MS4 Program

What is an MS4?

To address non-point source pollution, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) developed the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) permit through its national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) under the commonly referred to Clean Water Act. The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is the state agency authorized to issue MS4 Phase I and Phase II General Permits. Based on its population, the City of Troutdale has been issued a NPDES MS4 Phase II General Permit.

Why do we need an MS4 permit?

As precipitation flows over rooftops, streets and yards, it has the potential to pick up and carry pollutants like bacteria, fertilizers, metals, oil, sediment, trash, and other examples into the storm sewer system and dump it into our surface water and groundwater. These non-point source pollutants are commonly associated with urban development. An MS4 permit outlines the actions to help reduce pollutants from entering the water we all rely on for drinking and recreating in.

What does the City of Troutdale need to do?

Under this permit, the City of Troutdale is responsible for creating and implementing a stormwater management program in the following six (6) areas called control measures:

- 1. Public Education and Outreach
- 2. Public Involvement and Participation
- 3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- 4. Construction Site Runoff Control
- 5. Post-Construction Site Runoff for New Development and Redevelopment
- 6. Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

What does the MS4 permit mean in terms of regulations?

The City of Troutdale addresses stormwater regulations in the following areas:

- Storm Sewer System under Chapter 12.06 of the Troutdale Municipal Code
- Post-Construction Site Runoff Control under the 2016 City of Portland Stormwater
 Management Manual and Source Control Manual, and Construction Standards for
 Public Works Facilities: Interim Change No. 35

PRESSURE WASHING & SURFACE CLEANING to protect our water resources.

WHAT'S THE PROBLEM?

Although convenient for cleaning surfaces and equipment, pressure washing can send drify runoff containing oil, steps, chemicals, weater, and waterment into the storm drain system. Most storm drains have zero to minimal treatment and drain directly toward the surface water and groundwater we oil need to protect.

Here's how our waters are being negatively impacted:

Sadiment clouds the worker, hinders aquatic plant growth, and claps tish gills.

Even biodegrodable scops rob water of life-giving anygen.

Heusehold hazardous wastes, like pasticides, points, solvers, and auto fluids that callect on driveways and other custed surfaces can paison equatic life. Almains and people can became sick or die other consuming polited water or lish.

Ingession of pre-1978 point floies containing lead can be a concern as it can result in intellectual disabilities in children.

Avoid using into water and chemicals as that type of wastewater has a greater negative environmental effect.

BO NOT ALLOW DROY WASH WHEER TO SATESA.

ONLY REIN DOWN THE DRAIN.

oracwo.org CLEAN WATER

Troutdale Municipal Code and Construction terim Change No. 34 under the NPDES 1200-C; and 1,000 square ne 1200-CN

Use dry cleanup methods first (sweep, blow, vacuum). Dispose

Soak up oil and fluids using absorbents (cat litter, sawdust, sand) and dry-cleanup methods before washing. This, too, goes in the trash

Direct dirty runoff into a lawn or landscaped area away from the storm drain system.

Follow EPA lead paint guidelines if pre-1978 era point is involved.

AVOID FINES!

Pollutants of Concern:

Sediment

 Metals · Phosphales



FOR HOMEOWNERS

LOOKING TO HIRE A LANDSCAPE **MAINTENANCE SERVICE?**

Ask your landscape maintenance contractor to use these best management practices to help protect our waters, our environment and those you love!



Best Management Practices (BMPs) are designed to sest management inductors (parting are designed to protect both our steams and underground dinking water quality, and to prevent clogging our stormwater lacities. Implementing BMPs can stake a positive difference to help protect our waters, properties, and public health.



BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

- Do not blow or sweep trash, yard debris, soils or chemicals into street or starm drains. Collect and properly dispose of these materials.
- . Properly compost or dispose of debris daily.
- Inspect and safely clean areite landscape stormwater facilities (e.g., rain gardens, swales) to ensure they operate as designed.
- . Mow high, often, and with sharp blades.
- Store tertificers and other chemicals under cover.
- * Purchase the least amount of landscape chemicals needed for your site.
- Use integrated post management proclices. For more information visit, www.congon.gov/ODA/pro-grams/Posticides/Regulatorytesuss/Pages/PM.ospx
- * Adjust sprinklers to minimae irrigation overspray.
- + Check local rules! Never stockpile landscoping material (e.g., dirt, bank chips, sand gravel) in the readway or on pervious pavement unless your municipality allows it.
- Roots hold soils in place. Flort slopes with dense ground covering plants to prevent erasion.

CONSIDER HIRING AN ECOBIZ CERTIFIED LANDSCAPER! SEE WWW.ECOBIZ.ORG







Department Staff

Ryan Largura

Environmental Specialist

Supporting Documents

MS4 Phase II General Permit 1.2 MB

Stormwater Management Plan (2004) 2.94 MB

Stormwater Management Plan (2011) 824.87 KB

FY21-22 MS4 Annual Report City of Troutdale 3.55 MB

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