Appendix C, Map 18). The outfall discharges directly to Lake Champlain.

Water quality data for this system are presented in Table 21. The PB31 stormdrain was designated for investigation based on an elevated MBAS concentration measured in catchbasin CB03.

Table 21. Water analysis data for system PB31

Structure ID	Date Assessed	Dry, Wet/no flow, Dripping, or Flowing?	NH ₃ (mg/L)	Free Chlorine (mg/L)	MBAS (mg/L)	Specific Cond. (µS/cm)	OB Result	Observations
PB31	7/28/2020	flowing	0.0	0.06	0.23	335	negative	clear, no odor
PB31-CB03	7/28/2020	flowing	0.0	0.07,0.06	0.55	131.7	negative	clear, slight odor
PB31	7/27/2021	flowing	0.0	0.00	0.23	379	na	turbid, no odor
PB31	9/1/2022	flowing	0.0	0.02	no data	447	na	clear, no odor
PB31	9/14/2022	flowing	na	na	na	na	negative	
PB31-CB01	9/14/2022	na	na	na	na	na	negative	flows from CB04 and to outfall
PB31-CB02	9/14/2022	na	na	na	na	na	na	
PB31-CB03	9/14/2022	na	na	na	na	na	negative	
PB31-CB04	9/14/2022	na	na	na	na	na	negative	flows across street to CB03
PB31-CB05	9/14/2022	na	na	na	na	na	negative	flows north to south, CB06 enters from across the street
PB31-CB07	9/14/2022	na	na	na	na	na	negative	significant foam, flows south to north to CB02.
PB31-CB07	10/6/2022	na	na	na	<=0.30	na	na	
PB31-CB08	10/6/2022	na	na	na	<=0.30	na	na	
PB31	11/17/2023	trickling	0.0	0.01	0.03	994	na	clear, no odor

Findings:

- An elevated MBAS concentration (0.55 mg/L) was measured in catchbasin CB03 when this stormdrain was first inspected on July 28, 2020.

- A sample collected at the outfall on September 1, 2022 had exceedingly high *E. coli*, >2420 MPN/100 mL (Table 27). Follow-up samples collected on October 19, 2022 at the outfall and catchbasin CB08 had negligible *E. coli*.
- On September 14, 2022, significant foam was observed in catchbasin CB07 (Figure 17). OB pads deployed at the outfall and six catchbasins were all negative.
- Foam was not observed in this stormdrain on October 6, 2022, November 17, 2023, or several other dates when brief inspections were made.
- There is an unmapped concrete pipe entering catchbasin CB08 from the direction of the Georgia Pacific plant. Camera inspection of this pipe was planned but was not conducted.



Figure 17. Foam in PB31 catchbasin CB07

Conclusion: PPCP testing is planned for this system in September 2024.

Resolution: NA

3.18. PB36

The PB36 system drains the southern portion of the US Oval and the Plattsburgh City Court (Appendix C, Map 19). The outfall is inaccessible; therefore, samples were collected at manhole MH01.

Water quality data for this system are presented in Table 22. The PB36 system was designated for investigation due to observations in manhole MH01.

Table 22. Water analysis data for system PB36

Structure ID	Date Assessed	Dry, Wet/no flow, Dripping, or Flowing?	NH ₃ (mg/L)	Free Chlorine (mg/L)	MBAS (mg/L)	Specific Cond. (µS/cm)	OB Result	Observations
PB36-MH01	8/12/2020	flowing	0.0	0.00	0.19	1590	negative	clear, very sharp odor
PB36-MH01	7/29/2021	flowing	0.05	0.03	0.63	1836	na	no odor, clear
PB36-OvalCB01	9/29/2022	wet (no flow)	0.0	0.10	0.00	206	na	yellowish, no odor

Findings:

- A sharp odor and filamentous material were observed in manhole MH01 when the system was first inspected on August 12, 2020. No OB or other contaminants were detected.
- On July 29, 2021, a moderate MBAS concentration (0.63 mg/L) was measured in MH01.
- On August 12, 2021, samples collected in MH01 had negligible *E. coli*. (Table 27).
- The mapping of this stormdrain does not appear to match its actual layout. It is unclear whether manhole MH01 is truly a stormwater structure. However, the structure labelled OvalCB01 appears to be a junction stormwater catchbasin. The water quality in this catchbasin is probably the best representation of this stormdrain. In either case, the water quality data do not indicate a chronic illicit discharge.

Conclusion: We do not believe there is a chronic illicit discharge to this stormdrain.

Resolution: No chronic illicit discharge present.

3.19. PB37

The PB37 system drains the area east and south of the Plattsburgh City Court (Appendix C, Map 20). The outfall discharges to a steep bank on Lake Champlain.

Water quality data for this system are presented in Table 23. The PB37 stormdrain was designated for investigation based on an elevated MBAS concentration at catchbasin CB01.

Table 23. Water analysis data for system PB37

Structure ID	Date Assessed	Dry, Wet/no flow, Dripping, or Flowing?	NH ₃ (mg/L)	Free Chlorine (mg/L)	MBAS (mg/L)	Specific Cond. (µS/cm)	OB Result	Observations
PB37-CB01	8/12/2020	wet (no flow)	0.0	0.08, 0.12	0.39	185	negative	clear, slight odor
PB37-CB02	7/29/2021	dripping	0.0	0.02	0.14	196.3	na	no odor, clear
PB37	9/1/2022	trickling	0.25	0.00	no data	1181	na	clear, some suds, metallic odor
PB37-CB01	9/14/2022	wet (no flow)	0.0	0.00	0.10	120.1	na	na
PB37-CB01	9/29/2022	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	na	no odor
PB37-CB02	9/29/2022	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	na	clear, no odor

Findings:

- When the stormdrain was first assessed on August 12, 2020, there was no flow in catchbasin CB01. The MBAS concentration (0.39 mg/L) in the sump was elevated. Free chlorine was also detected.
- On September 1, 2022, samples collected at the outfall had negligible *E. coli* and TP (Table 27).
- There was no flow at CB01 on September 14 and September 29, 2022.

Conclusion: We do not believe there is a chronic illicit discharge to this stormdrain. There was little flow through the stormdrain, the *E. coli* concentration was negligible, and no OB was detected.

Resolution: No chronic illicit discharge present.

3.20. PB40

The PB40 system drains Bridge Street between Durkee Street and the bridge over the Saranac River (Appendix C, Map 21). The outfall discharges to the Saranac River at the base of the western bridge abutment.

Water quality data for this system are presented in Table 24. The PB40 stormdrain was designated for investigation based on high free chlorine concentrations measured at the outfall.

Table 24. Water analysis data for system PB40

Structure ID	Date Assessed	Dry, Wet/no flow, Dripping, or Flowing?	NH ₃ (mg/L)	Free Chlorine (mg/L)	MBAS (mg/L)	Specific Cond. (µS/cm)	OB Result	Observations
PB40	7/29/2020	flowing	0.0	0.46, 0.33	0.08	339	negative	clear, no odor
PB40	7/29/2021	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
PB40-CB01	7/29/2021	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	na	no odor
PB40	9/1/2022	flowing	0.0	0.35	no data	341	na	clear, no odor; flow=8.6 LPM
PB40	9/14/2022	flowing	na	0.38	na	na	na	na
PB40-CB01	9/14/2022	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	na	na
PB40-CB02	9/14/2022	na	na	0.04	na	na	na	na
PB40-CB03	9/14/2022	na	na	0.03	na	na	na	na

Findings:

- High free chlorine concentrations (0.33-0.48 mg/L) were found at the outfall on July 29, 2020, September 1, 2022, and September 14, 2022.
- *E. coli* was not detected at the outfall on September 1, 2022. The flow rate at the outfall was 8.6 liters per minute.
- Chlorine was not detected in PB40 catchbasins on September 14, 2022. The catchbasin over the bridge abutment, CB01, flows to CB02.

Conclusion: We confirmed a municipal water leak near the bridge abutment. It appears tap water infiltrates the PB40 stormdrain between CB02 and the outfall at the base of the bridge abutment.

Resolution: Municipal water leaks are low priority from an IDDE perspective. The City DPW is aware of this finding and will address it as they see fit.

3.21. PB46

The PB46 system drains a small section of Bridge Street (Appendix C, Map 22).

Water quality data for this system are presented in Table 25. The PB46 system was designated for investigation based on high *E. coli* concentrations (Table 27) and elevated MBAS measured in catchbasin CB01 in 2021.

Table 25. Water analysis data for system PB46

Structure ID	Date Assessed	Dry, Wet/no flow, Dripping, or Flowing?	NH ₃ (mg/L)	Free Chlorine (mg/L)	MBAS (mg/L)	Specific Cond. (µS/cm)	OB Result	Observations
PB46	7/29/2021	na	na	na	na	na	na	outfall may be buried in riprap
PB46-CB01	8/5/2021	wet (no flow)	0.0	0.07, 0.04	0.32	2630	negative	no odor
PB46-MH01	9/29/2022	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	na	no odor
PB46-CB01	9/29/2022	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	na	no odor, minor suds
PB46-CB02	9/29/2022	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	na	
PB46-CB03	9/29/2022	dry	na	na	na	na	na	
PB46-CB04	9/29/2022	dry	na	na	na	na	na	
PB46-CB01	10/6/2022	wet (no flow)	0.0	na	na	na	na	no flow at MH01
PB46-MH01	10/19/2022	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	na	sampled CB01 and CB02; CB03 and CB04 dry
PB46	11/17/2023	dry	na	na	na	na	na	outfall has been reconstructed

Findings:

- The outfall was reconstructed in 2023 at the mapped location. When observed on November 17, 2023, it was dry. Prior to 2023, the PB46 outfall was buried in riprap.
- MBAS was slightly elevated (0.32 mg/L) when sampled at catchbasin CB01 on August 5, 2021, and the specific conductivity was high.
- On September 7, 2021, the *E. coli* concentration was exceedingly high (>2420 MPN/100 mL) in CB01, moderately high (980 MPN/100 mL) in CB02, and low (140 MPN/100 mL) in CB03.
- In 2022, the system was inspected and sampled on two dates, October 6 and October 19. There was no flow in the system on either date. Catchbasins CB01 and CB02 were full and CB03 and CB04 were dry. Negligible *E. coli* was measured in CB01 on both dates (<30 MPN/100 mL; Table 27). Low *E. coli* (75 MPN/100 mL) was measured at CB02 on October 19, 2022.

Conclusion: We do not believe there is a chronic illicit discharge to this stormdrain. There is no dry weather flow, and no OB or ammonia were detected. There was low *E. coli* in CB01 when the stormdrain was resampled on October 6, 2022. An additional round of sampling on October 19, 2022 yielded the same result. High *E. coli* detected in the CB01 sump in 2021 may have resulted from pet waste or other transient source. Out of an abundance of caution, PPCP testing is planned for this system in September 2024.

Resolution: No chronic illicit discharge present.

3.22. PB48

The PB48 system drains the parking lot and landscape at the East Oval Estates apartment building (Appendix C, Map 23). The outfall is located on a steep wooded bank between the railroad tracks and the lakeshore. The system discharges to Lake Champlain.

The PB48 stormdrain was designated for investigation based on detections of OB, MBAS, and ammonia in the catchbasin closest to the outfall, CB01. Water quality data for this system are presented in Table 26.

Table 26. Water analysis data for system PB48

Structure ID	Date Assessed	Dry, Wet/no flow, Dripping, or Flowing?	NH ₃ (mg/L)	Free Chlorine (mg/L)	MBAS (mg/L)	Specific Cond. (µS/cm)	OB Result	Observations
PB48-CB01	7/29/2021	wet (no flow)	1.0, 1.0	0.01	2.44	984	positive (strong)	very turbid, no odor
PB48-CB02	7/29/2021	flowing	1.5	0.03	2.9	967	positive (strong)	no odor, clear, suds
PB48-CB03	7/29/2021	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
PB48-CB01	8/5/2021	wet (no flow)	4	0.04	2.9	1064	na	strong odor of death and decay; CB02 flooded
PB48-CB04	9/29/2022	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	negative	na
PB48-MH01	9/29/2022	na	na	na	na	na	negative	manhole may not be connected to PB48
PB48-CB05	9/29/2022	trickling	na	na	na	na	negative	na
PB48-CB01	10/6/2022	na	na	na	na	na	na	CB01 and CB02 flooded
PB48-MH02	11/17/2023	trickling	0.0	na	na	na	na	no odor, heavy iron flock

Findings:

- The system is mis-mapped. The main line appears to enter catchbasin CB02 and flow toward CB03 and then CB01. It is unclear whether the structure labeled MH01 is connected with this system. We assumed that catchbasins CB04 and CB05 are connected.
- High concentrations of MBAS (~2.4 mg/L) and ammonia (1.0 mg/L) were measured at catchbasin CB01 when the PB48 system was first visited on July 29, 2021.

- The high MBAS and ammonia concentrations at CB01 were confirmed a week later, on August 5, 2021, and the *E. coli* concentration was very high, 2,420 MPN/100 mL (Table 27). A foul odor was noted and CB02 was flooded.
- There were no similar indications of wastewater contamination on two dates in 2022 and one date in 2023. No optical brightener was detected at CB04 and CB05 on September 29, 2022. On October 6, 2022, the lower portion of the system was flooded (Figure 18), and negligible *E. coli* was measured at CB01 (1 MPN/100 mL).
- The prevalence of iron staining at CB01, CB02, MH01, MH02, and the outfall (Figure 19) suggests contaminated groundwater from historic uses on the oval enters the stormdrain.



Figure 18. Flooded catchbasin CB01



Figure 19. PB48 outfall

Conclusion: After repeated visits and testing throughout the system, we have concluded that there is no current illicit discharge in this system. We are not sure how to explain the apparent change between the 2021 and 2022-2023 sampling events. It is possible there was a sanitary wastewater leak or accidental discharge to the stormdrain that was corrected. Out of an abundance of caution, PPCP testing is planned for this system in September 2024.

Resolution: No chronic illicit discharge present.

4. *E. coli* and Total Phosphorus Results

Samples were collected on multiple dates in 2021 and 2022 for *E. coli* and TP analysis by Endyne Labs. These data are presented in Table 27. Samples were collected during dry weather conditions. Where the sampling objective was bracketing contaminant discharges within stormdrains, only *E. coli* samples were collected, because total phosphorus is not a particularly useful indicator in this context.

Table 27. *E. coli* and total P data for selected stormwater structures

System	IDDE ID	Date	<i>E. coli</i> (MPN/100 mL)	TP (mg/L)
PB02	PB02	8/5/2021	602	0.018
PB02	PB02-CB02	9/14/2021	>2420	NA
PB02	PB02-MH03	9/14/2021	>2420	NA
PB03	PB03	8/5/2021	687	0.018
PB03	PB03-MH01	9/14/2021	1.0	NA
PB03	PB03-MH02	9/14/2021	<1	NA
PB03	PB03-MH03(A)	9/14/2021	<1	NA
PB03	PB03-MH03(B)	9/14/2021	<1	NA
PB04	PB04	9/1/2022	200	0.2
PB05	PB05	8/12/2021	1300	0.050
PB05	PB05 (Dupe)	8/12/2021	689	0.040
PB05	PB05	8/31/2021	1300	NA
PB05	PB05 (Dupe)	8/31/2021	579	NA
PB05	PB05-CB01	8/31/2021	< 1	NA
PB05	PB05-MH03	8/31/2021	131	NA
PB05	PB05-MH04J	8/31/2021	>2420	NA
PB05	PB05-CB03	9/7/2021	816	NA
PB05	PB05-CB04	9/7/2021	>2420	NA
PB05	PB05-CB05	9/7/2021	>2420	NA
PB05	PB05-MH03	9/7/2021	687	NA
PB05	PB05-MH04J	9/7/2021	>2420	NA
PB05	PB05-CB06	9/14/2021	301	NA
PB05	PB05-MH04	10/19/2022	7.3	NA
PB05	PB05-MH06	10/19/2022	88	NA
PB07	PB07	8/12/2021	579	0.032
PB07	PB07	8/31/2021	291	NA
PB07	PB07-ElizabethMH02	8/31/2021	727	NA
PB07	PB07-ElizabethMH03	9/7/2021	>2420	NA
PB07	PB07-ElizabethMH03 (dup)	9/7/2021	>2420	NA
PB07	PB07-ElizabethMH04	9/7/2021	2420	NA
PB07	PB07-JohnsonMH02	9/7/2021	>2420	NA
PB07	PB07-MontyMH01	9/7/2021	>2420	NA
PB07	PB07-McKinleyMH01	9/7/2021	7.4	NA
PB07	PB07-ElizabethMH02	9/14/2021	86.2	NA
PB07	PB07-ElizabethMH03	9/14/2021	199	NA
PB07	PB07-S.Peru@McKinley	9/14/2021	3.1	NA
PB07	PB07-ElizabethMH03	11/3/2022	4.1	NA
PB07	PB07-McKinleyMH01	11/3/2022	2.0	NA

System	IDDE ID	Date	<i>E. coli</i> (MPN/100 mL)	TP (mg/L)
PB10	PB10	9/1/2022	>2400	0.39
PB10	PB10-CB02	10/6/2022	>2400	NA
PB10	PB10-CB03	10/6/2022	>2400	NA
PB10	PB10-CB03	10/19/2022	120	NA
PB10	PB10-CB04	10/19/2022	100	NA
PB10	PB10-CB05	10/19/2022	460	NA
PB11	PB11-MH01	8/5/2021	> 2420	0.14
PB11	PB11-MargaretMH02	9/14/2021	2.0	NA
PB11	PB11CityHallMH02	9/14/2021	18.5	NA
PB12	PB12-MH01	9/14/2022	770	0.04
PB12	PB12-MH01 DUP	9/14/2022	980	0.015
PB12	PB12-MH01	10/6/2022	790	NA
PB12	PB12-MH01	10/19/2022	410	NA
PB12	PB12-MH02 pipe B	10/19/2022	5.2	NA
PB12	PB12-CB02	10/19/2022	46	NA
PB12	PB12-CB03	10/19/2022	13	NA
PB12	PB12-CB04	10/19/2022	370	NA
PB12	PB12-CB05	10/19/2022	550	NA
PB12	PB12-CB05	11/3/2022	86.0	NA
PB12	PB12-CB09	11/3/2022	260.3	NA
PB12	PB12-CB11	11/3/2022	>2419.6	NA
PB12	PB12-MaryMH04-A	11/3/2022	2.0	NA
PB12	PB12-MaryMH04-B	11/3/2022	71.7	NA
PB12	PB12-MaryMH05-A	11/3/2022	101.7	NA
PB12	PB12-MaryMH05-A dup	11/3/2022	325.5	NA
PB12	PB12-MaryMH05-sump	11/3/2022	172.5	NA
PB18	PB18	9/1/2022	1600	0.039
PB18	PB18	10/19/2022	240	NA
PB19	PB19-MH01	8/5/2021	121	0.055
PB22	PB22-MH02(a)	8/5/2021	< 1	0.015
PB23	PB23	9/1/2022	920	0.032
PB23	PB23	10/19/2022	110	NA
PB23	PB23-MH03	10/19/2022	23	NA
PB24	PB24	9/1/2022	120	0.03
PB28	PB28	9/1/2022	160	0.036
PB29	PB29	9/1/2022	610	0.44
PB29	PB29-DSCulv	10/6/2022	100	NA
PB31	PB31	9/1/2022	>2400	0.12
PB31	PB31	10/19/2022	24	NA
PB31	PB31-CB08	10/19/2022	7.4	NA
PB36	PB36-MH01	8/12/2021	6.1	0.19
PB37	PB37	9/1/2022	62	0.021
PB40	PB40	9/1/2022	<1	0.013
PB46	PB46-CB01	8/12/2021	914	0.090
PB46	PB46-CB01	9/7/2021	>2420	NA
PB46	PB46-CB02	9/7/2021	980	NA
PB46	PB46-CB03	9/7/2021	140	NA
PB46	PB46-CB01	10/6/2022	20	NA
PB46	PB46-CB01	10/19/2022	29	NA
PB46	PB46-CB02	10/19/2022	75	NA
PB48	PB48-CB01	8/5/2021	2420	1.0
PB48	PB48-CB01	10/6/2022	1	NA
PB64	PB64-MH01	8/12/2021	57.1	0.016

5. Conclusions

Illicit discharge detection and investigation in Plattsburgh was challenging due to the large extent of many of the systems, locations of many critical access structures within the roadway, and heavy or fast traffic. Nevertheless, Stone assessed a total of 72 stormdrains in the City and Town of Plattsburgh for illicit discharges in 2020-2023 and detected one or more contaminants in 22 of these stormdrains. Through repeated sampling, the list of stormdrains with suspected, chronic, and ongoing illicit discharges was narrowed. In many cases the detected contaminants were attributable to transitory events such as outdoor washing, to pet and wildlife feces, or to groundwater contamination associated with past land uses and petroleum releases.

In the PB19 stormdrain, wastewater overflows to the street and catchbasins were found near the wastewater pump station on Cumberland Avenue. However, the City of Plattsburgh was aware of this problem, and completed major upgrades at the pump station in the fall of 2021 to avoid further sanitary sewer overflows.

A municipal water leak was detected in the PB40 stormdrain at the Broad Street Bridge over the Saranac River. The City of Plattsburgh was made aware of this issue and will resolve it at an appropriate time.

In the PB22 stormdrain, a direct sanitary wastewater connection to the stormdrain was found on Brinkerhoff Street. Through pipeline inspection of March 19, 2024, the sewer lateral serving an apartment house was determined to be connected to the stormdrain. The City of Plattsburgh disconnected this lateral from the stormdrain and connected it to the sanitary sewer in July 2024.

Stone still suspects there are illicit discharges in a handful of other stormdrains, including PB02, PB03, and PB10, but has been unable to locate the sources. Beyond this grant agreement, Jim Pease and Stone will work with the EPA Region 1 laboratory to measure concentrations of PPCPs in dry weather flows in these stormdrains. These data should more clearly indicate which of the remaining stormdrains are receiving human wastewater than the *E. coli* and field test data we have now. This should allow the City of Plattsburgh to focus further pipeline inspection only on stormdrains with confirmed wastewater contributions.

6. References

American Public Health Association, Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21st edition, Washington D.C., 2005.

Endyne, Inc.-Plattsburgh. 2017. Quality Assurance Manual for Endyne, Inc.– Plattsburgh, Revision 7, Plattsburgh, NY.

Hach Company. Hach Method #8167. Loveland, CO.

Stone Environmental, Inc., SEI SOP 5.23.3: Maintenance and Calibration of the pH/Con 10 Meter. February 24, 2003.

Stone Environmental, Inc., SEI SOP 5.52.2: Optical Brightener Testing, June 11, 2018.

Appendix A. Stone Environmental SOPs

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

SEI-5.23.3

MAINTENANCE AND CALIBRATION OF THE pH/CON 10 METER

SOP Number: SEI-5.23.3

Date Issued: 5/14/99

Revision Number: 3

Date of Revision: 2/24/03

1.0 OBJECTIVE

This standard operating procedure (SOP) explains the calibration and maintenance of the Oakton pH/Con 10 meter and the Cole-Parmer pH/Con 10 meter. The meters are identical except for the distributor's names. The meter is manufactured by Cole-Parmer and distributed by Cole-Parmer and Oakton. The operator's manual should be referred to for the applicable procedures described below. The pH/Con 10 meter is used for measuring the pH, specific conductance, and temperature of water. The pH/conductivity meters generate and measure data, and thus must meet the requirements of 40 CFR part 160 subpart D.

2.0 POLICIES

1. According to 40 CFR Part 160, Subpart D, Section 160.61, Equipment used in the generation, measurement, or assessment of data and equipment used for facility environmental control shall be of appropriate design and adequate capacity to function according to the protocol and shall be suitable located for operation, inspection, cleaning, and maintenance.
 2. Personnel will legibly record data and observations in the field to enable others to reconstruct project events and provide sufficient evidence of activities conducted.
-

3.0 SAFETY ISSUES

1. If necessary and appropriate, a site-specific health and safety plan shall be created for each study site. A template for creating a proper health and safety plan is provided on the SEI network.
 2. If necessary and appropriate, all chemicals are required to be received with Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) or appropriate application label. These labels or MSDS shall be made available to all personnel involved in the sampling and testing.
-

4.0 PROCEDURES

4.1 Equipment and Materials

1. The pH/Con 10 meter, pH/conductivity/ temperature probe. The probe cable has a notched 6-pin connector to attach to probe meter.

-
2. If necessary and appropriate, standard solutions (e.g., standard pH 4.0 and 7.0, conductivity standards)
 3. Clean beakers or other appropriate containers
 4. Log or other appropriate medium to record calibration.

4.2 Meter Set-up and Conditioning

1. The pH/Con 10 meter uses a combination pH/conductivity/temperature probe. The probe cable has a notched 6-pin connector to attach the probe meter. Keep connector dry and clean.
2. To connect the probe, line up the notches and 6-pins on the probe connector with the holes in the connector located on the top of the meter. Push down and the probe connector will lock into place.
3. To remove probe, slide up the metal sleeve on the probe connector. While holding onto metal sleeve, pull probe away from the meter. Do not pull on the probe cord or the probe wires might disconnect.
4. Be sure to decontaminate the probe prior to use. The probe shall be tripled rinsed with distilled or deionized water. Further decontamination and cleaning procedures may be called for in special situations or outlined in approved protocols or work plans. This will be documented in field notes or in an appropriate logbook.
5. Be sure to remove the protective rubber cap of the probe before conditioning, calibration, or measurement. If the probe is clean, free of corrosion, and the pH bulb has not become dehydrated, simply soak the probe in tap water for ten minutes before calibrating or taking readings to saturate the pH electrode surface to minimize drift. Wash the probe as necessary in a mild detergent solution. If corrosion appears on the steel pins in the conductivity cell, use a swab soaked in isopropyl alcohol to clean the pins. Do not wipe the probe; this causes a build-up of electrostatic charge on the glass surface. If the pH electrode has dehydrated, soak it for 30 minutes in a 2M-4M KCl boot solution prior to soaking in tap water.
6. Wash the probe in deionized water after use and store in pH 4.0 standard solution or an approved boot solution (per the manufacturer's instruction).

4.3 pH Calibration

1. The meter is capable of up to 3-point pH calibration to ensure accuracy across the entire pH range of the meter. At the beginning of each day of use, perform a 2 or 3-point calibration with standard pH buffers 4.00, 7.00, and 10.00. Calibration standards that bracket the expected sample range should be used. Never reuse buffer solutions; contaminants in the solution can affect the calibration.

-
2. Press the MODE key to select pH mode. The pH indicator appears in the upper right corner of the display.
 3. Dip the probe into the calibration buffer. The end of the probe must be completely immersed into the buffer. Stir the probe gently to create a homogeneous buffer solution. Tap probe to remove any air bubbles.
 4. Press CAL/MEAS to enter pH calibration mode. The primary display will show the measured reading while the smaller secondary display will indicate the pH standard buffer solution.
 5. Press $\square$ or $\square$ keys to scroll up or down until the secondary display value is the same as the pH buffer value (pH 4.00, 7.00 or 10.00).
 6. Wait for the measured pH value to stabilize. The READY indicator will display when the reading stabilizes. After the READY indicator turns on, press ENTER to confirm calibration. A confirming indicator (CON) flashes and disappears. The meter is now calibrated at the buffer indicated in the secondary display.
 7. Repeat steps 3, 5, and 6 using a second or third pH standard
 8. Press CAL/MEAS to return to pH measurement mode.

4.4 Conductivity Calibration

1. Select a conductivity standard with a value near the sample value expected. The meter should be calibrated by the user(s) at the beginning of each day of use.
2. Pour out two separate portions of your calibration standard and one of deionized water into separate clean containers.
3. Press MODE key to select Conductivity. The ΦS or mS indicator will appear on the right side of the display.
4. Rinse the probe with deionized water, and then rinse the probe in one of the portions of calibration standard. Record the calibration standard on the per-use maintenance form or other appropriate medium.
5. Immerse the probe into the second portion of calibration standard. The meter's auto-ranging function selects the appropriate conductivity range (four ranges are possible). Be sure to tap the probe to remove air bubbles. Air bubbles will cause errors in calibration.
6. Wait for the reading to stabilize. The READY indicator lights when the reading is stable. Press the CAL/MEAS key. The CAL indicator appears above the primary display. The primary display shows the measured reading and the secondary display shows the temperature. Record the initial calibration standard on the per-use maintenance form or other appropriate medium.

-
7. Press the $\square$ or $\square$ keys to scroll to the value of your conductivity standard Press and hold the $\square$ or $\square$ keys to scroll faster. The meter automatically compensates for temperature differences using a factor of 2.00% per BC.
 8. Press ENTER key to confirm calibration. Upon confirmation, the CON indicator appears briefly. The meter automatically switches back into Measurement mode. The display now shows the calibrated, temperature compensated conductivity value. However, if the calibration value input into the meter is different from the initial value displayed by more than 20%, the ERR annunciator appears in the lower left corner of the display

4.5 Temperature Calibration/Verification

1. The built-in temperature sensor is factory calibrated. Therefore, no additional calibration is necessary. However, the temperature may be verified against another working thermometer. However, if errors in temperature readings are suspected or if a replacement probe is used. Refer to the operating instructions if temperature calibration is necessary.

4.6 General and Annual Maintenance

Individual users are responsible for the calibration, cleaning, repair, and maintenance of the instrument.

Routine inspection and maintenance schedules vary from each piece of equipment. Typically, there are minor maintenance needs each piece of equipment will need to undergo prior to use in the field (such as cleaning or conditioning). Always consult the manufacturer=s instructions for general maintenance.

Specific per use maintenance needs for the pH /Con 10 meter include but are not limited to:

1. Inspect probe for physical damage and debris
2. Inspect meter for physical damage and debris
3. Clean probe w/ mild detergent
4. Rinse probe in distilled water
5. Clean conductivity pins with isopropyl alcohol (if necessary)
6. Condition probe
7. Calibrated to pH 7.0
8. Calibrated to pH 4.0
9. Calibrated to pH 10.0

The pH /con 10 meter shall be stored in a clean dry place, usually the padded box that it came in. Care should be given to keep the instrument from dust and contamination.

Wash the probe in distilled water after use, and store in pH 4 solution.

All maintenance, repairs, and calibrations are to be documented on an equipment maintenance log or other appropriate medium. Follow the checklist provided on the equipment maintenance

log for regular use maintenance needs. Any maintenance must include documentation of whether the maintenance was routine and followed the SOP or not.

Equipment logs shall be brought to the field for documenting use and calibration. The logs will be returned to the office after each field use and filed in the equipment records filing cabinet.

In the event of failure due to breakage or loss of parts, an attempt will be made to repair or replace the necessary parts by the field personnel who discover the malfunction. All repairs will be documented in field notes and/or on a non-routine maintenance log. If the instrument is rendered “out of service” or “broken”, it should be tagged as such. If further repair is necessary, return the instrument to the manufacturer following proper shipping procedures.

Non-routine repairs must include documentation of the nature of the defect, how and when the defect was discovered, and any remedial action taken in response to the defect.

5.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

1. All personnel will legibly record data and observations (including phone conversations) in accordance with this SOP to enable others to reconstruct project events and provide sufficient evidence of activities conducted.
2. Prior to use and after use, all equipment will be appropriately cleaned, decontaminated, calibrated (if necessary) and stored in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions and this SOP.

6.0 DEFINITIONS

1. *Decontamination* – Procedures followed to ensure cross contamination does not occur between sampling points or that potential contamination of equipment does not pose a hazard to sampling personnel.
2. *EPA* the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
3. *FIFRA* the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended.
4. *Maintenance* – Actions performed on equipment to standardize and/or correct the accuracy and precision of a piece of equipment to ensure that the equipment is operating within the manufacturer’s specifications and standard values.
5. *Study* means any experiment at one or more test sites, in which a test substance is studied in a test system under laboratory conditions or in the environment to determine or help predict its effects, metabolism, product performance (pesticide efficacy studies only as required by 40 CFR 158.640) environmental and chemical fate, persistence, or residue, or other characteristics in humans, other living organisms, or media. The term “study” does not include basic exploratory studies carried out to determine whether a test substance or a test method has any potential utility.

7.0 REFERENCES

40 CFR Part 160 Good Laboratory Practice Standards, August 1989.

8.0 TABLES, DIAGRAMS, FLOWCHARTS, AND VALIDATION DATA

None

9.0 AUTHORIZATION

Revisited by: _____ Date: _____

Michael Nuss, Staff Scientist

Approved by: _____ Date: _____

Christopher T. Stone, President

10.0 REVISION HISTORY

Revision number 1:

1. Changed title and references to Oakton in Sections 1.0 and 2.0 to enable this standard operating procedure to apply to both the Oakton pH/Con 10 meter and the Cole-Parmer pH/Con 10 meter, as these are identical meters.
2. Added instructions about cleaning and re-hydrating the probe to Section 3.1.
3. Added Section 9.0.
4. Reformatted.
5. Minor word editing.

Revision number 2:

1. Changed the title.
2. Removed sections 7.0 (Measurement) and 8.0 (Maintenance/Repairs).
3. Added section called (General and Annual Maintenance).
4. Minor editing.
5. Reformatted.

Revision number 3:

1. Minor wording edits in Section 1.0, Objective.
2. Updated style to match SEI Style Guide – font and text. Reformatted using MS Word
3. Added standardized section headers: 2.0 Policies, 3.0 Safety, 5.0 Responsibilities, 6.0 Definitions, 7.0 References, 8.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts and Validation data. Authorization moved to Section 9.0, andSection10.0 Revision History.
4. Deleted section on logs being given to the QAU.
5. Other minor wording edits.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

SEI-6.38.1

OPTICAL BRIGHTENER TESTING

SOP Number: SEI-6.38.1

Date Issued: 9/11/08

Revision Number: 1

Date of Revision: 3/18/13

1.0 OBJECTIVE

Optical brighteners are a class of fluorescent dyes used in almost all laundry detergents. Many paper products also contain optical brighteners. When optical brightener is applied to cotton fabrics, they will absorb ultraviolet (UV) rays in sunlight and release them as blue rays. These blue rays interact with the natural yellowish color of cottons to give the garment the appearance of being “whiter than white”.

Optical brightener dyes are generally found in domestic wastewaters that have a laundry effluent component. Because optical brighteners absorb UV light and fluoresce in the blue region of the visible spectrum, they can be detected using a long wave UV light (a “black” light).

Optical brightener monitoring can be used to indicate the presence of wastewater in stormwater drainage systems, streams, and other water bodies. Since optical brighteners are removed by adsorption onto soil and organic materials as effluent passes through soil and aquifer media, optical brightener monitoring may also be used to identify incompletely renovated wastewater effluent in groundwater at wastewater dispersal sites.

To test for optical brightener, a cotton pad is placed in a flow stream for a period of 4-10 days, after which the pad is rinsed, air dried, and viewed under a long-range UV light. Florescence indicates the presence of optical brightener. Optical brighteners may be monitored in a wide range of structures and flow streams. For example, monitoring pads may be placed in stormwater outfall pipes, within catchbasins and manholes, or in any other man-made or natural water conveyance. Optical brightener pads may be placed in dry pipes or other dry structures to monitor possible intermittent flow streams. However, the more common application is to monitor discharge points that are flowing under dry weather conditions.

2.0 POLICIES

1. According to Stone’s Corporate Quality Management Plan, Stone shall have standard operating procedures in writing setting forth study methods that management is satisfied are adequate to ensure the quality and integrity of the data generated in the course of a study.
2. Personnel will legibly record data and observations in the field to enable others to reconstruct project events and provide sufficient evidence of activities conducted.

3.0 SAFETY ISSUES

1. If necessary and appropriate, a site-specific health and safety plan shall be created for each study site. A template for creating a proper health and safety plan is provided on the SEI network.
2. Care must always be taken when approaching a sampling location. Do not, under any circumstances, place yourself in danger to collect a sample.
3. If necessary and appropriate, all chemicals are required to be received with Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) or appropriate application labels. These labels or MSDS shall be made available to all personnel involved in the sampling and testing.

4.0 PROCEDURES

4.1 Equipment and Materials

1. Untreated cotton pad measuring approximately 10 cm by 10 cm (e.g., VWR cat no. 21902-985 or equivalent).
2. Fiberglass or nylon screen to enclose the cotton pad (sewn or stapled).
3. Monofilament fishing line (approximately 20 to 50 lb. test).
4. Binder clips of various sizes.
5. Field notebook, sample collection form, or other acceptable medium for recording field data.
6. Protective gloves if contamination is suspected in the water to be sampled, or if cold weather may be hazardous with wet hands.

4.2 Sampling Procedure and Sample Handling

4.2.1 *Optical Brightener Pad Assembly*

To assemble an optical brightener monitoring pad, place an untreated cotton pad measuring approximately 10 cm by 10 cm (e.g., VWR cat no. 21902-985) in an envelope made of a screen material. A light fiberglass screen is preferred. The pad may be folded in half to double its thickness. Sew, staple, or otherwise secure all open sides of the screen envelope to enclose the pad.

4.2.2 *Optical Brightener Pad Placement*

1. Secure the pad at the monitoring point using high test nylon fishing line (20 - 50 lb. test), a binder clip, or both. The pad may be attached to any convenient anchor, provided the pad is as well exposed to the flow stream as possible and the anchor point appears stable enough to resist the force of high flow events. When sampling culverts or stormwater outfall pipes, the pad may be clipped directly to the inner rim of the outfall. The pad should lie flat against the

-
- bottom surface of the pipe. The pad may also be hung from a catchbasin grate or manhole rung.
2. If a suitable anchor is not present, a heavy object may be placed in the flow stream or channel to anchor the pad. For example, a pad may be anchored in a stream by tying it to a concrete block.
 3. Two or more optical brightener monitoring pads may be placed at monitoring points if appropriate. If more than a single pad is used, the pads should be anchored so that they do not become entangled.
 4. Record the date each pad is deployed and any other relevant information in a field logbook or on a specified sample collection form.

4.2.3 Optical Brightener Pad Retrieval and Handling

1. After a 4-10 day period of exposure, optical brightener pads should be collected. The collection of each pad should be recorded in a field logbook or on a specified sample collection form.
2. Any object inserted in a pipe or other structure to anchor the pad should be removed.
3. Pads should be placed in individually labeled, re-sealable plastic bags. The sample label should indicate the monitoring point identification.
4. The pad should be removed from the screen envelope using scissors to cut open the envelope. The pad should be gently rinsed using cold tap water. Lightly squeeze out excess water with a clean hand. Do not wring out the pad. When processing the pads be aware that you may spread dye from one pad to another with your hands. Wear disposable gloves.
5. The pad should then be returned immediately to the labeled bag.
6. Pads should be air dried. The pad may be hung on a line to dry within the labeled bag. If a re-sealable plastic bag is used, cut the bottom corners of the bag to allow airflow to the pad.

4.3 Optical Brightener Analysis

1. When the pad is dry, expose the pad under a high-quality long-range UV light in a room that is completely dark. A non-exposed and an exposed pad are used as controls and compared to each test pad as it is exposed to the UV light.
2. There are three qualitative results: Positive, Negative, and Indeterminate. A pad will very definitely glow (fluoresce) if it is positive. If it is negative, it will be noticeably drab and similar to the control pad. All other tests are indeterminate. Pads may be sorted into the basic categories: positive test, negative test, and indeterminate. Further, for positive tests, the pads may be sorted into categories by the relative strength of the fluorescence. A pad that is fluoresces brightly over most or all its surface may be considered a strongly positive test,

whereas a pad on which fluorescence appears patchy or faint may be considered a weakly positive test. Indeterminate results generally dictate that the test be repeated.

3. In some instances, only a portion of the pad or simply the outer edge will fluoresce after being exposed to optical brightener. This can be caused by many factors but is usually the result of an uneven exposure to the dye in the flow stream due to sedimentation or the way the pad was positioned in the water. Regardless, as long as a portion of the pad fluoresces, it should be considered positive.
4. Since paper and cotton dust is so pervasive, it is common to see fluorescent fibers or specks on the test or control pads. These should be ignored and not used to indicate a positive result.
5. With the lights back on, record the identification number and the test result for each pad.
6. It is advisable to have a second reader perform the pad observations independently. The results are then compared. Any conflicting interpretations may be resolved through repeated observation of the pad in question, or by a third observer.

5.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

1. All personnel will legibly record data and observations (including phone conversations) in accordance with this SOP to enable others to reconstruct project events and provide sufficient evidence of activities conducted.

6.0 DEFINITIONS

1. *Study* means any experiment at one or more test sites, in which a test substance is studied in a test system under laboratory conditions or in the environment to determine or help predict its effects, metabolism, product performance (pesticide efficacy studies only as required by 40 CFR 158.640) environmental and chemical fate, persistence, or residue, or other characteristics in humans, other living organisms, or media. The term “study” does not include basic exploratory studies carried out to determine whether a test substance or a test method has any potential utility.

7.0 REFERENCES

40 CFR Part 160 Good Laboratory Practice Standards, August 1989.

MASS Bay Program. 1998. An Optical Brightener Handbook.

<http://www.thecompass.org/8TB/pages/SamplingContents.html>

8.0 TABLES, DIAGRAMS, FLOWCHARTS, AND VALIDATION DATA

None

9.0 AUTHORIZATION

Revisited by: _____ Date: _____

Dave Braun, Project Scientist/Water Quality Specialist

Approved by: _____ Date: _____

Christopher T. Stone, President

10.0 REVISION HISTORY

Revision number 1:

1. Minor clarifications and rewording throughout.
2. Changed 4-8-day pad exposure period to 4-10-day exposure period.
3. Changed description of indeterminate results.
4. Added use of binder clips to secure pads.
5. Updated procedure for processing exposed pads.

Appendix B. Assessment Data Table

System	IDDE ID	Date	Inspector	Structure type	Inner diameter		Material (outfall only)	Flow	Flow depth		Erosion at outfall	Discharge characteristics	Floatables		Deposits/ staining	Obstructions	Ammonia (mg/L)	Free chlorine (mg/L)	Sp. cond. (µS/cm)	MBAS (mg/L)	Corrected		Date OB pad set	Date OB pad retrieved	OB result	Comments	
					(in.)	(in.)			(in.)	(in.)			(in.)	(in.)							(in.)	(in.)					(in.)
PB00	PB00-MH02	7/28/2020	GV	manhole	na	na		dry	na	free flow	none	clear, no odor	none	none		none	0.0	0.02	1834	0.20	0.08	8/5/2020	8/13/2020	negative			
PB01	PB01-CB01	7/28/2020	GV	catch basin	na	na		flowing	na	free flow	none	clear, no odor	none	none		none	0.0	0.00	1051	0.25	0.18	7/28/2020	8/5/2020	negative	Intermittent stream - see MH01 results for pure sample		
PB01	PB01-MH01	7/29/2020	GV	manhole	na	na		flowing	0.25	free flow	none	na	na	na		none	0.0	0.03	1822	0.30	0.18	7/28/2020	8/5/2020	negative	Pipe A dry		
PB02	PB02	7/29/2020	GV	outfall	36	concrete		flowing	0.25	free flow	none	clear, no odor	suds	none		none	0.0	0.06	2570	0.20	0.02	7/29/2020	8/20/2020	positive	Pipe B flowing 0.25"		
PB02	PB02-MH01	7/29/2020	GV	manhole	na	na		flowing	0.25	na	na	na	na	na		na	0.0	0.07, 0.05	2550	0.35	0.18	7/29/2020	8/5/2020	positive	Pipe C wet		
PB02	PB02-MH07	7/29/2020	GV	manhole	na	na		trickling	na	na	na	no odor	none	none		na	na	na	na	na	na	8/5/2020	8/13/2020	negative	Suds in river below outfall - may not be attributable to this outfall		
PB02	PB02-MH10	7/29/2020	GV	manhole	na	na		trickling	na	na	na	no odor	none	none		na	na	na	na	na	na	7/29/2020	8/5/2020	negative	Pipe A is unmapped 6-in. drain (dry)		
PB02	PB02-MH0.1	8/12/2020	GV	manhole	na	na		flowing	1.5	na	na	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	na	na	8/12/2020	8/20/2020	positive	Pipe B flowing 0.25-in.		
PB02	PB02-MH0.5	8/12/2020	GV	manhole	na	na		flowing	1	na	na	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	na	na	8/12/2020	8/20/2020	positive (strong)	Pipe C dry		
PB02	PB02-MH01	8/13/2020	GV	manhole	na	na		flowing	1	na	na	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	na	na	8/13/2020	8/20/2020	positive (strong)	Pipe B flowing 0.1"		
PB02	PB02-MH04.1	8/13/2020	GV	manhole	na	na		wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	na	na	8/13/2020	8/20/2020	negative	Pipe C trickling, not enough water to sample		
PB02	PB02-CB02	8/31/2021	JA	catch basin	na	na		na	na	na	na	no odor	none	none		na	na	na	na	na	na	8/31/2021	9/14/2021	positive	Pipe C trickling		
PB02	PB02-CB02	10/6/2022	DCB	catch basin	na	na		trickling	na	na	na	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	na	na	10/6/2022	10/12/2022	positive			
PB02	PB02-MH01	10/6/2022	DCB	manhole	na	na		trickling	na	na	na	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	na	na	10/6/2022	10/12/2022	positive (weak)			
PB02	PB02-MH02	10/6/2022	DCB	manhole	na	na		trickling	na	na	na	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	na	na	10/6/2022	10/12/2022	positive (weak)			
PB02	PB02-MH03	10/6/2022	DCB	manhole	na	na		trickling	na	na	na	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	na	na	10/6/2022	10/12/2022	positive			
PB02	PB02-MH04	10/6/2022	DCB	manhole	na	na		trickling	na	na	na	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	na	na	10/6/2022	10/12/2022	negative			
PB02	PB02-MH05	10/6/2022	DCB	manhole	na	na		trickling	na	na	na	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	na	na	10/6/2022	10/12/2022	indeterminate			
PB02	PB02-MH07	10/6/2022	DCB	manhole	na	na		trickling	na	na	na	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	na	na	10/6/2022	10/12/2022	negative			
PB03	PB03	7/29/2020	GV	outfall	48	corrugated white plastic		flowing	1	free flow	none	clear, no odor	none	none		none	0.0	0.08, 0.05	1166	0.10	0.02	7/29/2020	8/5/2020	positive	Suds in river below outfall - may not be attributable to outfall; pad fell on rocks		
PB03	PB03-CB30	7/29/2020	GV	catch basin	na	na		wet (no flow)	na	free flow	none	na	none	none		none	na	na	na	na	na	7/29/2020	8/5/2020	negative	No water sampled due to heavy traffic		
PB03	PB03-MH03	7/29/2020	GV	manhole	na	na		flowing	2	na	na	no odor	none	none		na	0.0	0.09, 0.08	1206	0.15	0.07	8/5/2020	8/13/2020	positive (weak)	Flowing heavily here but not at MH04		
PB03	PB03-MH04	7/29/2020	GV	manhole	na	na		trickling	na	na	na	no odor	none	none		na	na	na	na	na	na	7/29/2020	8/5/2020	negative	Too little flow to sample		
PB03	PB03-MH10	7/29/2020	GV	manhole	na	na		flowing	2	na	na	na	na	na		na	0.0	0.02	2160	0.55	0.40	7/29/2020	8/5/2020	negative			
PB03	PB03-MH35	7/29/2020	GV	manhole	na	na		flowing	na	na	na	no odor	none	none		na	na	na	na	na	na	7/29/2020	8/5/2020	negative	Pipe A wet		
PB03	PB03-MH0.1	8/12/2020	GV	manhole	na	na		flowing	2	na	na	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	na	na	8/12/2020	8/20/2020	positive	Pipe B trickling		
PB03	PB03-MH01	8/12/2020	GV	manhole	na	na		flowing	1.5	na	na	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	na	na	8/12/2020	8/20/2020	positive (strong)			
PB03	PB03-MH02	8/13/2020	GV	manhole	na	na		flowing	1.5	na	na	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	na	na	8/13/2020	8/20/2020	positive			
PB03	PB03	8/20/2020	GV	outfall	48	corrugated white plastic		flowing	3	free flow	none	na	none	none		na	na	na	na	na	na	8/11/2020	8/20/2020	positive			
PB03	PB03-CB01	8/31/2021	JA	catch basin	na	na		na	na	na	na	no odor	none	none		na	na	na	na	na	na	8/31/2021	9/7/2021	indeterminate			
PB03	PB03-CB02	8/31/2021	JA	catch basin	na	na		na	na	na	na	no odor	none	none		na	na	na	na	na	na	8/31/2021	9/7/2021	negative			
PB03	PB03-CB03	8/31/2021	JA	catch basin	na	na		na	na	na	na	no odor	none	none		na	na	na	na	na	na	8/31/2021	9/7/2021	negative			
PB03	PB03-CB04	8/31/2021	JA	catch basin	na	na		na	na	na	na	no odor	none	none		na	na	na	na	na	na	8/31/2021	9/7/2021	negative			
PB03	PB03-CB05	8/31/2021	JA	catch basin	na	na		na	na	na	na	no odor	none	none		na	na	na	na	na	na	8/31/2021	9/7/2021	positive			
PB03	PB03-CB07	8/31/2021	JA	catch basin	na	na		na	na	na	na	no odor	none	none		na	na	na	na	na	na	8/31/2021	9/7/2021	negative			
PB03	PB03-MH05	8/31/2021	JA	catch basin	na	na		na	na	na	na	no odor	none	none		na	na	na	na	na	na	8/31/2021	9/14/2021	positive (v. weak)			
PB03	PB03-MH02	9/14/2021	DCB	manhole	na	na		flowing	na	na	na	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	Substantial flow, odd odor like a pool
PB>																											

System	MHDE ID	Date	Inspector	Structure type	Inner diameter (in.)	Material (outfall only)	Flow	Flow depth (in.)	Outfall position	Erosion at outfall	Discharge characteristics	Floatables	Deposits/ staining	Obstructions	Ammonia (mg/L)	Free chlorine (mg/L)	Sp. cond. (µS/cm)	MBAS (mg/L)	Corrected		Date OB pad set	Date OB pad retrieved	OB result	Comments	
																			MBAS (mg/L)	MBAS (mg/L)					
PB10	PB10-MH01	9/14/2022	DCB	manhole	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9/14/2022	9/20/2022	negative			
PB10	PB10-CB02	9/29/2022	DCB	catch basin	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9/29/2022	10/5/2022	positive			
PB10	PB10-CB03	10/12/2022	DCB	catch basin	na	na	trickling	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	na	na	0.30	<=0.30	10/12/2022	10/19/2022	negative			
PB10	PB10-CB04	10/12/2022	DCB	catch basin	na	na	trickling	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	na	2100	0.30	0.16	10/12/2022	10/19/2022	negative			
PB10	PB10-CB05	10/12/2022	DCB	catch basin	na	na	trickling	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	na	na	0.30	<=0.30	10/12/2022	10/19/2022	negative			
PB10	PB10-MH01	11/17/2023	DCB	manhole	na	na	flowing	na	na	na	clear, faint WW odor	none	none	none	0.5	0.03	1904	0.3	0.17	na	na	na			
PB10	PB10-CB01	11/17/2023	DCB	catch basin	na	na	flowing	na	na	na	faint WW odor and flies	none	none	none	0.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1st CB on Peru @ corner		
PB10	PB10-CB02	11/17/2023	DCB	catch basin	na	na	flowing	na	na	na	faint WW odor and flies	none	none	none	0.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	At 5411 Peru		
PB10	PB10-CB03	11/17/2023	DCB	catch basin	na	na	flowing	na	na	na	no odor	none	none	none	0.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	Just south of motel		
PB10	PB10-CB04	11/17/2023	DCB	catch basin	na	na	flowing	na	na	na		none	none	none	0.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	CB in front of army building		
PB11	PB11	7/29/2020	GV	outfall	48	concrete	flowing	na	free flow	none	clear, possible ww odor	none	none	none	0.0	0.00	5000	1.00	0.65	7/29/2020	8/12/2020	positive	Pad fell onto rocks below outfall; may have been submerged in river		
PB11	PB11	8/27/2020	GV	outfall	48	concrete	flowing	0.25	free flow	none	na	none	none	none	na	na	na	na	na	8/27/2020	9/3/2020	positive			
PB11	PB11-CB02	9/1/2022	DCB	catch basin	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9/1/2022	9/14/2022	negative			
PB11	PB11-CityHallMH02	9/1/2022	DCB	manhole	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9/1/2022	9/14/2022	negative			
PB11	PB11-MargaretMH02	9/1/2022	DCB	manhole	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9/1/2022	9/14/2022	negative			
PB11	PB11-MH01	9/1/2022	DCB	manhole	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9/1/2022	9/14/2022	positive			
PB11	PB11-MillerMH03	9/1/2022	DCB	manhole	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9/1/2022	9/14/2022	negative			
PB11	PB11-CB04	9/14/2022	DCB	catch basin	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9/14/2022	9/20/2022	negative			
PB11	PB11-CB05	9/14/2022	DCB	catch basin	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9/14/2022	9/20/2022	negative			
PB11	PB11-CB06	9/14/2022	DCB	catch basin	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9/14/2022	9/20/2022	negative			
PB11	PB11-MH01	9/14/2022	DCB	manhole	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9/14/2022	9/20/2022	positive			
PB11	PB11-CB01	9/29/2022	DCB	catch basin	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9/29/2022	10/5/2022	positive (weak)			
PB11	PB11-MH01	9/29/2022	DCB	manhole	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9/29/2022	10/5/2022	positive (weak)			
PB12	PB12-MH01	8/12/2020	GV	manhole	na	na	flowing	3	free flow	none	clear, no odor	none	none	none	0.0	0.00	956	0.20	0.14	8/12/2020	8/20/2020	negative	Could not access outfall; flowing heavily		
PB12	PB12-CB02	8/12/2020	GV	catch basin	na	na	flowing	3	free flow	none	na	none	none	none	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	Pipe A wet, pipe B and pipe C both flowing heavily	
PB12	PB12-CB03	8/12/2020	GV	catch basin	na	na	flowing	2	free flow	none	clear, slight odor	none	none	none	0.0	0.03	1444	0.65	0.55	8/12/2020	8/20/2020	negative			
PB12	PB12-CB11	8/12/2020	GV	catch basin	na	na	wet (no flow)	na	free flow	none	clear, no odor	none	none	none	0.0	0.05, 0.06	1089	0.50	0.43	8/12/2020	8/20/2020	negative			
PB12	PB12-MH03	8/12/2020	GV	manhole	na	na	flowing	2	free flow	none	clear, no odor	none	none	none	0.0	0.04	917	0.10	0.04	8/12/2020	8/20/2020	negative			
PB12	PB12-CB02J	8/4/2021	JA	catch basin	na	na	flowing	na	na	na	no odor	none	none	na	0.0	0.00	1037	0.20	0.13	na	na	na			
PB12	PB12-MH01	9/14/2022	JM	manhole	na	na	flowing	na	na	na	clear, no odor	na	na	na	0.0	0.02	828	0.10	0.05	na	na	na	na	Heavy flow, 2-in depth out of 5-ft pipe	
PB12	PB12-MH02 pipe B	10/19/2022	DCB	manhole	na	na	flowing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	Duplicate: chlorine=0.00, ammonia=0.0, conductivity=837, MBAS=0	
PB12	PB12-CB02	10/19/2022	DCB	catch basin	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	Flowing from New Hampshire Rd. (pipe A) and Nevada Oval (pipe B); sampled pipe B	
PB12	PB12-CB05	10/19/2022	DCB	catch basin	na	na	flowing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	CB02 on side of street closer to outfall. CB04 off line	
PB12	PB12-CB06	11/3/2022	DCB	catch basin	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	Flowing in from both sides, minor suds	
PB12	PB12-CB06	11/3/2022	DCB	catch basin	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	Dirty, turbid water. Lots of flow in the pipe, rest of catch basin is filled with leaves. Yellow foam, probably from paving operation.	
PB12	PB12-MaryMH05	11/3/2022	DCB	manhole	na	na	flowing	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	Large amount of flow. Pipe A clear no odor, pipe B residual iron muck. Bright yellow water	
PB12	PB12-CB11	11/17/2023	DB	catch basin	na	na	flowing	strong	na	na	heavy iron staining, metallic odor	none	iron staining	none	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	Inspected catchbasins on Massachusetts St. and Maine Rd.
PB13	PB13	8/12/2020	GV	outfall	36	corrugated metal	flowing	1.5	free flow	none	clear, no odor	none	none	none	0.0	0.04	1351	0.20	0.11	8/12/2020	8/20/2020	negative	Flow stronger on northern branch. No WW odor.		
PB14	PB14-MH01	7/30/2020	GV	manhole	na	na	wet (no flow)	na	free flow	none	clear, no odor	none	none	none	0.4	0.00	315	0.35	0.33	7/30/2020	8/6/2020	negative			

[illegible]

System	IDDE ID	Date	Inspector	Structure type	Inner diameter (in.)	Material (outfall only)	Flow	Flow depth (in.)	Outfall position	Erosion at outfall	Discharge characteristics	Floatables	Deposits/staining	Obstructions	Ammonia (mg/L)	Free chlorine (mg/L)	Sp. cond. (µS/cm)	MBAS (mg/L)	Corrected MBAS (mg/L)	Date OB pad set	Date OB pad retrieved	OB result	Comments	
PB40	PB40-CB03	9/14/2022	DCB	catch basin	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.03	na	na	na	na	na	na	Pipe A: 4-in corrugated drain, dry	
PB41	PB41	7/28/2020	GV	outfall	36	concrete	flowing	2	free flow	none	clear, slight odor	none	none	none	0.0	0.03	1200	0.45	0.37	7/28/2020	8/5/2020	negative	Pipe B: 12-in main line, dripping	
PB41	PB41	7/27/2021	SW	outfall	36	concrete	wet (no flow)	na	partially submerged	none	clear, no odor	none	none	none	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	Pipe C: 8-in clay pipe, wet/no flow		
PB42	PB42-MH01	8/11/2020	GV	manhole	na	na	wet (no flow)	na	free flow	none	na	none	none	none	na	na	na	na	na	8/11/2020	8/20/2020	negative	CB01 also not flowing	
PB43	PB43	7/30/2020	GV	outfall	24	corrugated black plastic	dry	na	free flow	none	gully below outfall	none	none	none	na	na	na	na	na	7/30/2020	8/6/2020	negative	Could not find outlet; still dry at pad pickup	
PB44	PB44	8/4/2021	JA	outfall	35	corrugated black plastic	dry	na	free flow	none	na	na	na	none	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
PB45	PB45-CB01	7/27/2021	JA	catch basin	na	na	dripping	na	na	na	no odor	none	none	na	0.0	0.06, 0.05	761	0.2	0.15	7/27/2021	8/4/2021	negative	Boat washing station ~15 ft. uphill	
PB46	PB46	7/29/2021	JA	outfall	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	Sample obtained from sump	
PB46	PB46-CB01	8/5/2021	JA	catch basin	na	na	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	no odor	none	none	na	0.0	0.07, 0.04	2630	0.5	0.32	8/5/2021	8/12/2021	negative	Outfall may be buried in riprap	
PB46	PB46-MH01	9/29/2022	DCB	manhole	na	na	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	no odor	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
PB46	PB46-CB01	9/29/2022	DCB	catch basin	na	na	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	no odor, minor suds	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	CB02 wet/no flow; CB03 and CB04 dry	
PB46	PB46-CB01	10/6/2022	DCB	catch basin	na	na	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	No flow at MH01	
PB46	PB46-MH01	10/19/2022	DCB	manhole	na	na	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	Sampled CB01 and CB02; CB03 and CB04 dry	
PB46	PB46	11/17/2023	DB	outfall	15	corrugated metal	dry	na	free flow	none	na	none	none	none	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	New path constructed around parking garage and new stormdrain outfall. Previous outfall must have been buried in riprap	
PB47	PB47	7/29/2021	JA	outfall	15	concrete	trickling	0.125	free flow	none	no odor, clear	none	none	none	0.0	0.03	414	0.3	0.28	7/29/2021	8/4/2021	negative		
PB48	PB48-CB01	7/29/2021	JA	catch basin	na	na	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	very turbid, no odor	none	none	na	1.0, 1.0	0.01	984	2.5	2.44	7/29/2021	8/4/2021	positive (strong)	Sampled sump. Suspended sediment may have interfered in Cl2 test. Dead mole in sump.	
PB48	PB48-CB02	7/29/2021	JA	catch basin	na	na	flowing	na	na	na	no odor, clear	suds	none	na	1.5	0.03	967	3	2.9	7/29/2021	8/4/2021	positive (strong)	Inlet and outlet pipes likely submerged	
PB48	PB48-CB03	7/29/2021	JA	catch basin	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	Small plastic corrugated pipe flowing from south, likely the mainline, which is mapped as flowing into CB01 (mis-mapped).	
PB48	PB48-CB01	8/5/2021	JA	catch basin	na	na	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	strong odor of death/decay	none	none	na	4	0.04	1064	3	2.9	na	na	na	Could not locate. Possibly buried, but more likely mis-mapped	
PB48	PB48-CB04	9/29/2022	DCB	catch basin	na	na	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9/29/2022	10/5/2022	negative	CB02 flooded, unlike first visit when it flowed freely. Difficult to tell if flowing	
PB48	PB48-MH01	9/29/2022	DCB	manhole	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9/29/2022	10/5/2022	negative	Sample taken from CB01 sump.	
PB48	PB48-CB05	9/29/2022	DCB	catch basin	na	na	trickling	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9/29/2022	10/5/2022	negative	This structure may not be connected	
PB48	PB48-CB01	10/6/2022	DCB	catch basin	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	CB01 and CB02 flooded. E. coli sample collected from puddle above CB01	
PB48	PB48-MH02	11/17/2023	DCB	manhole	na	na	trickling	na	na	na	no odor	iron floc	iron staining	fully obstructed	0.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	Found large manhole next to bike path. Flow surfacing at side of manhole. Water level in manhole about 1 ft from rim. Got extremely heavy cover wedged. No indication of wastewater.	
PB49	PB49	8/5/2021	JA	outfall	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	Could not access outfall or any catch basins along the mainline as they are behind a railroad fence	
PB50	PB50	7/27/2021	SW	outfall	12	corrugated metal	dry	na	free flow	none	na	none	none	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
PB51	PB51	7/27/2021	SW	outfall	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
PB52	PB52	7/27/2021	JA	outfall	22	concrete	trickling	0.25	free flow	none	no odor	none	none	none	0.15	0.02	7650	1	0.5	7/27/2021	8/12/2021	indeterminate	Outfall not located	
PB53	PB53	8/5/2021	JA	outfall	17	corrugated black plastic	dripping	na	free flow	none	fish odor from PB27	none	none	none	na	na	na	na	na	8/5/2021	8/12/2021	negative	Dripping too infrequently to sample	
PB54	PB54	7/27/2021	SW	outfall	24	corrugated black plastic	wet (no flow)	na	partially submerged	none	clear, no odor	sheen	none	partially obstructed	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
PB55	PB55	7/23/2021	SW	outfall	60	corrugated metal	flowing	1	free flow	none	clear, no odor	suds	none	none	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	Stream crossing culvert flowing, inflowing storm pipe is dry. Suds are from stream flow.	
PB56	PB56	7/23/2021	SW	outfall	15	corrugated black plastic	dry	na	partially submerged	none	na	none	none	none	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	Next catch basin upstream is dry	
PB57	PB57	7/23/2021	JA	outfall	15	corrugated black plastic	wet (no flow)	na	partially submerged	none	no odor	none	none	none	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
PB58	PB58	7/23/2021	SW	outfall	55	corrugated metal	wet (no flow)	na	partially submerged	none	clear, no odor	none	none	none	na	na	na	na	na	7/23/2021	8/4/2021	negative	One barrel of double culvert conveys a stream; stormdrain enters left barrel from east; padded cross culvert, which was surcharged by stream.	
PB58	PB58-MH01	7/23/2021	SW	manhole	na	na	wet (no flow)	na	na	na	clear, no odor	none	none	na	0.0	0.05	1107	0.33	0.25	7/23/2021	8/4/2021	negative	Suspended solids may impact Cl2. MH02 is wet/no flow. MH02 has minor suds but no inlets. MBAS in MH01 probably from outdoor washing	
PB59	PB59	7/23/2021	SW	outfall	8	corrugated black plastic	dry	na	free flow	none	na	na	na	none	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
PB60	PB60	8/5/2021	JA	outfall	na	corrugated black plastic	wet (no flow)	na	partially submerged	none	no odor	none	none	partially obstructed	na	na	na	na	na	8/5/2021	8/12/2021	negative		
PB61	PB61	7/23/2021	SW	outfall	48	corrugated metal	flowing	0.25	free flow	none	no odor, mildly turbid	none	none	none	0.0	0.04	405	0.2	0.18	7/23/2021	8/4/2021	negative		
PB62	PB62	8/5/2021	JA	outfall	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
PB63	PB63	8/5/2021	JA	outfall	40	corrugated metal	flowing	1.25	free flow	none	no odor, slightly turbid	none	iron staining	none	0.0	0.02	623	0.2	0.16	8/5/2021	8/12/2021	negative	Could not locate outfall	
PB63	PB63 (dupe)	8/5/2021	JA	outfall	40	corrugated metal	flowing	1.25	free flow	none	no odor, slightly turbid	none	iron staining	none	0.0	0.03	632	0.2	0.16	na	na	na	na	
PB64	PB64-MH01	7/26/2021	JA	manhole	na	na	flowing	na	na	na	no odor	none	none	na	na	na	na	na	na	7/26/2021	8/4/2021	negative		
PB64	PB64-MH01(b)	7/26/2021	JA	manhole	na	na	flowing	na	na	na	no odor	none	none	na	0.4	0.00	1167	0.2	0.12	na	na	na	na	
PB64	PB64-MH01(c)	7/26/2021	JA	manhole	na	na	flowing	na	na	na	no odor	none	none	na	0.0	0.03	1019	0.2	0.13	na	na	na	na	
PB64	PB64-MH02	7/26/2021	JA	manhole	na	na	flowing	na	na	na	no odor	sheen	none	na	0.1	0.03	501	0.15	0.12	7/26/2021	8/4/2021	negative		
PB64	PB64-MH02(a)	7/26/2021	JA	manhole	na	na	flowing	na	na	na	no odor	none	none	na	0.0	0.03	1034	0.2	0.13	na	na	na	na	
PB64	PB64-MH03	7/26/2021	JA	manhole	na	na	flowing	na	na	na	no odor	none	none	na	na	na	na	na	na	7/26/2021	8/4/2021	negative	Appears the pad was deployed in the MH03 manhole sump	
PB64	PB64-MH03(a)	7/26/2021	SW	manhole	na	na	flowing	na	na	na	clear, no odor	none	none	na	0.2	0.03	640	0.2	0.16	na	na	na	na	
PB64	PB64-MH03(b)	7/26/2021	SW	manhole	na	na	flowing	na	na	na	turbid, no odor	sheen	na	na	0.0	0.09	574	0.2	0.16	na	na	na	na	
PB64	PB64-MH05	7/26/2021	SW	manhole	na	na	flowing	na	na	na	clear, no odor	none	none	na	0.0	0.02	1310	0.2	0.11	na	na	na	na	
PB64	PB64-CB01	8/12/2021	JA	catch basin	na	na	dry	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
PB67	PB67	7/23/2021	JA	outfall	15	corrugated metal	wet (no flow)	na	free flow	none	no odor	none	none	none	na	na	na	na	na	7/23/2021	8/4/2021	negative		
PB68	PB68	7/23/2021	SW	outfall	24	concrete	dry	na	free flow	none	na	na	na	none	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
PB69	PB69	7/23/2021	SW	outfall	24	corrugated metal	wet (no flow)	na	free flow	none	clear, no odor	none	none	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
PB70	PB70	7/23/2021	SW	outfall	24	corrugated metal	dry	na	free flow	none	na	na	na	none	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
PB71	PB71-CB01	8/5/2021	JA	catch basin	na	na	trickling	na	na	na	no odor	sheen	iron staining	none	0.0	invalid	1044	0.2	0.13	8/5/2021	8/12/2021	negative	Last section has separated from rest of pipe, some dirt caving in	
PB71	PB71-CB01 (dupe)	8/5/2021	JA	catch basin	na	na	trickling	na	na	na	no odor	sheen	iron staining	na	0.0	invalid	1036	0.2	0.13	na	na	na	na	Mainline was dry. All flow from single catch basin across street. Chlorine data invalid due to high iron content
PB72	PB72-CB01	7/23/2021	SW	catch basin	na	na	flowing	na	na	na	petroleum odor	none	iron staining	na	na	na	na	na	na	7/23/2021	8/4/2021	negative	Padded sump and sampled pipes A, B, and C independently. System drains the Plattsburgh Air Force Base (known contaminated site)	
PB72	PB72-CB01(a)	7/23/2021	SW	catch basin	na	na	flowing	na	na	na	petroleum odor	none	iron staining	na	0.8	invalid	301	0.2	0.18	na	na	na	na	Pipe A heavily iron stained; sample has petroleum odor
PB72	PB72-CB01(b)	7/23/2021	SW	catch basin	na	na	flowing	na	na	na	no odor	none	na	na	0.0	0.00	364	0.1	0.08	na	na	na	na	
PB72	PB72-CB01(c)	7/23/2021	SW	catch basin	na	na	flowing	na	na	na	no odor	none	na	na	no data	0.03	322	0.1	0.08	na	na	na	na	
PB73	PB73	7/26/2021	JA	outfall	52	corrugated metal	flowing	2	free flow	none	no odor, slightly turbid	suds	iron staining	none	0.0	0.04	859	0.2	0.14	7/26/2021	8/4/2021	negative		
PB73	PB73-CB01	7/26/2021	JA	manhole	na	na	flowing	na	na	na	no odor	none	none	na	na	na	na	na	na	7/26/2021	8/4/2021	negative		
PB73	PB73-MH02	7/26/2021	JA	manhole	na	na	trickling	na	na	na	no odor	none	none	na	0.0	0.04	521	0.1	0.07	7/26/2021				

Appendix C. Maps

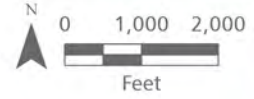
Map 1. Stormwater outfalls assessed in Plattsburgh.....	69
Map 2. System PB02.....	70
Map 3. System PB03.....	71
Map 4. System PB04.....	72
Map 5. System PB05.....	73
Map 6. System PB07.....	74
Map 7. System PB10.....	75
Map 8. System PB11.....	76
Map 9. System PB12.....	77
Map 10. System PB14.....	78
Map 11. System PB18.....	79
Map 12. System PB19.....	80
Map 13. System PB22.....	81
Map 14. System PB23.....	82
Map 15. System PB24.....	83
Map 16. System PB28.....	84
Map 17. System PB29.....	85
Map 18. System PB31.....	86
Map 19. System PB36.....	87
Map 20. System PB37.....	88
Map 21. System PB40.....	89
Map 22. System PB46.....	90
Map 23. System PB48.....	91



LEGEND

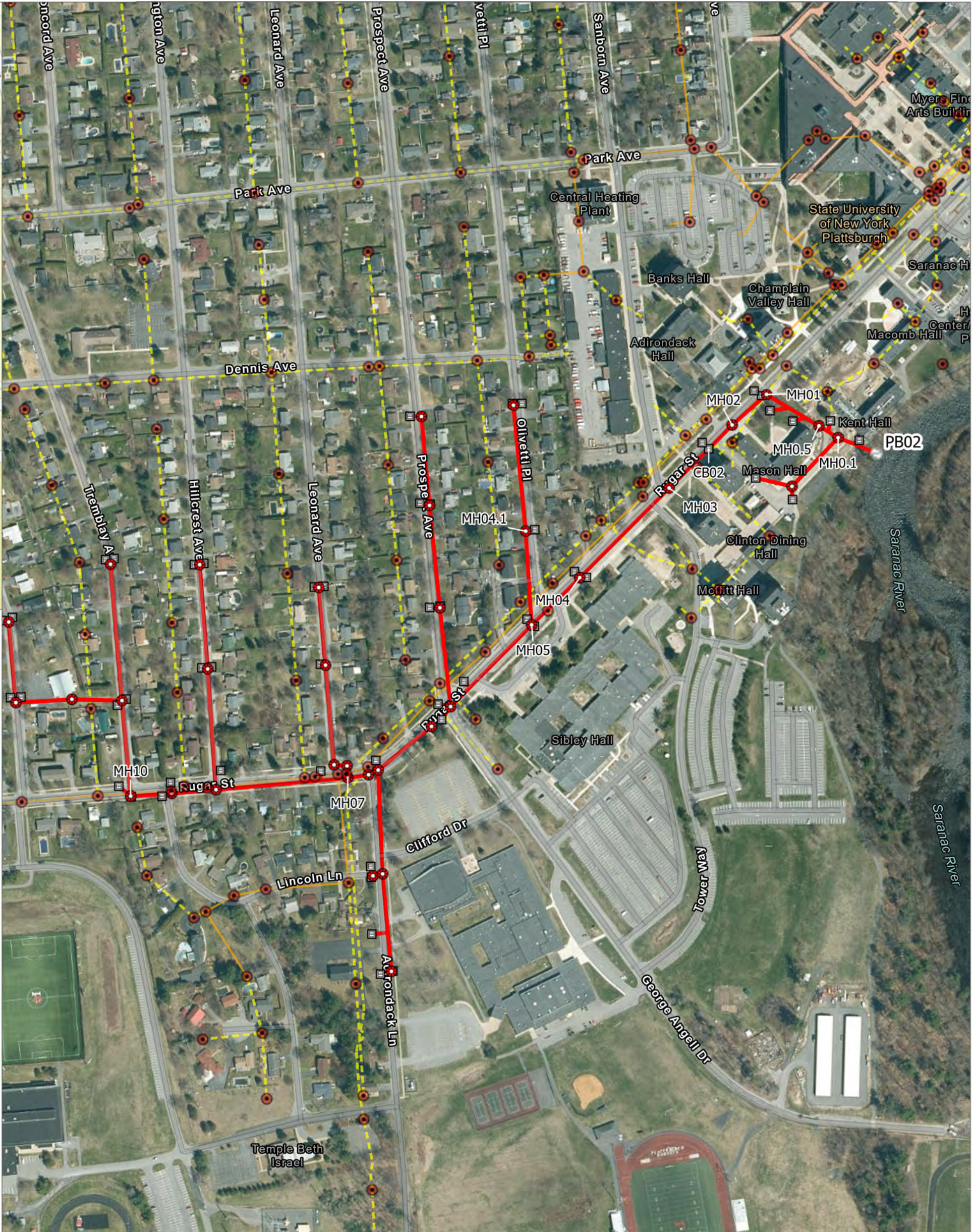
Plattsburgh Outfalls

- Assessed Outfalls
- Outfalls Not Assessed



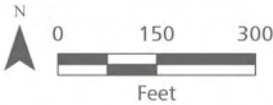
Map 1. Stormwater Outfalls Assessed in Plattsburgh

Plattsburgh IDDE



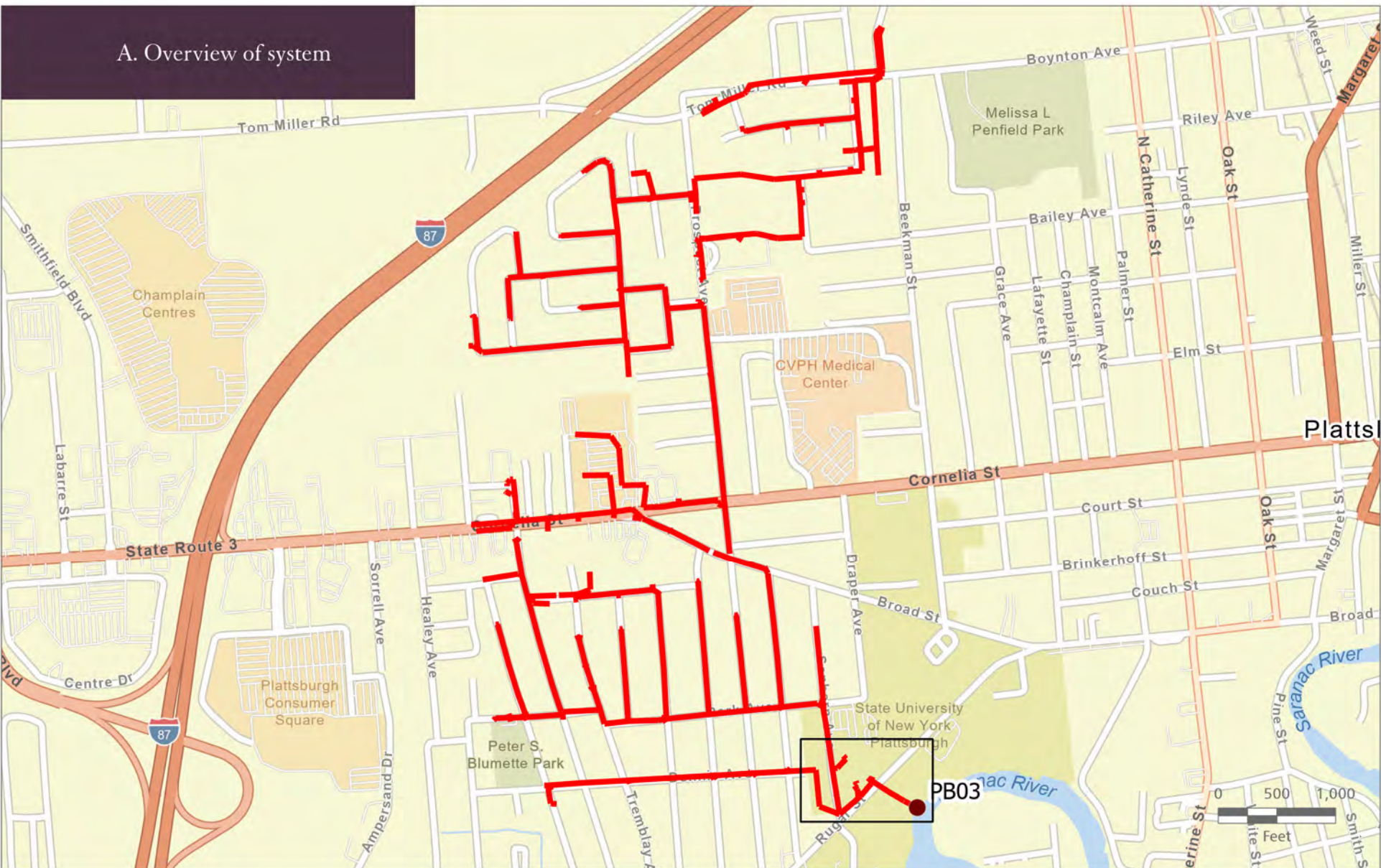
LEGEND

- Catchbasin
- Stormwater Manhole
- Outfall
- Sanitary Manhole
- Combined sewer MH
- Storm line
- Combined sewer
- Sanitary line



Map 2. PB02

Plattsburgh IDDE



LEGEND

- Catchbasin
- Stormwater Manhole
- Outfall
- Sanitary Manhole
- Storm line
- Combined sewer
- Sanitary line

Map 3. PB03

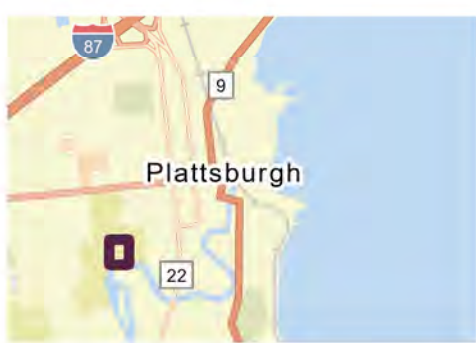
Plattsburgh IDDE

STONE ENVIRONMENTAL



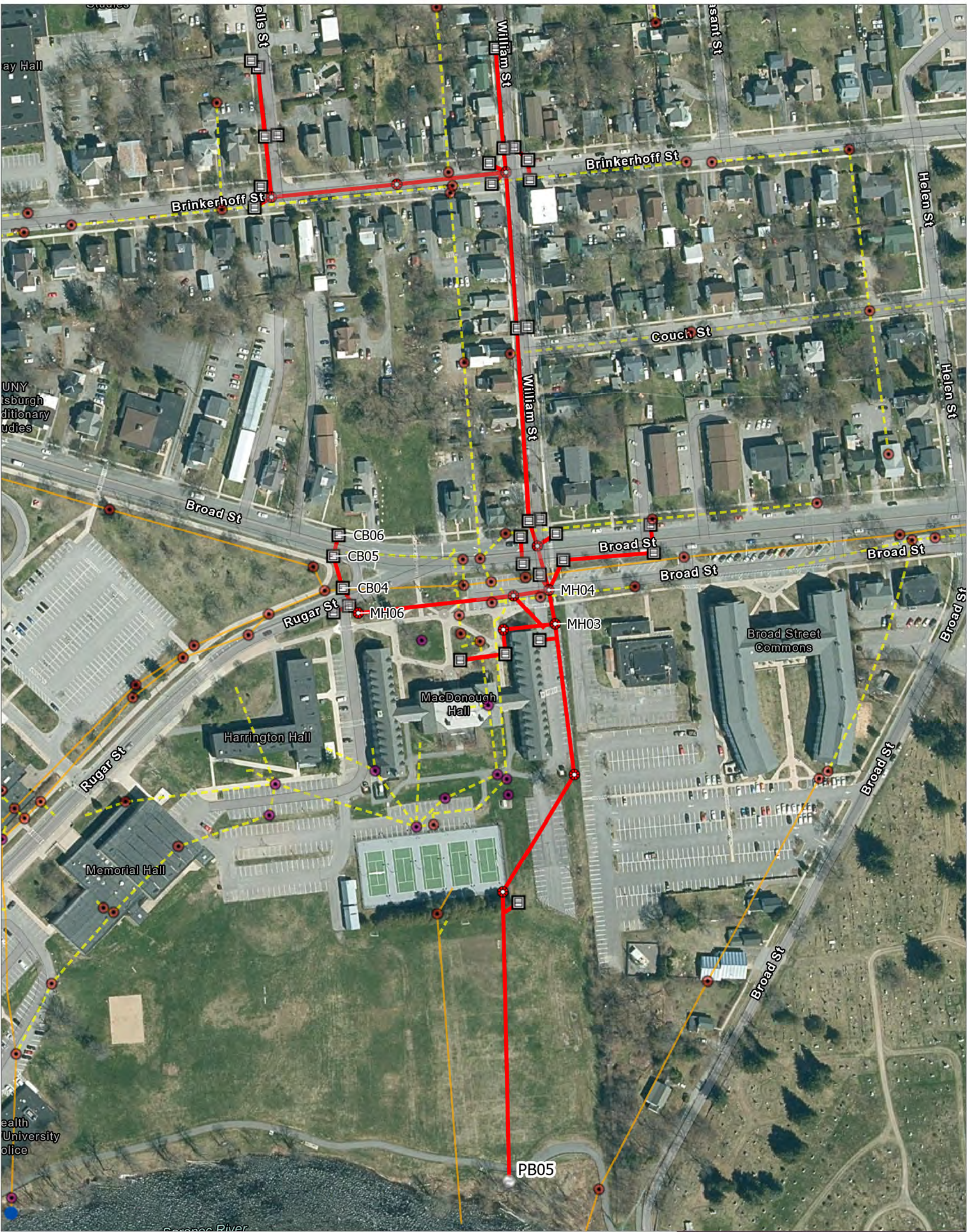
LEGEND

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| Catchbasin | Combined sewer MH |
| Stormwater Manhole | Storm line |
| Outfall | Combined sewer |
| Sanitary Manhole | Sanitary line |
| Known CSO outfalls (location approximate) | |



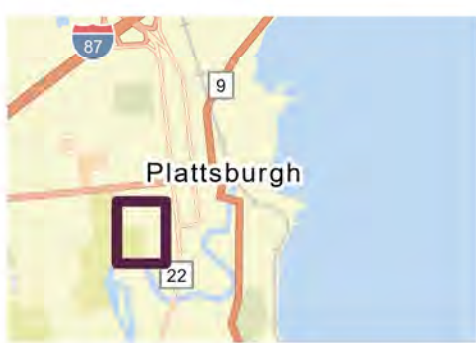
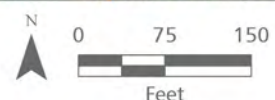
Map 4. PB04

Plattsburgh IDDE



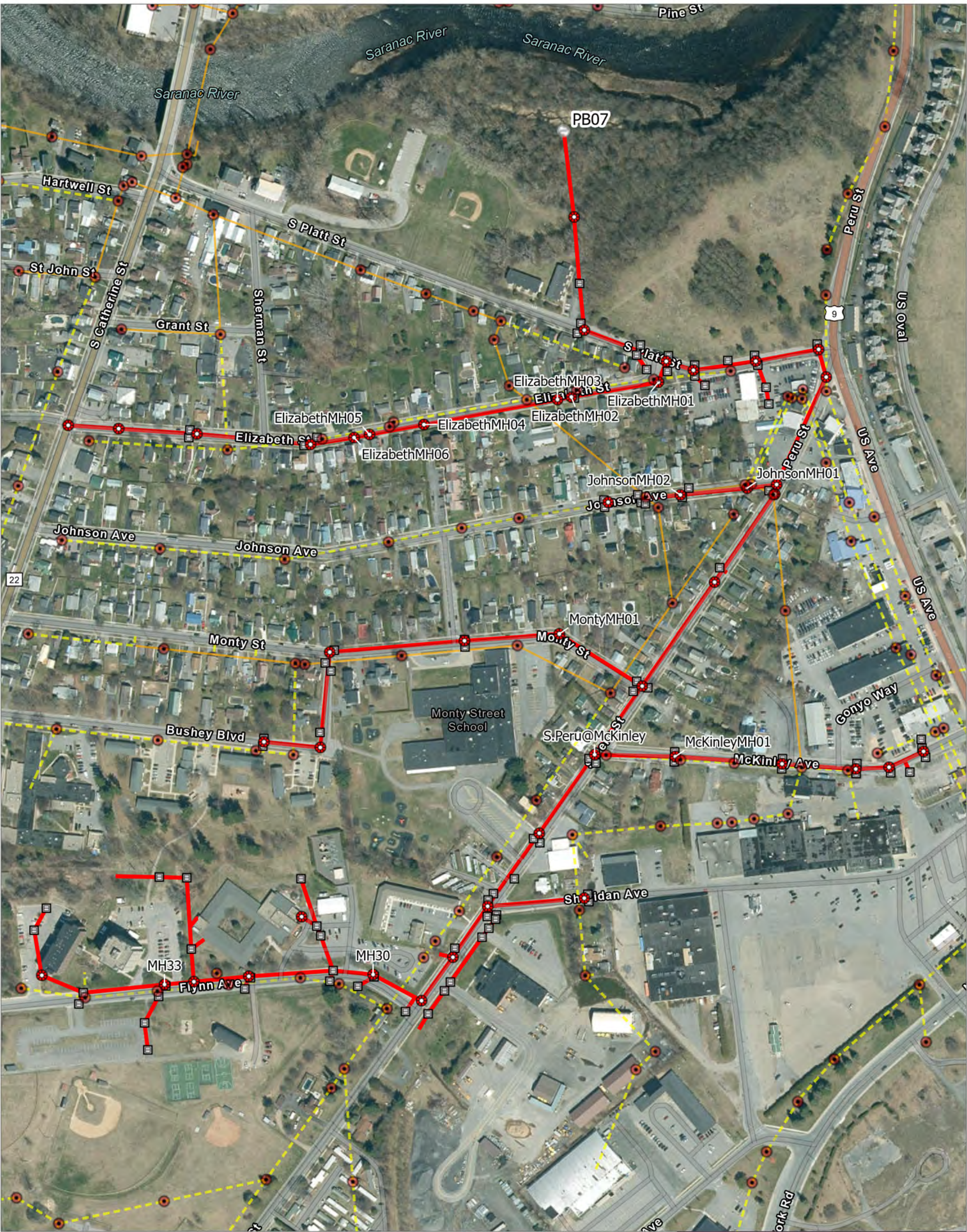
LEGEND

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| Catchbasin | Combined sewer MH |
| Stormwater Manhole | Storm line |
| Outfall | Combined sewer |
| Sanitary Manhole | Sanitary line |
| Known CSO outfalls (location approximate) | |



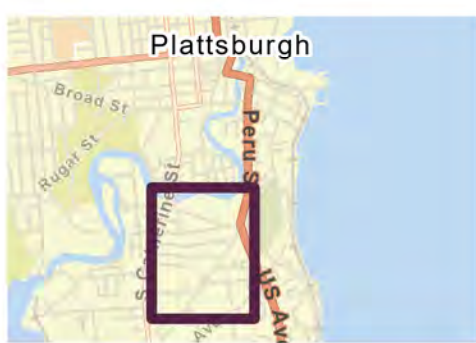
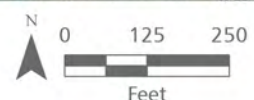
Map 5. PB05

Plattsburgh IDDE



LEGEND

- Catchbasin
- Stormwater Manhole
- Outfall
- Sanitary Manhole
- Storm line
- Combined sewer
- Sanitary line



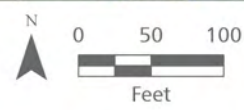
Map 6. PB07

Plattsburgh IDDE



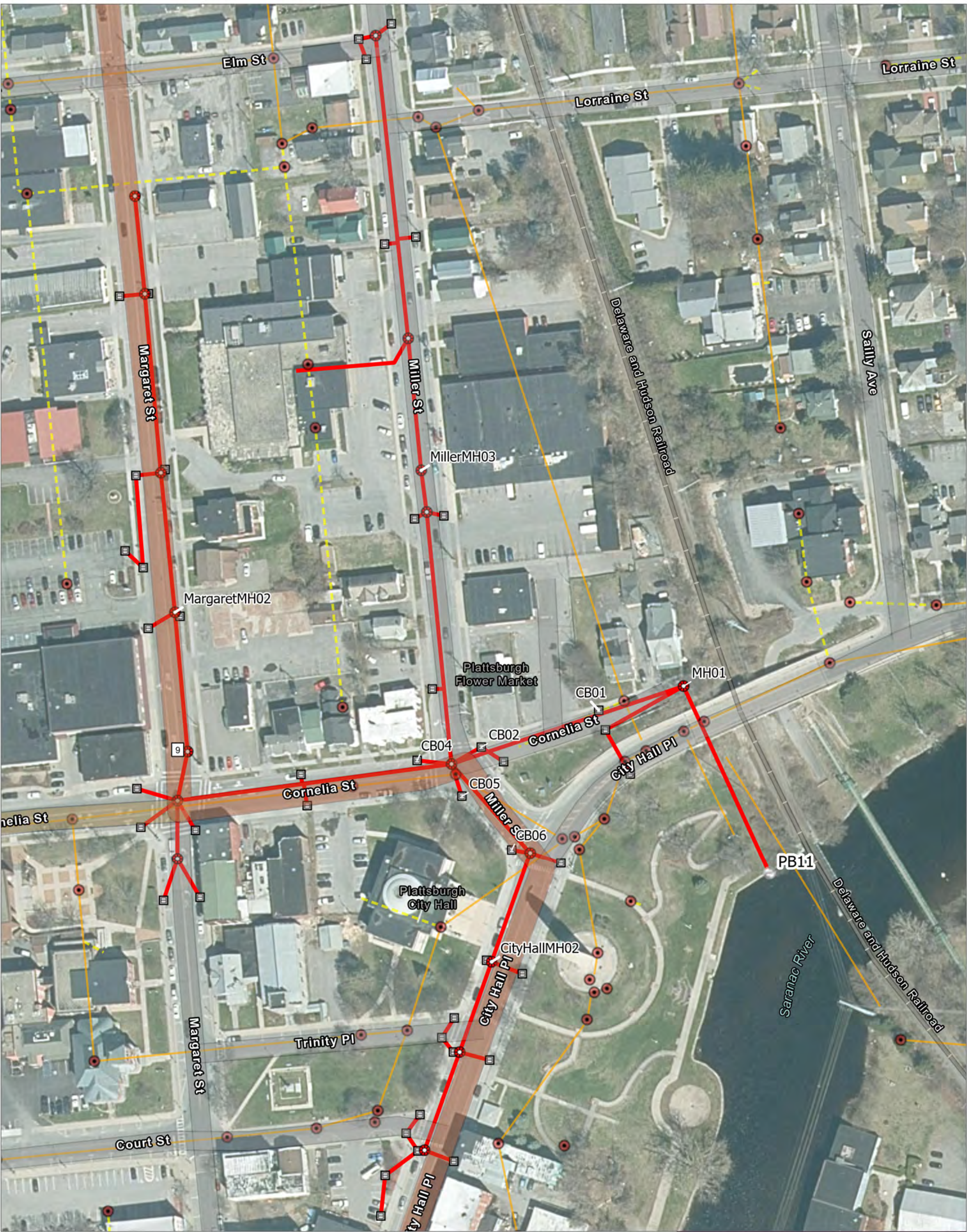
LEGEND

- Catchbasin
- Stormwater Manhole
- Outfall
- Sanitary Manhole
- Storm line
- Combined sewer
- Sanitary line



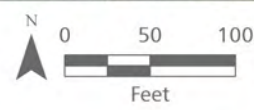
Map 7. PB10

Plattsburgh IDDE



LEGEND

- Catchbasin
- Stormwater Manhole
- Outfall
- Sanitary Manhole
- Storm line
- Combined sewer
- Sanitary line



Map 8. PB11

Plattsburgh IDDE

A. Overview of system



B. Inset



LEGEND

- Catchbasin
- Drop Inlet
- Grate/Curb Inlet
- Stormwater Manhole
- Outfall
- Sanitary Manhole
- Storm line
- Sanitary line



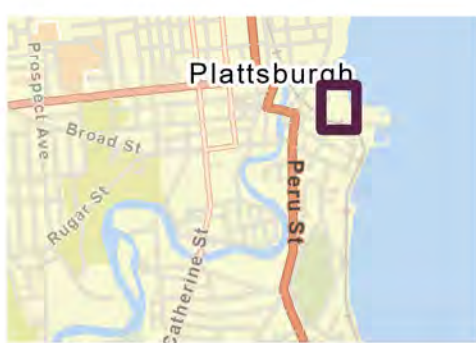
Map 9. PB12

Plattsburgh IDDE



LEGEND

- Catchbasin
- Stormwater Manhole
- Outfall
- Sanitary Manhole
- Storm line
- Combined sewer
- Sanitary line



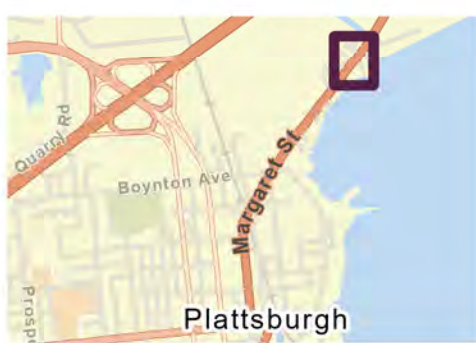
Map 10. PB14

Plattsburgh IDDE



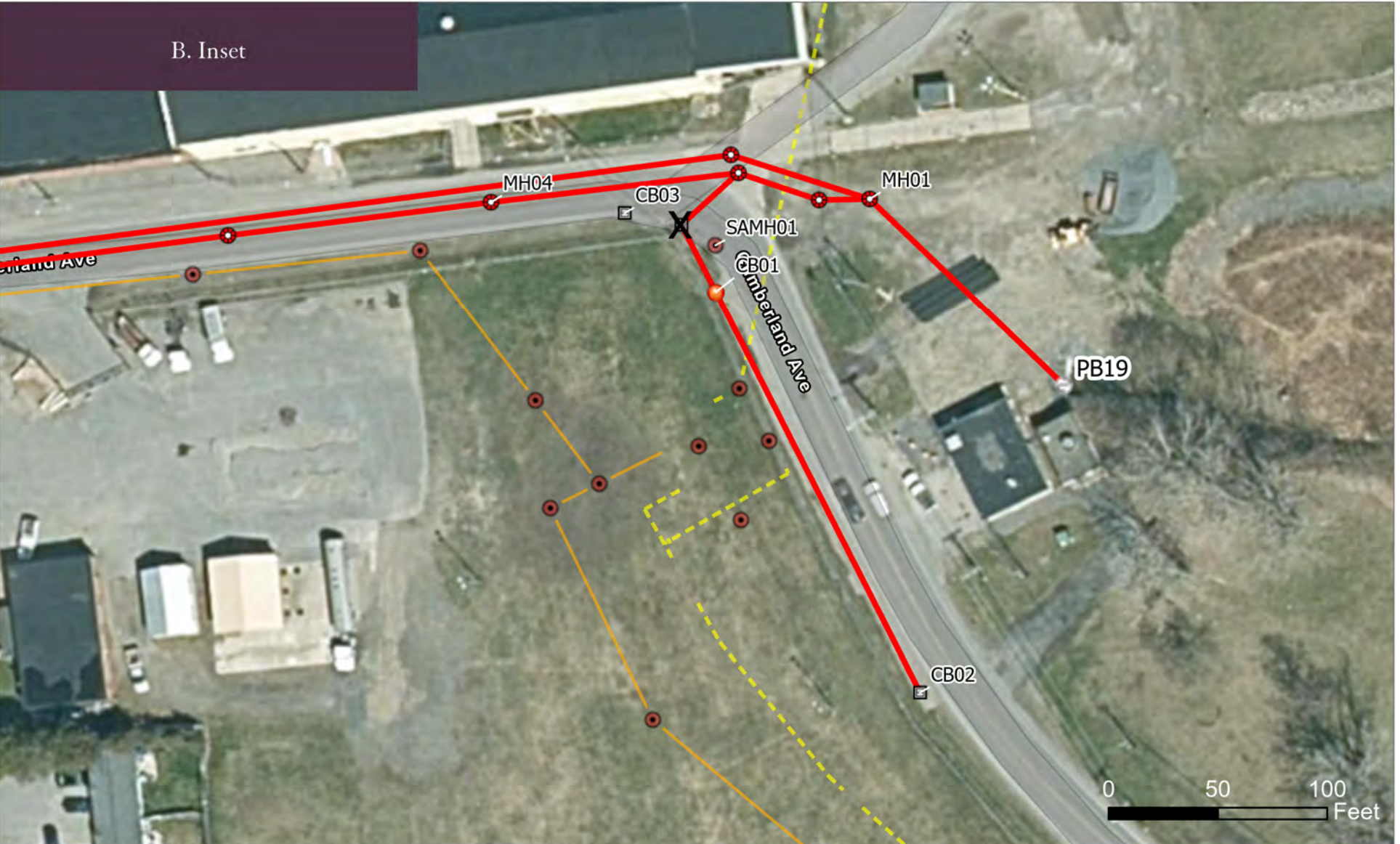
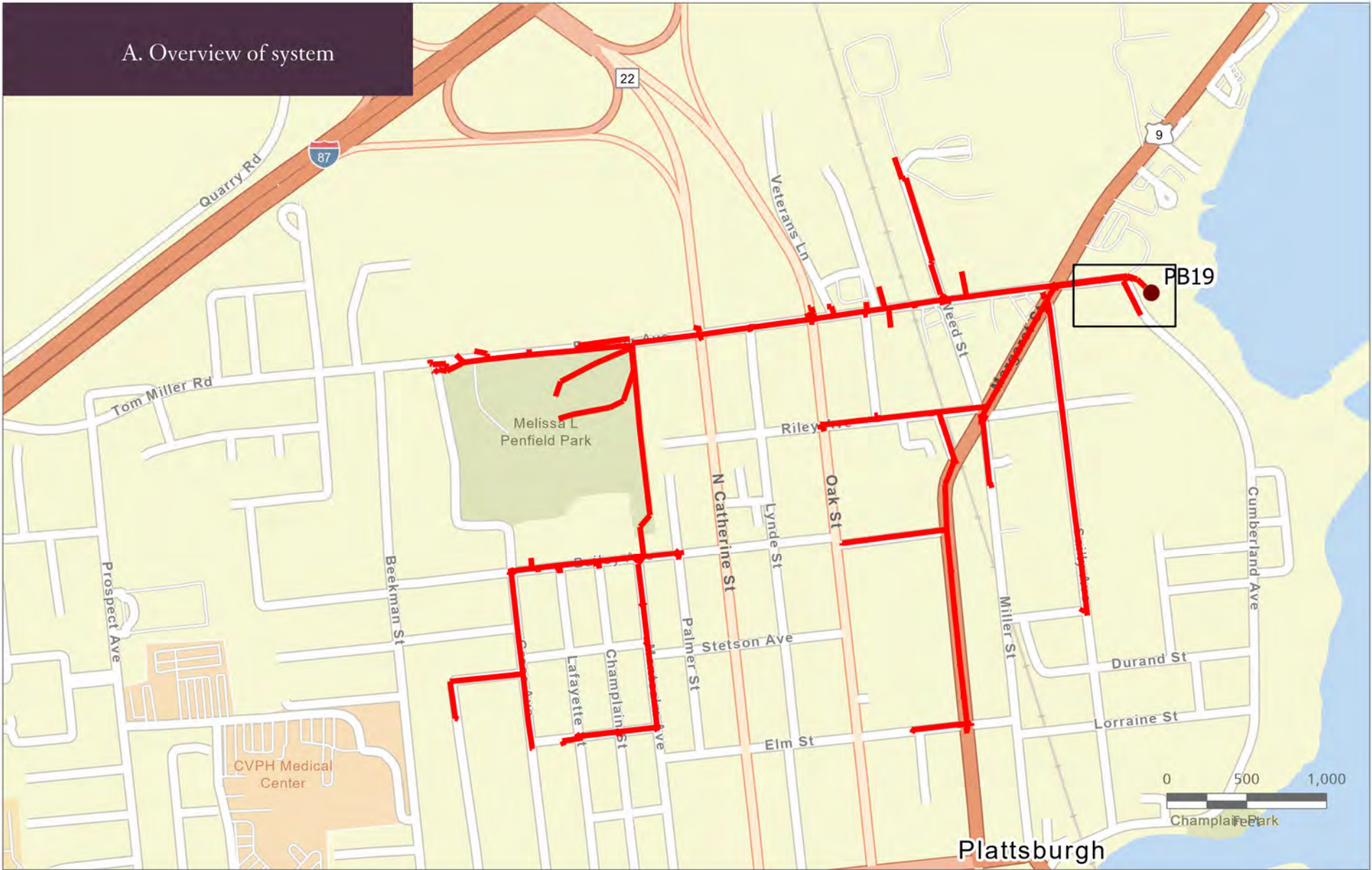
LEGEND

- Catchbasin
- Stormwater Manhole
- Outfall
- Sanitary Manhole
- Storm line
- Sanitary line



Map 11. PB18

Plattsburgh IDDE

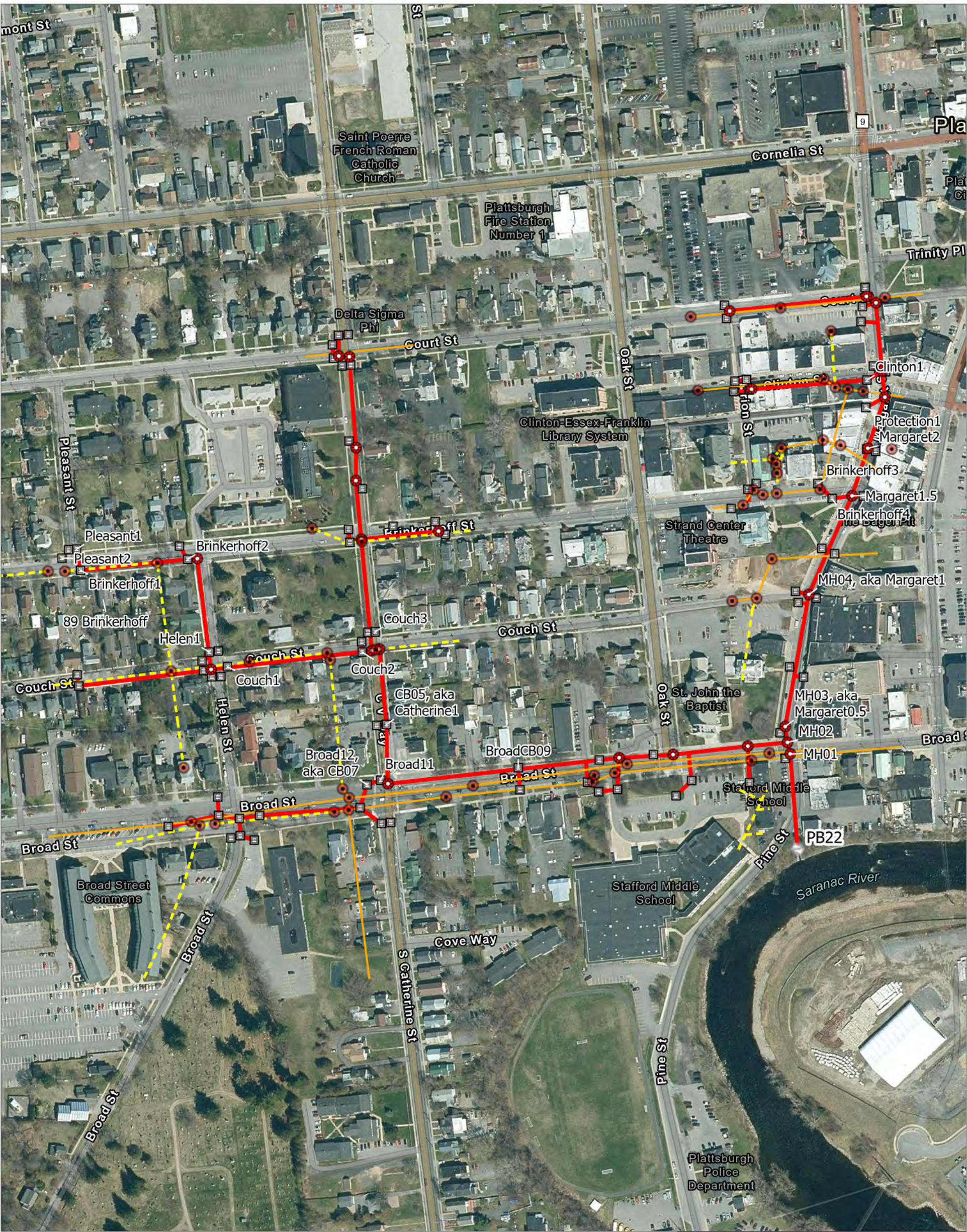


LEGEND

- Catchbasin
- Stormwater Manhole
- Outfall
- Sanitary Manhole
- Storm line
- Combined sewer
- Sanitary line

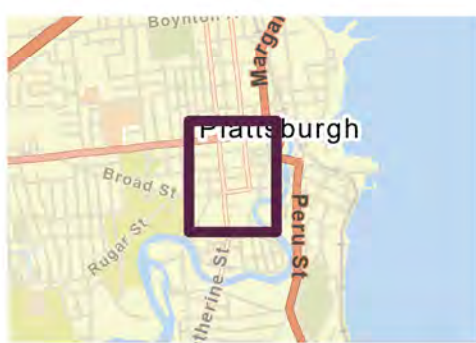
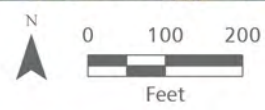
Map 12. PB19

Plattsburgh IDDE



LEGEND

- Catchbasin
- Stormwater Manhole
- Outfall
- Sanitary Manhole
- Storm line
- Combined sewer
- Sanitary line



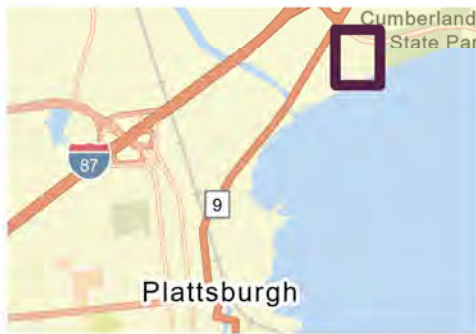
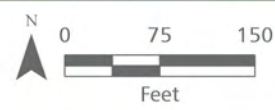
Map 13. PB22

Plattsburgh IDDE



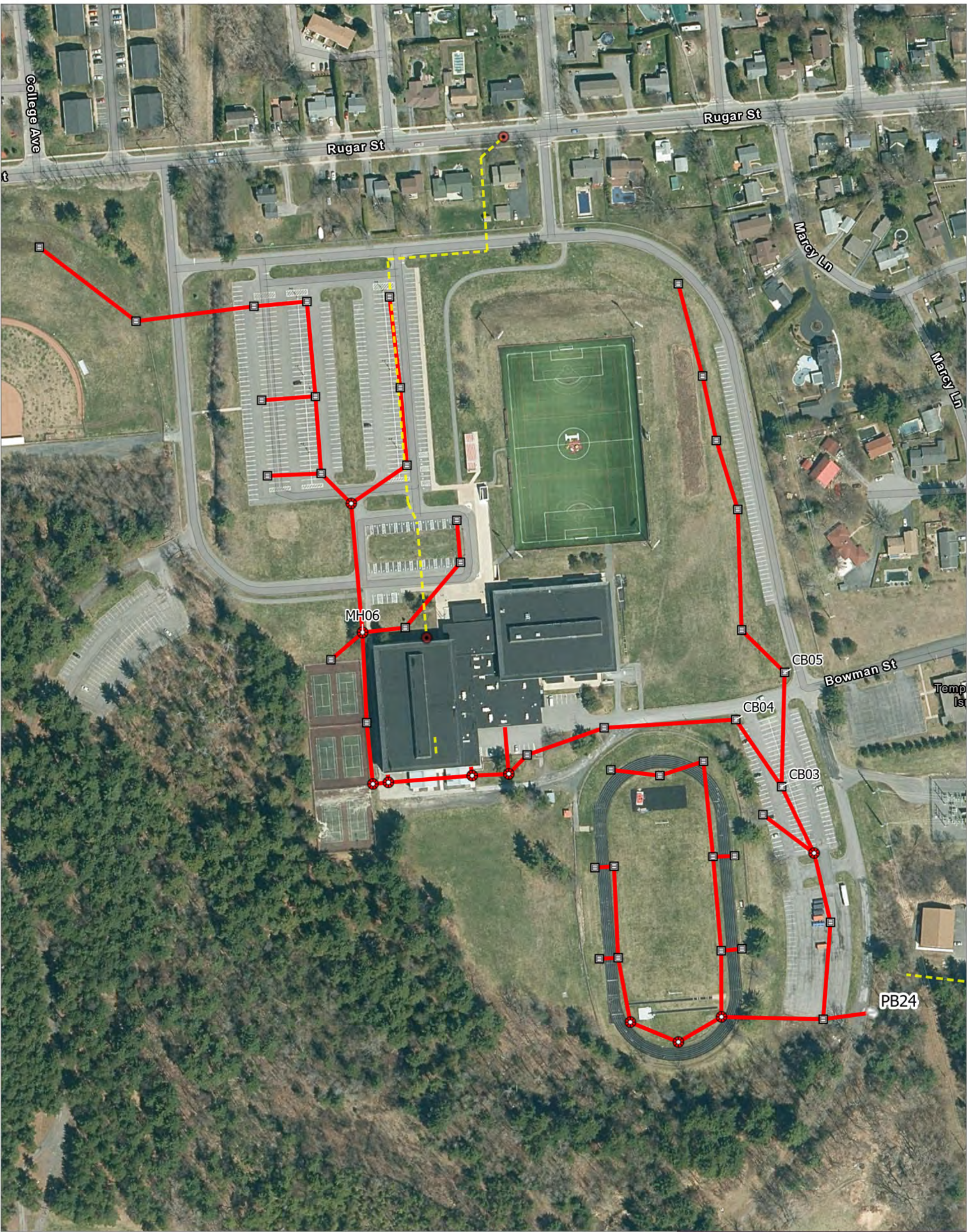
LEGEND

-  Catchbasin
-  Stormwater Manhole
-  Outfall
-  Culvert inlet
-  Sanitary Manhole
-  Storm line
-  Sanitary line



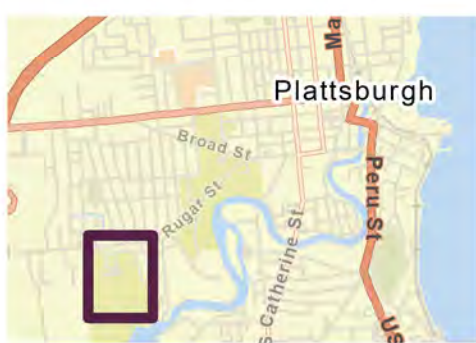
Map 14. PB23

Plattsburgh IDDE



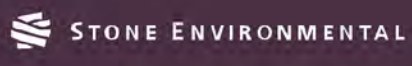
LEGEND

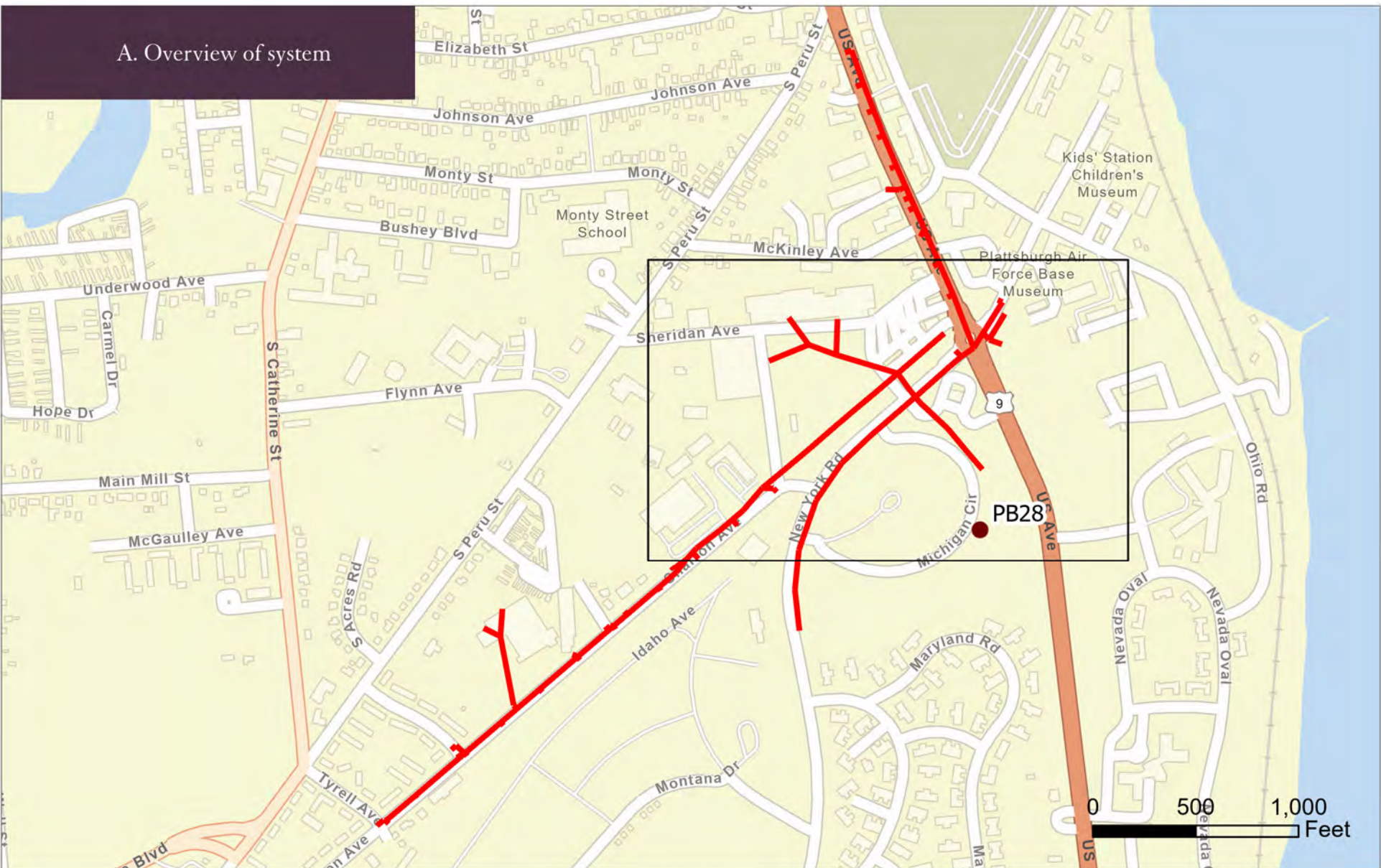
- Catchbasin
- Stormwater Manhole
- Outfall
- Sanitary Manhole
- Storm line
- Sanitary line



Map 15. PB24

Plattsburgh IDDE





LEGEND

Catchbasin

Drop Inlet

Grate/Curb Inlet

Stormwater Manhole

Outfall

Sanitary Manhole

Storm line

Sanitary line

Source: Esri World Imagery

Path: O:\PROJ-20\WRM\20-031 Plattsburgh

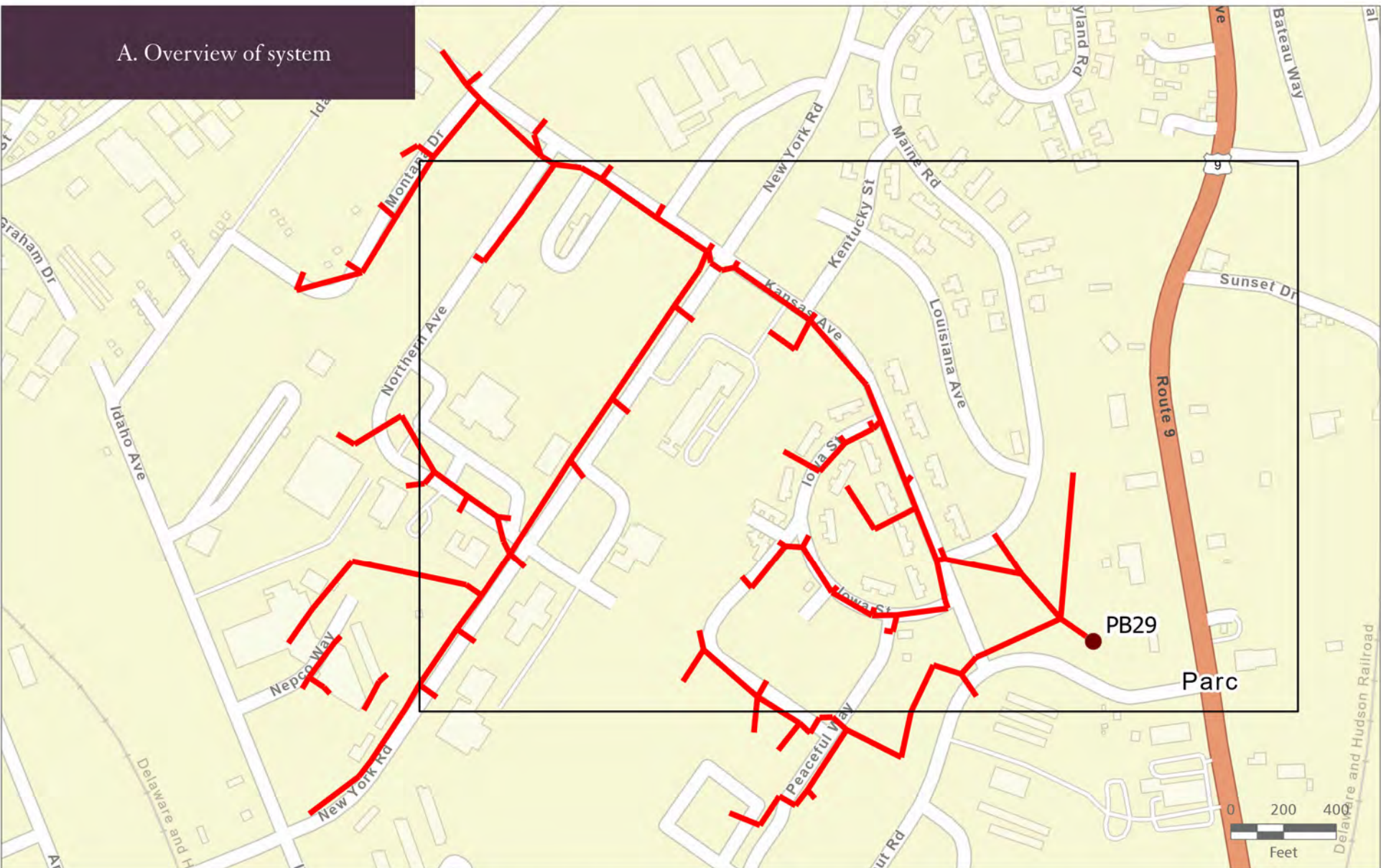
IDDE\GIS\MapDocuments\PpresentationsAndReports\Phase_2_Report_maps_January_2023\Phase_2_Report_maps_January_2023.aprx PB28

Exported: 8/20/2024 8:33 AM by sbaily

Map 16. PB28

Plattsburgh IDDE

STONE ENVIRONMENTAL



LEGEND

- Catchbasin
- Drop Inlet
- Grate/Curb Inlet
- Stormwater Manhole
- Outfall
- Unknown Point
- Sanitary Manhole
- Storm line
- Sanitary line

Source: Esri World Imagery
Path: O:\PROJ-20\WRM\20-031 Plattsburgh
IDDE\GIS\MapDocuments\PpresentationsAndReports\Phase_2_Report_maps_January_2023\Phase_2_Report_maps_January_2023.aprx PB29

Map 17. PB29

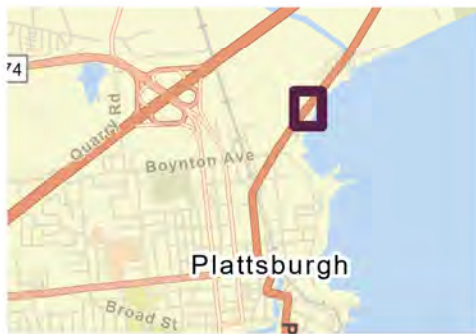
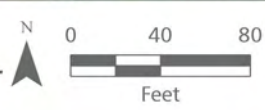
Plattsburgh IDDE

STONE ENVIRONMENTAL



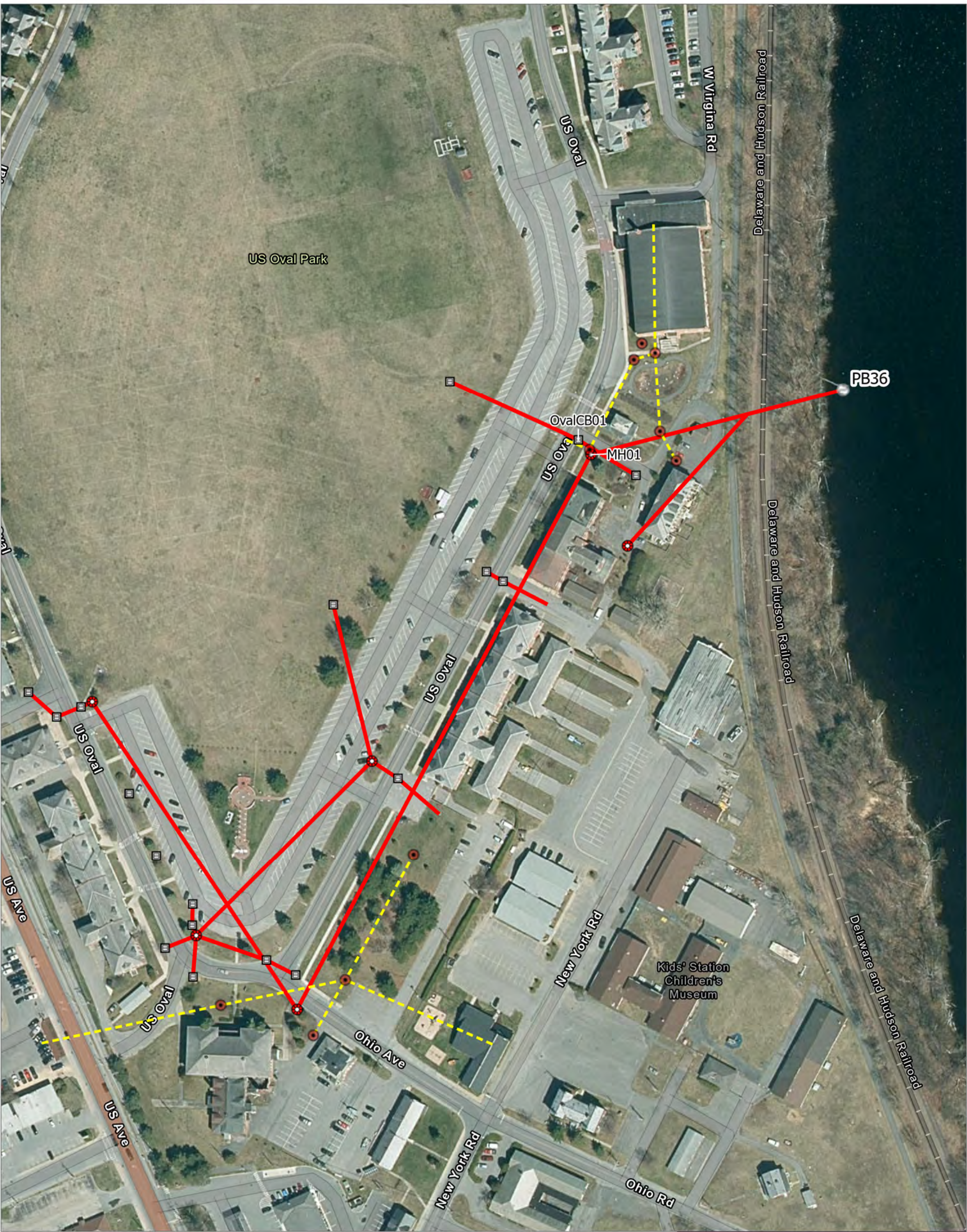
LEGEND

- Catchbasin
- Stormwater Manhole
- Outfall
- Sanitary Manhole
- Storm line
- Sanitary line



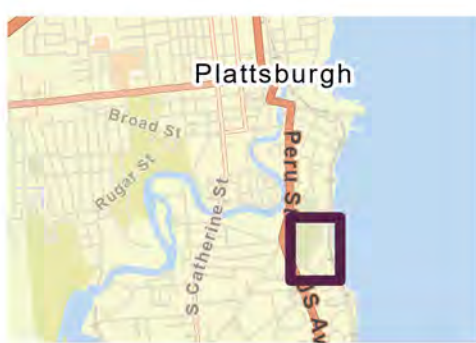
Map 18. PB31

Plattsburgh IDDE



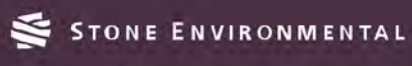
LEGEND

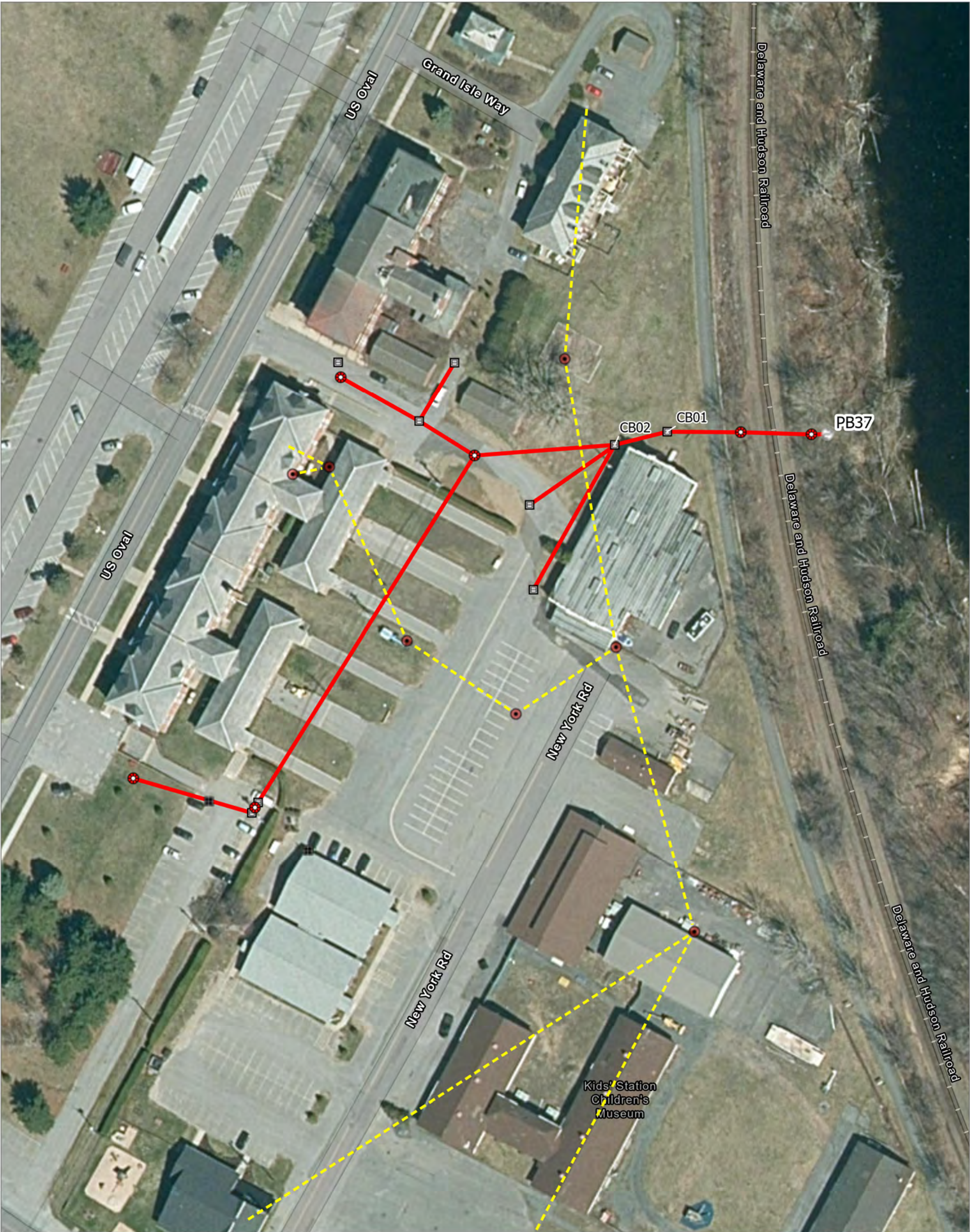
- Catchbasin
- Stormwater Manhole
- Outfall
- Sanitary Manhole
- Storm line
- Sanitary line



Map 19. PB36

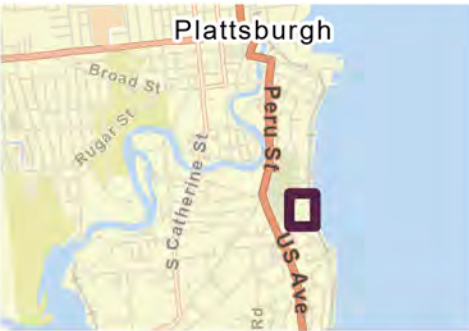
Plattsburgh IDDE





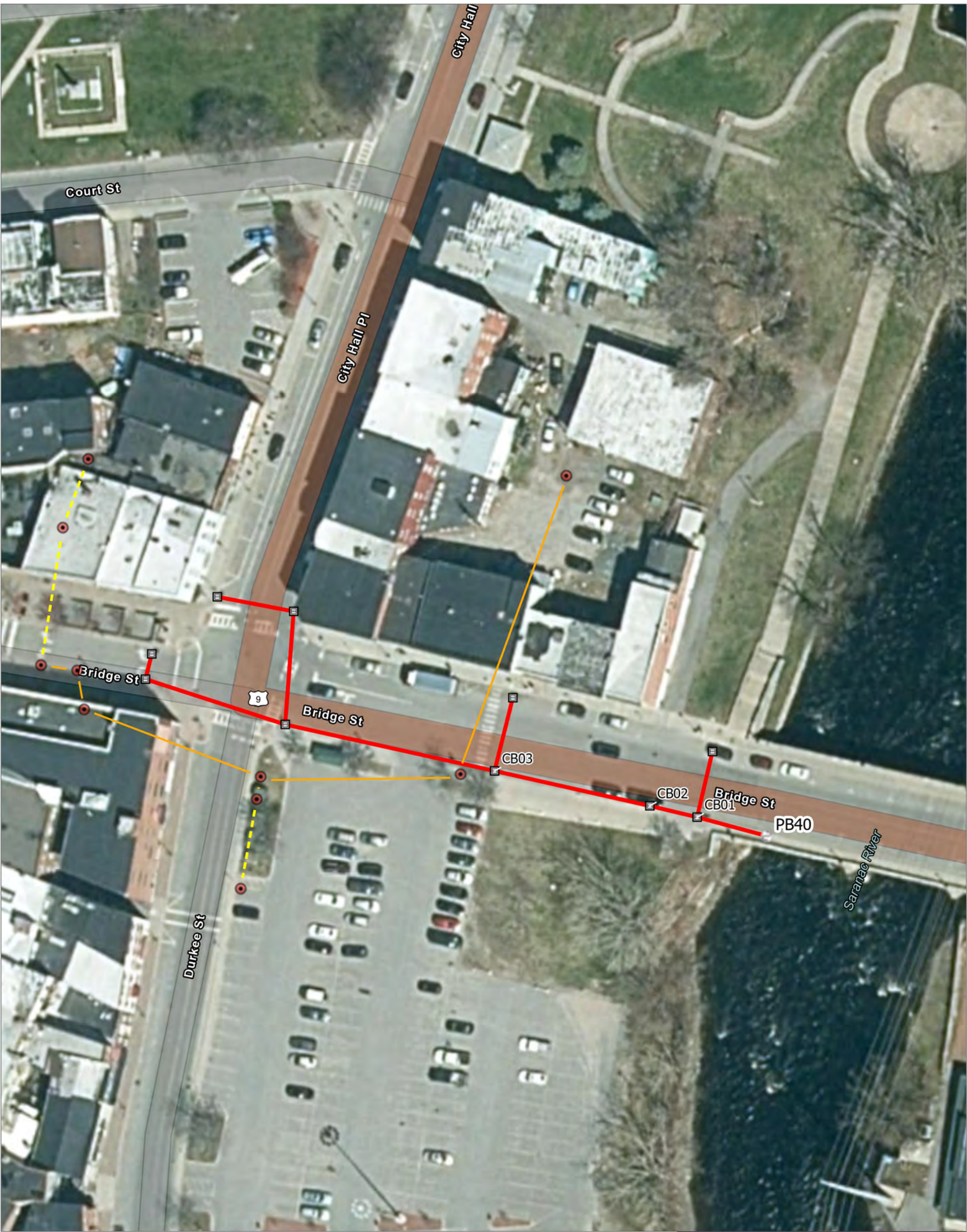
LEGEND

- Catchbasin
- Drop Inlet
- Stormwater Manhole
- Outfall
- Sanitary Manhole
- Storm line
- Sanitary line



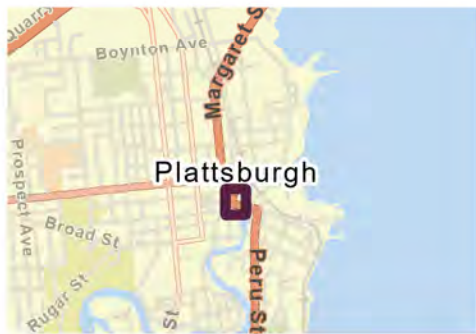
Map 20. PB37

Plattsburgh IDDE



LEGEND

- Catchbasin
- Outfall
- Sanitary Manhole
- Storm line
- Combined sewer
- Sanitary line



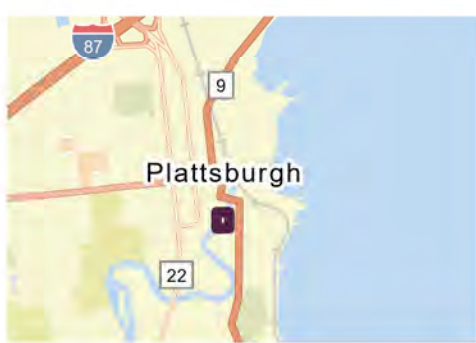
Map 21. PB40

Plattsburch IDDE



LEGEND

- Catchbasin
- Stormwater Manhole
- Outfall
- Sanitary Manhole
- Storm line
- Combined sewer
- Sanitary line



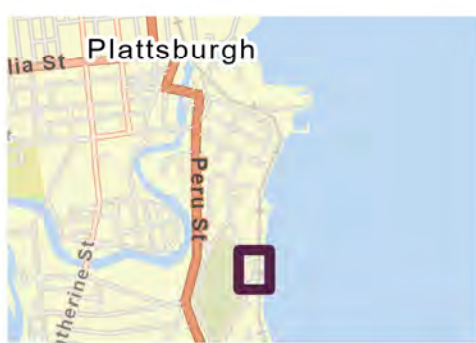
Map 22. PB46

Plattsburgh IDDE



LEGEND

- Catchbasin
- Stormwater Manhole
- Outfall
- Sanitary Manhole
- Storm line
- Sanitary line



Map 23. PB48

Plattsburgh IDDE