

NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

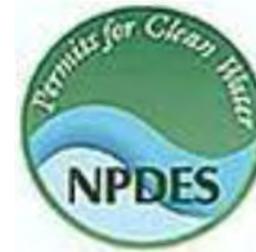
PHASE I MS4 - NEW CASTLE COUNTY

PERMIT NO. DE 0051071

JOINT ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2014

Volume 2 of 2

DeIDOT Report & Appendices



JULY 1, 2015



Permittees:

New Castle County Dept. of Special Services

Delaware Department of Transportation

The Town of Bellefonte

The City of Delaware City

The Town of Elsmere

The City of New Castle

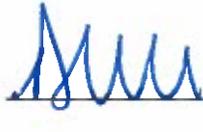
The Town of Newport

The City of Wilmington



CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of perjury that this document and all attachments are true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment for knowing violations. As to the identified portions of this document for which I cannot personally verify their truth and accuracy, I certify as Delaware Department of Transportation's official having responsibility for the persons who, acting under my direct instruction, made the verification that this information is true, accurate, and complete.

 6/23/15

Brian Urbanek, Asst. Director, Statewide Support Services
Delaware Department of Transportation
800 Bay Road
Dover, DE 19903
(302) 760-2536

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A. Permittee Updates

1. Copy of Appendix C for all permittees

Attached at the end of this Section.

2. Status and summary of interjurisdictional agreement and associated meetings

A draft interjurisdictional agreement (IA) has been completed and submitted to DNREC as part of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention and Management Program (SWPP&MP). The IA outlines coordination and cooperative activities by all Permittees as outlined in the SWPP&MP, the latter of which is contained in Appendix A. The final IA will be signed by DelDOT, NCCo and the co-permittees once DNREC has reviewed and given final approval.

3. Summary of activities completed during the reporting period

See Table A-1.

4. Planned activities and changes

- Using consultant services hired last year, begin implementation of the MS4 Public Education and Outreach plan for the following campaigns:
 - Proper management and disposal of used motor vehicle fluids and household hazardous wastes;
 - Proper management and disposal of grass clippings, leaf litter and domestic animal wastes;
 - Proper use of water to limit excess pollutants from non-stormwater discharges from activities such as car washing and lawn irrigation;
 - Proper use, application and disposal of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers by commercial and private applicators and distributors;
 - Public participation events to promote water quality awareness;
 - Residential/private installation of Green Technology stormwater BMPs that reduce runoff.
- Begin implementation of an illicit discharge program:
 - Develop hotline number for reporting illicit discharges;
 - Conduct outreach campaigns on illicit discharge reporting;
 - Conduct before campaign and after campaign public surveys.
- Using consultant services hired last year, begin writing two Water Quality Improvement Plans for Christina River and Dragon Run watersheds.
- Using consultant services hired last year, begin implementing PCB wet weather monitoring.

- Using consultant services hired last year, continue inventory and inspection of the MS4.
- Implement a new wet weather monitoring plan.
- Develop MOA with DNREC for enforcement.
- Complete vehicle wash plan update by May 2015.
- Inspect maintenance facilities during wet and dry weather events.
- Conduct annual inspections of all maintenance facilities.
- Inspect all BMPs.
- Evaluate 20% of the MS4 system per the IDDE program and conduct dry weather screening of targeted outfalls.
- Begin implementation of the revised street sweeping program.
- Provide training to appropriate personnel on permit responsibilities.

APPENDIX C

Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System MS4 Report Form (Phase I and II)

Information to be completed by permittees and other parties as identified in any existing memoranda of agreement as part of the most current permit.

MS4 Information

Delaware Department of Transportation

Name of MS4

Randy

Cole

Environmental Prog. Mgr.

Name of Contact Person (First)

(Last)

(Title)

302-760-2194

Randy.Cole@state.de.us

Telephone (including area code)

Email

800 Bay Road

Mailing Address

Dover

DE

19903

City

State

ZIP code

What size population does your MS4 serve? 538,479

What is the reporting period for this report? (mm/dd/yyyy)

From Jan. 1, 2014 to Dec. 31, 2014

Federal NPDES Permit Number DE0051071

State NPDES Permit Number WPCC 3063/96 & WPCC 3063A/96

1. Public Education and Public Participation

A. Is your public education program targeting specific pollutants and sources of those pollutants? Yes No

B. If yes, what are the specific sources and/or pollutants addressed by your public education program?

TSS, N, P, bacteria, oils/grease, antifreeze, yard waste, detergent, trash, pesticides

C. Note specific successful outcome(s) (e.g., quantified reduction in fertilizer use; NOT tasks, events, publications) fully or partially attributable to your public education program during this reporting period.

N/A

D. Do you have an advisory committee or other body comprised of the public and other stakeholders that provides regular input on your stormwater program?

Yes No

2. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

- A. Identify the number of outfalls in your storm sewer system. 8,888
- B. Do you have documented procedures, including frequency, for screening outfalls? Yes No
- C. How many outfalls were screened for dry weather discharges during this reporting period? 2,0132
- D. How many outfalls have been screened for dry weather discharges at any time since you obtained MS4 permit coverage? over 10,000 since 2001
- E. What is your frequency for screening outfalls for illicit discharges? Describe any variation based on size/type. at least once per permit term
- F. Do you have an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism that effectively prohibits illicit discharges? Yes No
- G. Do you have an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism that provides authority for you to take enforcement action and/or recover costs for addressing illicit discharges? Yes No
- H. During this reporting period, how many illicit discharges/illegal connections have you discovered? 14
- I. Of those illicit discharges/illegal connections that have been discovered or reported, how many have been eliminated?
see Table B2-2: 2 NOV's and correction, 3:
- J. How often do municipal employees receive training on the illicit discharge program? Annually

3. Stormwater Management During Construction

- A. Other than the state Sediment and Stormwater Regulations, do you have an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism stipulating:
 - Construction site stormwater requirements Yes No
 - Other construction waste control requirements Yes No
 - Requirement to submit construction plans (stormwater quality/quantity) for review Yes No
 - Re-development Yes No
 - Enforcement authority Yes No
- B. Do you have written procedures for:
 - Reviewing construction plans Yes No
 - Performing inspections Yes No
 - Responding to violations Yes No
- C. Identify the number of active construction sites \geq 1 acre in operation in your jurisdiction at any time during the reporting period. 15
- D. How many of the sites identified above did you inspect during this reporting period? All
- E. Describe, on average, the frequency with which your program conducts construction site inspections on each site. Once per week; after 1/2" rainfall event
- F. Describe, on average, the frequency with which Certified Construction Reviewers (CCRs) conduct construction site inspections. Once per week
- G. Do you prioritize certain construction sites for more frequent inspections? Yes No

If Yes, based on what criteria? _____

H. Identify which of the following types of enforcement actions you used during the reporting period for construction activities, indicate the number of actions, or note those for which you do not have authority:

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | Notice of violation | # <u>0</u> | No Authority <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | Administrative fines | # <u>0</u> | No Authority <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | Stop Work Orders | # <u>0</u> | No Authority <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | Civil penalties | # <u>0</u> | No Authority <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | Criminal actions | # <u>0</u> | No Authority <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | Administrative orders | # <u>0</u> | No Authority <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | Other _____ | # _____ | |

I. Do you use an electronic tool (e.g., GIS, data base, spreadsheet) to track the locations, inspection results, and enforcement actions of active construction sites in your jurisdiction? Yes No

J. What are the 3 most common types of violations documented during this reporting period?
No Violations

K. What are your criteria for determining which new/re-development stormwater plans you will review (e.g., all projects, projects disturbing greater than one acre, etc.) Projects disturbing > 5,000 sq. ft.

L. Do you require water quality or quantity design standards or performance standards, either directly or by reference to a state or other standard, be met for new development and re-development? Yes No

- M. Do these performance or design standards require that pre-development hydrology be met for:
- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Flow volumes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Peak discharge rates | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Discharge frequency | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| Flow duration | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |

N. How many development and redevelopment project plans were reviewed during the reporting period to assess impacts to water quality and receiving stream protection? 65

O. How many of the plans identified were approved? 30

P. How often do municipal employees receive training on the construction program? CCR renewal every 5 years, E&S project meetings

4. Post Construction Stormwater Management

- A. Other than the Delaware Sediment and Stormwater Regulations, do you have an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism for long-term operation and maintenance of stormwater management controls? Yes No
- B. Have you completed a GIS layer of all outfalls and receiving waters of your storm sewer system? Yes No
- C. Have you completed a GIS layer of all storm drain pipes and other conveyances in the storm sewer system? Yes No

- D. How many privately owned permanent stormwater practices/facilities exist within your jurisdiction? 352
- E. How many privately owned permanent stormwater management practices/facilities were inspected during the reporting period? All
- F. What percentage of the practices/facilities identified in were found to have inadequate maintenance? 21%
- G. How long do you give operators to remedy any operation and maintenance deficiencies identified during inspections? Typically < 1 year; variable depending on ranking in Maximo work order system
- H. Do you have authority to take enforcement action for failure to properly operate and maintain stormwater practices/facilities? Yes No

5. Good Housekeeping

A. Please list facility types in which stormwater pollution prevention plans (or an equivalent plan) have been developed:

All DeIDOT maintenance facilities

- B. Are stormwater inspections conducted at these facilities? Yes
- C. If Yes, at what frequency are inspections conducted? quarterly wet and dry weather; annual facility inspections
- D. List activities for which operating procedures or management practices specific to stormwater management have been developed (e.g., road repairs, catch basin cleaning).

• BMP Inspections	• Vehicle Washing	• IDDE
• Storm System Inventory	• Standard Specifications	• Design Manual
• Street Sweeping	• E & S	• Mowing
- E. Do you prioritize certain municipal activities and/or facilities for more frequent inspection? Yes No
- F. If Yes, which activities and/or facilities receive most frequent inspections? Bear maintenance facility
- G. Do all municipal employees and contractors overseeing planning and implementation of stormwater-related activities receive comprehensive training on stormwater management? Yes.
- H. If yes, do you also provide regular updates and refreshers? Yes No
- I. If so, how frequently and/or under what circumstances? Bi-annually

Certification Statement and Signature

I certify that all information provided in this report is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. Yes No

Federal regulations require this application to be signed as follows: **For a municipal, State, Federal, or other public facility:** by either a principal executive or ranking elected official.

Name of Certifying Official, Title

Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

Table A-1. Summary of Activities in 2014 for DeIDOT Phase I NPDES.

Program Description	Measurable Goal	Status of Implementation
1. Public Education / Public Involvement		
A. Door hanger campaign	Distribute door hangers in subdivision where illicit discharges are found	298 door hangers distributed
B. Stormwater Website	Stormwater quality website with "Report a Problem" hotline; track visits	173 website visits/month
C. Storm Drain Marking	Install water quality message markers on storm drains	Installed 22,677 markers
D. Kid's Activity Booklet distribution	Distribute at public events or upon teacher request	Distributed approximately 300 booklets
E. Technologies Students Association	Judge TSA competition for middle and high school students statewide	Annually
F. Public Event Participation/Display	Participate in public events; develop display and interactive stormwater game for use at public events	Make-a-Splash; Delaware State Fair, Coast Day in 2014
G. Promotional giveaways	Purchase items that display a water quality message for prizes and giveaways at public events	Distributed approximately 1,000 prizes/year with water quality message
H. Delaware Livable Lawns	Promote program, launch website, develop brochures, certify qualified companies	949 website visits in 2014
I. Pet Waste campaign	Distribute Bags-on-Board pet waste bag dispensers to educational groups and at public events	Distributed 700 Bags-on-Board
J. Chesapeake Bay WIP	Contribute to the activities of DNREC's Chesapeake Bay WIP Communications & Outreach Committee	Environmental Scientist served as committee member
K. Litter control programs		
Adopt-a-Highway	DeIDOT will continue the Adopt-a-Highway program and document all participants and solicit new volunteers through newspaper ads and DeIDOT website.	849 Adopt-a-Highway volunteers
"Imagine a Litter Free Delaware" cleanup day.	Statewide public event for clean up along roads, highways and community areas.	Annually
L. University of Delaware partnership	Partner with computer science lab and the art department in the development of interactive computer games	Developed two touch screen games for 2014 Delaware State Fair
M. Illicit Discharge campaign	Develop education campaign, hotline, statistically valid surveys	Hired consultant to develop campaign survey and hotline
2. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination		
A. Storm sewer system inventory and inspection	Inventory and inspect DeIDOT portions of the MS4	Inventoried/inspected 365 BMPs and 815 structures in New Castle County in 2014
Database and viewer application	Maintain and update storm sewer system system inventory and inspection database application and GIS mapping viewer application	Weekly updates
Inventory and inspection	Complete initial inventory and inspection of all storm sewer system components in Kent and Sussex Counties	Inventoried 113 BMPs and 11,227 structures in Kent & Sussex Counties in 2014
B. Dry Weather Outfall Screening	Evaluate 20% of DeIDOT system in the permitted area per year	Completed annually
Ongoing IDDE Program	Inventory and screen new outfalls; screen outfalls as part of MS4 reinspections; investigate reported PIDs	evaluated/screened 3,080 outfalls in 2014
C. Public Reporting and Education	Publicize phone number for reporting illicit discharges or dumping into the storm sewer system through all education and outreach materials and in public workshops.	http://www.deldot.gov/stormwater/index.shtml
	Distribute educational door hangers to homes in all neighborhoods in which illicit dumping activities have been reported, found or suspected.	298 door hangers distributed

Table A-1. Summary of Activities in 2014 for DeIDOT Phase I NPDES.

Program Description	Measurable Goal	Status of Implementation
3. Stormwater Management during Construction		
A. Delegated Agency	DeIDOT is a delegated agency to administer its own Sediment and Storm Water Management Program per Delaware's Sediment and Stormwater Regulations. Review delegation every 3-years.	DeIDOT delegation valid through June 30, 2015
B. Third party CCR inspectors	Use third party consultant services to conduct erosion and sediment control inspections on DeIDOT projects	Two consulting firms manage E & S inspections
4. Post Construction Stormwater Management		
A. Operations and Maintenance of BMPs	Annually inspect stormwater BMPs statewide.	171
B. BMP maintenance contract	Maintain stormwater ponds in need of major repairs that are functioning below design standard for quantity and quality.	Maintained 30 BMPs in 2014
5. Good Housekeeping		
A. Litter Control Programs		
Adopt-a-Highway	DeIDOT will continue the Adopt-a-Highway program and document all participants and solicit new volunteers through newspaper ads and DeIDOT website.	Adopt-a-Highway currently has 849 volunteers
"Imagine a Litter Free Delaware"	DeIDOT will continue the program and solicit new volunteers through newspaper ads and DeIDOT website	Annually
Inmate Crews	DeIDOT will continue to utilize the inmate crew to assist current staff levels to reduce the floatables entering the storm sewer system.	
B. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans		
Quarterly Inspections	DeIDOT maintenance facility staff will complete a Dry and Wet Weather inspection each quarter.	All inspections complete.
Annual Inspections	DeIDOT NPDES staff will conduct annual compliance inspections at each maintenance facility	All inspections complete.
Outfall water quality monitoring	The Pollution Prevention Plans currently require wet weather stormwater monitoring at all maintenance facilities	All monitoring complete.
C. Statewide Vehicle Wash Water Practices for DeIDOT Maintenance Yards		
	Treat wash water through a treatment train prior to leaving the site.	Vehicle wash plan completed in 2005; update by May 2015.
D. Statewide Salt Best Management Practices for DeIDOT Maintenance Yards		
	DeIDOT developed a report that documents operational practices and strategies for salt delivery, stockpiling, and mixing.	Salt Plan completed in 2004.
E. Spill Prevention and Response		
Spill Kits for Vehicles	Vehicle spill kits for use on the roadway	Completed in 2007
Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures Plans (SPCC)	a. DeIDOT developed a SPCC plan for each maintenance facility. These plans include proper procedures for spill response. b. Update as necessary.	Currently being revised; complete in 2015
Drainage Maintenance	DeIDOT will maintain the system as issues are discovered through inspections and complaints.	On going
Storm System Inventory and Inspection	DeIDOT will perform a detailed inventory and inspection of the MS4 system.	On going
Inspection and Preventative Maintenance Program	DeIDOT will determine the appropriate re-inspection schedule for the stormwater system	On going
	DeIDOT will begin the re-inspection program	On going

Table A-1. Summary of Activities in 2014 for DeIDOT Phase I NPDES.

Program Description	Measurable Goal	Status of Implementation
F. Sweeping Program	Developed scientific-based street sweeping program	Completed in 2013; implemented in 2014
G. Training	Develop a training program for DeIDOT staff to educate staff on ways to prevent and reduce storm water pollution from their daily activities.	Webinars, Certified Construction Reviewer course, videos
PPP training videos	Staff annually view 3 videos entitled (1) Facility and Vehicle Maintenance, (2) Stormwater Contamination and Spill Prevention, (3) Vegetative Control and Pollution Prevention on Public Roads.	Annually
Maintenance Bulletins	Develop informative bulletins for District staff to educate them on stormwater management and pollution prevention BMPs	Annually
Spill Prevention and Response Videos	Staff annually view SPCC videos	Annually
6. Industrial Stormwater		
Not applicable to DeIDOT		
7. Watershed Priority List		
Due with SWPP&MP submittal on August 7, 2014	Select two watersheds to develop Water Quality Improvement Plans	Submitted with SWPP&MP May 2014; selected Christina River and Dragon Run watersheds
8. Mapping		
	Annual updates to mapping	Annually
9. Wet Weather Monitoring		
Wet weather outfall monitoring	TBD when new SWPP&MP is submitted.	Monitoring for first permit complete.
Monitoring of outfalls at maintenance facilities	Semi-annually	Semi-annual monitoring began in August 2013.

B. SWPP&MP Category-Specific Content

B.1. Public education and involvement

a. Status of public outreach strategy and outreach activities

- Door hanger campaign:

Campaign to residents in subdivisions where an illicit discharge or illegal dumping activity was discovered or reported. In 2014, we distributed 298 door hangers in NCCo in response to illegal trash, ashes and pet waste into the storm sewer.

- Website:

DeIDOT developed a stormwater quality website (www.deldot.gov/stormwater). A “Report a Problem” link allows the public to email or call to report illegal discharges or dumping and stormwater maintenance problems. In 2014, Google Analytics reported an average of 173 users per month (range 84-231).

- Storm drain labeling:

As part of the storm drain inventory and inspection (Section B.5-c.), KCI Technologies is continuing to label each inlet with a storm drain marker that carries a water quality message. An estimated 22,677 storm drain markers were placed in subdivisions and other locations visible to the public.

- Activity booklet distribution:

DeIDOT distributed several hundred activity booklets to schools and at public events that highlight stormwater pollution, the water cycle and watersheds. An estimated 300 booklets were distributed to schools and the Delaware State Fair.

- Delaware Livable Lawns:

Improper fertilization of lawns and open spaces is a huge problem throughout Delaware. DNREC, DeIDOT NPDES Section and the Delaware Nursery and Landscape Association continued the Delaware Livable Lawns Program in 2014. The program’s goal is to recognize those registered commercial applicators that are environmentally friendly.

Phase I of the Delaware Livable Lawns program targets commercial lawn care companies, recognizing them for environmentally friendly lawn care plans (e.g. soil tests, organic products, low/no nitrogen fertilizers, only fall applications, annual reporting, distribution of educational materials, etc.), while also meeting homeowners’ needs and educating them on best practices. The goal of the program is to reduce fertilizer runoff from residential lawns by changing watershed residents’ lawn care practices. To date, six companies have applied for certification and have been accepted.

The campaign also continued its homeowner education portion of the campaign including advertising, outreach materials and events. New this year was the introduction of a homeowner incentive program to encourage those who apply their own fertilizer to do it the Livable Lawns way. 71 people signed up to agree to fertilize their lawns according to the Livable Lawns recommendations and in turn received a free soil test kit. Of those 71 people, nine completed Phase II of the homeowner incentive program in 2014 by providing information on their actual fertilizer applications. These individuals were awarded a \$50 voucher for free native plants at local nurseries.

2014 Livable Lawns Summary

Livable Lawns Presentations/Outreach:

09/09/14 – Newark, DE – NCCo Home Horticulture Workshops – 9 people
11/19/14 – Hockessin, DE – DNLA Ornamental & Turf Workshop – 186 attendees
01/29/15 – Dover, DE – Horticulture Industry Expo – 354 people

Public Outreach:

02/08/14 – Dover, DE – UD Sustainable Landscaping in Community Open Spaces – 35
06/21/14 – New Castle, DE – Planting Hope's Garden Dedication & Fair – 6 people
07/12/14 – Lewes, DE – WGMD – Potting Shed Radio show, 8–9 am
07/12/14 – Georgetown, DE – Sussex Co. Master Gardener Open House – 300 people
10/18/14 – Clayton, DE – Blackbird Creek Festival – 700 people

Promotional Materials:

> Additional Banner-ups developed – 03/14
> Additional Rack cards printed (6,000 of each) – 03/14
> Livable Lawns business cards developed/printed – 04/14
> Additional magnetic signage developed – 06/14
> Livable Ecosystems publication reprinted (15,000 copies) – 06/14
> Additional clip magnets reproduced – 06/14

Website:

Updates and enhancements with addition of rack cards, homeowner incentive program – 04/14, 08/14, 09/14, 10/14

Certified Companies:

6 companies re-certified

- Pet Waste Education:

Alongside DelDOT, DNREC continued an intensive pet waste education campaign throughout the state. Over 150 portable pet waste collection bag holders were distributed at outreach events including Rain Barrel Sales and the Blackbird Fall Festival.

- Litter Control Programs:

- *Adopt-a-Highway:* Adopt-a-Highway is a cooperative program between DelDOT’s Division of Public Relations and volunteers to reduce litter along state roadways and subsequent discharge to waters of the State. This program supplements effort by DelDOT’s maintenance forces to control litter. The volunteer groups are required to collect litter a minimum of twice per year and submit activity reports following each cleanup for inclusion in the program. Each group maintains approximately two miles of roadway. DelDOT maintains an Adopt-a-Highway website (www.deldot.gov) and submits press releases to solicit volunteers. There are 849 volunteer groups statewide (272 groups in New Castle County) maintaining 1,698 lane miles.
- *Roadside Clean-up event:* “Imagine a Litter Free Day” event was held in October 2014 along roads, highways and community areas.

- Water Words that Work:

Between now and 2016, DelDOT and New Castle County are required to implement a variety of education and outreach activities to increase knowledge and change behavior regarding MS4s in target communities, with the goal of decreasing the discharge of pollutants to the MS4.

To satisfy this requirement, DelDOT and New Castle County have elected to conduct an education and outreach effort, using consultant services, aimed at four targeted communities: 1) used motor oil; 2) household hazardous waste; 3) residential car washing; and 4) public reporting of illicit discharges. DelDOT is partnering with New Castle County, who has hired a consultant to conduct a campaign to educate residents about illicit discharges and introduce a hotline reporting number. A pre-survey will be conducted in the spring of 2015 followed by an aggressive advertising campaign. Then in July 2015 the consultant will do a follow-up survey to assess the effectiveness of the campaign.

- Delaware Association for Environmental Education (DAEE):

DelDOT staff has been active participants in the founding and development of the Delaware Association for Environmental Education (DAEE). The DelDOT NPDES Environmental Scientist serves on the Board of Directors, assists the group with its communications and outreach, and serves on the planning committee for DAEE’s annual statewide conference.

- University of Delaware Interactive Computer Games

DelDOT partnered with the University of Delaware computer science lab and the art department in the development of interactive computer games. The computer science semester course consists of students working in teams to develop interactive touch screen games with the ‘Delaware Livable Lawns’ theme for use at the Delaware State Fair. An estimated 30,000 people visit the DNREC building during the 10-day event.

- Events:

(1) Ag Day; (2) Technology Students Association; (3) Delaware State Fair; (4) Becoming an Outdoor Woman; (5) Wilmington Earth Day

- Impressions:

The public education/outreach programs generated 54,275 impressions as described in Table B.1-1.

Table B.1-1. Impressions for NPDES public education/outreach programs in 2014.

Public outreach effort	Method of calculation	No. of impressions
Door hanger campaign	IDDE annual report data	298
Storm drain labeling	Data query, map viewer database	22,677
Activity booklets	Box count for Delaware State Fair, school mailing	300
Delaware State Fair public event	Clicker counts	30,000
Promotional items give-away	Purchased amount	1,000
TOTAL		54,275

- Partnership for the Delaware Estuary:

We also executed an agreement with the Partnership for the Delaware Estuary to conduct several other education outreach programs per our SWPP&MP including: pesticide, fertilizer, and herbicide reduction, pet waste, motor oil, and residential car washing. Work on these elements will commence in 2015 once the purchase order and Notice to Proceed have been completed.

b. Status of public education surveys

N/A – Spring and summer of 2015

c. Summary of public involvement activities

- Adopt-a-Highway
- Christina River clean up
- Imagine a Litter Free Day

d. Summary of past annual meeting or mandated workshops

Two public workshops were held on November 13, 2014:

- *Stormwater Management Maintenance and Inspections Program of Commercial and Industrial Facilities*: Discussion topics were (1) Stormwater management facilities inspection and maintenance; (2) Annual inspection and maintenance logs for underground facilities; (3) Controlling and removing invasive vegetation.
- *Stormwater Management Maintenance and Inspections Program of Residential Facilities*: Discussion topics were (1) Stormwater management facilities maintenance; (2) Annual inspections; (3) Stormwater maintenance program (formerly the Amnesty Program); and (4) Controlling and removing invasive vegetation.

B.2. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

DelDOT is responsible for the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) program within the state-maintained portion of the MS4. DelDOT's IDDE program is implemented with assistance from KCI Technologies under Agreement No. 1613.

a. *IDDE protocol*

The IDDE screening protocol has two primary components: "evaluations," a desktop exercise, and "screening," which occurs in the field.

Approximately 20% of the outfalls in New Castle County are evaluated each year; therefore, all outfalls will be completed by the end of the five-year permit term. The outfalls to be targeted for subsequent field screening each year will be selected as follows:

- All outfalls encountered during routine MS4 inventory and inspection activities will be screened;
- All reports/complaints of spills or dumping will be investigated and the relevant portions of the MS4 screened; and
- On a watershed by watershed basis, the entire MS4 will be evaluated to target outfalls for field screening that have high potential for illicit discharges or connections. Following the methods recommended in the EPA's IDDE manual (*Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination: A Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assessments, Brown et al., 2004*), all outfalls within a watershed will be assessed based on available GIS data, including:
 - Known past illicit discharges
 - History of dry weather flow and/or detected ammonia or detergents
 - Proximity to structures with environmental or pipe work orders
 - Structures found during inspections to have connections from unknown sources
 - Proximity to aging or abandoned sanitary sewer systems
 - Communities with no sanitary sewer systems
 - Proximity to potential discharge sources (e.g. industrial or commercial facilities)
 - Proximity of outfalls to streams
 - Proximity to previous known MS4 deficiencies
 - Age of MS4 (pre-1962)

All outfalls targeted through this assessment (and parts of their connecting conveyances) are screened in the field during dry weather. If evidence of illicit discharges or connections is found, then further investigations and follow-up actions are undertaken.

b. Summary of IDDE Evaluations and Screening

In 2014, 22,279 MS4 structures, including 2,748 outfalls, were evaluated using GIS and the criteria above in the following watersheds: Brandywine Creek, Blackbird Creek, Smyrna River, Delaware Bay, Delaware River, Army Creek, Red Lion Creek, Dragon Run, C & D Canal, and Shellpot Creek. The desktop evaluation identified 1,918 outfalls for dry weather field screening. Non-targeted outfalls were field screened if contributing structures leading to that outfall were in targeted areas.

In addition to these, 326 outfalls were inspected and screened during dry weather as part of routine MS4 inventory and inspection activities in New Castle County. DeIDOT also received 8 reports of potential illicit discharges or dumping from the public or from DeIDOT maintenance staff. After each of these reports, a field crew was sent to the location to conduct dry weather screening and investigate for other evidence of illicit discharges.

In 2014, a total of 3,080 DeIDOT-owned outfalls were evaluated in New Castle County, and 2,036 were screened for evidence of illicit discharge in the field during dry weather (Table B.2-1). 249 of these had dry weather flow, and 14 were determined after investigation to be illicit discharges. The illicit discharges are summarized in Table B.2-2.

The DeIDOT IDDE field screening website, which was created in 2013, continues to be an important step in DeIDOT’s IDDE program documentation process. This online database contains outfall screening data from 2007–2014.

All of DeIDOT’s IDDE activities are explained in more detail in KCI Technologies’ 2014 IDDE Program Annual Report (Appendix B).

Table B.2-1. Summary of outfall evaluation and dry weather screening in New Castle County during calendar year 2014.

Total outfalls evaluated through GIS	2,748
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Outfalls identified for dry weather screening</i> • <i>Outfalls screened in 2014</i> 	1,918
	2,032
Outfalls evaluated for dry weather flow in the field during MS4 inventory	326
Outfalls screened due to reports from staff or public	6
Total NCC outfalls evaluated and/or screened in 2014	3,080

Table B.2-2. Summary of illicit discharges found in NCCo during calendar year 2014.

Incident ID No.	County	Reported By	Source	Comment
2014-19-DN	New Castle	Desktop Targeted	Wash Bay Hook-Up	ACTIVE: NCC working with State Police to re-route drainage.
2014-124-D	New Castle	Desktop Targeted	Built up Oil from Blocked Basin	ACTIVE: DelDOT to clean out basin.
2014-176-D	New Castle	MS4 Field	Dumping: Pet Waste	Confirmed pet waste in MS4; Door hangers distributed.
2014-202-D	New Castle	MS4 Field	Dumping: Cigarette Butts	Confirmed cigarette butts in MS4; Door hangers distributed.
2014-203-D	New Castle	MS4 Field	Dumping: Cigarette Butts	Confirmed cigarette butts in MS4; Door hangers distributed.
2014-205-D	New Castle	Miscellaneous	Dumping: Cement	Confirmed cement in MS4; Door hangers distributed.
2014-206-D	New Castle	Desktop Targeted	Dumping: Grease	Confirmed grease in MS4; Door hangers distributed.
2014-217-D	New Castle	MS4 Field	Oil	Confirmed oil in MS4; Door hangers distributed.
2014-222-D	New Castle	MS4 Field	Dumping: Car Battery	Confirmed battery in MS4; Door hangers distributed.
2014-245-D	New Castle	Desktop Targeted	Dumping: Cigarette Butts	Confirmed cigarette butts in MS4; Door hangers distributed.
2014-153	New Castle	Miscellaneous	Mulch	Notice of Violation sent to property owner.
2014-155	New Castle	MS4 Field	Oil	DNREC cleaned & door hangers distributed.
2014-166-DN	New Castle	Miscellaneous	Mulch/Top Soil	Notice of Violation sent to property owner.
2014-175-D	New Castle	Desktop Targeted	Illegal Washer Hook-Up	Notice of Violation sent to homeowner.

c. Summary of IDDE public information or other measures taken

In an effort to encourage Delaware citizens to dispose of hazardous household materials properly, the DelDOT NPDES Section helps publicize Delaware Solid Waste Authority (DSWA)'s Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Collection Program. A link to the DSWA's HHW collection events is posted on the DelDOT Stormwater website, and information about the dates and locations of collections is distributed at public events.

Another public outreach program aimed at eliminating illegal dumping of trash, debris and hazardous wastes along the state's highways is DNREC's "TrashStoppers" Program (<http://www.awm.delaware.gov/Enforcement/Pages/TrashStoppers.aspx>). The public is asked to notify DNREC about any roadways or streets used for illegal dumping so the sites can be put under surveillance by digital cameras to aid in identifying trash dumpers. The

public is also asked to identify the trash dumpers who are caught in the act in photos posted on the DNREC web site as part of the TrashStoppers campaign. In addition to publicizing the program, DelDOT staff forward reports of illegal dumping along state roads to DNREC.

DelDOT also works closely with New Castle County, the co-permittees, and other municipalities on any illicit discharge reports involving sections of the MS4 that cross jurisdictional boundaries.

Hotline numbers for reporting illegal discharges or dumping into the MS4 are posted on DelDOT's stormwater website (http://www.deldot.gov/stormwater/report_a_problem.shtml), as required by the permit. In addition, these numbers are included in other stormwater educational materials that are distributed.

We are continuing our door hanger campaign to residents in subdivisions where an illicit discharge or illegal dumping activity was discovered or reported as part of our outreach program to residents. The front side of the door hanger lists the date and type of pollutant found and water body affected. On the back, the door hanger describes stormwater pollution and guidelines to reduce pollution at the home or workplace. In 2014, we distributed 298 door hangers in response to reports of dumping in New Castle County (Table B.2-3).

Table B.2-3. Door hanger distribution in New Castle County neighborhoods during 2014.

Incident ID No.	Date	Neighborhood	County	Waste Reported	Water Body	Door-hangers Distributed
2014-155	06/09/14	Elmwood II	New Castle	Motor Oil	Christina River	26
2014-176-D	07/17/14	Nonantum Mills	New Castle	Pet Waste	White Clay Creek	36
2014-178-D	07/25/14	Chatham	New Castle	Yard Waste	Shellpot Creek	49
2014-202-D	09/02/14	Timber Farms	New Castle	Cigarette Butts	Christina River	23
2014-203-D	09/02/14	Red House Plantation	New Castle	Cigarette Butts	Christina River	26
2014-205-D	09/09/14	Glen Berne Estates	New Castle	Cement	Red Clay Creek	31
2014-206-D	09/09/14	Oakwood	New Castle	Cooking Grease	Red Lion Creek	22
2014-217-D	10/8/14	Saddlebrook	New Castle	Oil	Christina River	49
2014-222-D	10/30/14	Fox Run	New Castle	Car Battery	Christina River	28
2014-245-D	12/23/14	Ponds at Greenville	New Castle	Cigarette Butts	Brandywine Creek	8
2014 TOTAL						298

B.3. Stormwater Management During Construction

a. Summary of Activities:

Number of plans reviewed:	65
Total number of sites:	73
Total number of inspections conducted:	928
weekly inspections:	928
rain event inspections:	N/A
Enforcement actions taken:	2 Notice of Non-Compliance issued

b. NPDES General Permit requirements

The permittee shall continue to implement and enforce a program to reduce, to the maximum extent practicable, the discharge of pollutants from construction sites.

The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control has delegated the authority to administer a sediment and stormwater program to DelDOT. The delegation is reviewed every three years. DelDOT's current delegation from DNREC extends through June 30, 2018. The components of the Delaware Sediment and Stormwater Regulations delegated to DelDOT are: review and approval of construction plans, review of construction sites, and inspection and maintenance of completed stormwater management facilities. Satisfactory performance of the delegated responsibilities will be considered compliance with this component of the SWPP&MP.

c. Performance and Measurable Goals

Enforcement of construction site erosion and sediment controls is accomplished through each construction contract. DelDOT Standard Specifications lay out a progressive step-wise approach to gaining compliance with approved plans, regulations, and laws. In 2007, this section was significantly rewritten to demonstrate positive movement toward improving the Erosion & Sediment Program. In 2014, we continued to use consultant services under agreement with two (2) firms, relieving the Contractor of CCR inspection duties.

1. Instead of the contractor providing the CCR, we executed agreements to hire two consulting firms to perform the weekly CCR inspections. This has improved compliance with the required weekly and rain event reporting. The consultant also has the authority to hire a third party contractor to correct E&S deficiencies if the prime contractor refuses.
2. Required pre-construction meeting specifically designed to address E&S compliance.
3. Better defined division of responsibilities among site reviewers, contractor engineer, project engineer, stormwater engineer.

4. Strengthened available actions to gain compliance.
5. Environmental Compliance Supervisor – This position at DeIDOT has the responsibility to regularly track and review the construction site reviews submitted on a weekly basis from Notice of Intent (NOI) to Notice of Termination (NOT) and annually assess CCR’s performance. The purpose of the Performance Evaluation Program is to better assure that CCRs considered for contract either possess, or will likely possess at the time contract performance is set to begin, all qualifications necessary to successfully complete the project on time. Getting the contractor CCRs to submit timely reports to DeIDOT had been inconsistent. We therefore determined that annual reviews may increase reporting compliance. The implementation of a mandatory, standardized system of evaluating CCR’s performance is expected to yield consistency, objectivity, fairness, and accountability.

We continued our agreement with two consulting firms to perform the weekly CCR inspections in lieu of contractor provided CCRs as described in number 1 above. This has improved compliance with the required weekly and rain event reporting. The consultants also have the authority to hire a third party contractor to correct E&S deficiencies if the prime contractor refuses.

The CCR reporting form was changed as a result of our delegation review with DNREC. Added were slots for the plan expiration date, rain event box, and a page dedicated to Pollution Prevention. All uncorrected deficiencies must show a reason for remaining incomplete. A monetary incentive is offered to contractors who score a 70 or greater on the CCR reporting form.

DeIDOT staff involved with erosion and sediment issues (E & S inspections, designing stormwater systems or review of stormwater plans) are required to complete DNREC’s 3-day Certified Construction Reviewer (CCR) course.

d. Design and Construction of BMPs

DNREC delegates to DeIDOT the initial plan review and approval of proposed designs for land disturbances greater than 5,000 square feet.

Approximately 300 design plans are reviewed each year by the Stormwater Section for their adherence to the Delaware Sediment and Stormwater Regulations. About a third of those projects are residential subdivision and commercial plans. DeIDOT’s subdivision manual regulates development in Delaware that will be turned over for State Maintenance. Before a subdivision street is accepted, DeIDOT conducts a final inspection to ensure the structural integrity of the stormwater system. A pipe video inspection using Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) is performed.

B.4. Post-construction stormwater management

a. Summary of number of maintenance inspections conducted

DelDOT has an annual requirement to inspect its constructed best management practice (BMP) devices, structures and stormwater management facilities (Appendix D). 354 inspections were completed in 2014 in the Phase I Permit Area (North and Canal District).

The purpose of this statewide program is to: (1) inventory, inspect, measure water quality performance, identify noxious and/or invasive species and maintain functionality of DelDOT's stormwater BMPs such as stormwater ponds, sand filters, infiltration trenches, etc., (2) maintain a comprehensive database, (3) coordinate with the Districts on the submittal of work orders as needed, and (4) provide technical assistance and guidance to the Department regarding appropriate maintenance strategies for stormwater BMPs.

A field inspection manual and forms were developed to effectively perform field inspections to evaluate BMP performance and identify maintenance requirements. The procedures outlined in this manual assist DelDOT with decisions on inspection, maintenance, repair, and retrofit of BMP facilities. Please refer to Appendix D for a list of all DelDOT constructed facilities.

Overall performance and functionality are graded A-D. Table B.4-1 describes the 2014 rating summary by each maintenance district. 79% of the BMPs inspected in 2014 have an A or B rating, which is the rating that reflects that there are no issues that affect performance, and that maintenance above and beyond the routine mowing and trash removal is not necessary.

BMPs that have a C rating are, to some degree, affecting performance. D rated BMPs are not functioning as designed and are evaluated for a retrofit. C rated BMPs are triaged and are typically contracted for maintenance as needed and as money permits. D rated BMPs need to be redesigned. Maintenance functions are performed either by the Districts or through general contractors, contractors specializing in noxious and invasive species control, or contractors specialized in specific manufactured BMP types.

Noxious and invasive species are managed either through Roadside Environmental or District staff, or placed under contract with a professional herbicide applicator. In 2014 a total of 52 BMPs were treated for invasive species.

DelDOT did not have a maintenance contract in FY14. Capital monies were used for a water quality enhancement project at the Christiana High School constructing bioretention cells. Eleven BMP facilities evaluated during the 2014 inspections will be placed on a maintenance contract in 2015.

We have also noticed that each year we have up to 10% of our BMPs fall from Good or Fair status to a status of contracted work needs.

The current standard for the Department is to use in-house staff for minor maintenance activities and annual preventative maintenance. For structural reconstruction of structural BMPs once they reach their expected life span, a maintenance contract will be developed to address these needs.

The goal of the program is to improve the annual and preventative maintenance in order to prolong the period of time between initial construction and reconstruction. This will require raising the awareness of our staff through additional training.

Table B.4-1. 2014 BMP Inspection Ratings Summary ¹.

District	Total No.	A	B	C	D
NORTH DISTRICT	162	92	42	27	1
CANAL DISTRICT	192	71	73	48	0
CENTRAL DISTRICT	27	21	2	4	0
SOUTH DISTRICT	86	70	5	10	1
TOTAL NO.	467¹	254	122	89	2

¹ Table reflects annual routine inspections by KCI Technologies in 2014. BMPs with existing work orders or on contract for maintenance were inspected by DelDOT staff prior to contracted work.

b. Total number of BMPs

DelDOT owns and operates 354 BMPs in New Castle County (Appendix D). Since 2009, there has been a projected growth of 10% each year if roadway project funding and construction remains consistent. Over the past five years, DelDOT has developed a BMP maintenance program that is focused on ensuring the facilities operate and perform as they were designed. With that, most of the BMP maintenance for the 15± year-old BMPs was contracted out to professional contractors.

B.5. Good Housekeeping

a. Updated inventory of all MS4 facilities

DelDOT maintains an inventory of 17 MS4 maintenance facilities permitted under the State Industrial General Permit Program (Appendix E). DART, a division of DelDOT, operates the commuter transit system. DART maintains an inventory of 39 Park and Ride locations, a transit bus maintenance facility that carries permit coverage under the State of Delaware's Industrial General Permit Program, and 4 (four) parking lot facilities. A summary table of DART facilities is detailed in Appendix F.

b. Inspection schedule of MS4 facilities

Pollution Prevention Plan Team members are required to conduct quarterly inspections during dry and wet weather events to look for evidence of stormwater contamination. In addition, DelDOT NPDES Program staff annually conducts thorough SWPPP compliance inspections of each facility. Annual inspections were completed for all DelDOT maintenance facilities between September - October 2014.

c. Summary of control measures taken to minimize the impacts of discharges from various sources as listed in permit

DelDOT operates and maintains the MS4 and any structural controls incorporated into the system to reduce the discharge of pollutants. The NPDES Section uses consultant services to inventory and inspect the entire DelDOT-owned system. From these inspections work orders are generated for repair or maintenance. DelDOT uses in-house forces and contractors to maintain its stormwater conveyance system. A summary report is included in Appendix C.

d. Summary of all street sweeping operations, as specified in the SWPP&MP

In 2014 DelDOT began its new targeted sweeping program as described in DelDOT's 2013 NPDES Annual Report. This targeted approach has 5 roadway types: Interstates and Expressways (8X/year), Targeted Roadways (8X/year), Local Roadways (1X/year), Non-Targeted Arterial Roadways (3X/year), and Special Work Order roadways (swept as needed or complaint driven). Completion of roadway sweeping frequency and sweeper waste tonnage is tracked. DelDOT completed 100% of the roads and required frequency.

A total of 2,698 tons of street sweeping residuals were collected from New Castle County roadways in 2014. Estimates of the amount of nitrogen and phosphorus removed by this BMP were made and are presented in Section 9 (Wet Weather Monitoring).

e. Summary of program to limit infiltration from sanitary sewers into MS4

See Section B.2 for a complete description of DeIDOT's IDDE program.

f. Summary of pesticide, herbicide, and fertilizer program

All herbicide applications to DeIDOT rights-of-way by contract applicators are reviewed prior to the award to the lowest bidder to insure that selected herbicides are labeled for the intended use, and that when feasible, a herbicide is selected that can be applied at a low-use rate. This review frequently reduces the total load of herbicide applied to our rights-of-way.

We do not routinely fertilize our roadsides. The only nutrients "applied" to DeIDOT's rights-of-way include grass clippings left on the ground after mowing. Degradation of this vegetative material results in the slow release of organic constituents that are mineralized to plant nutrients by microorganisms and are subsequently available to turfgrasses. This natural process results in minimal leaching of nutrients. This practice also results in minimal surface runoff of nutrients from ground with a slope of 3 horizontal to 1 vertical or less.

Fertilizers are used in establishing turfgrasses from seed on freshly prepared bare ground. This is generally done under contract with a firm using a hydroseeder. DeIDOT's specifications require that 50% of the nitrogen product be a slow-release form of ureaformaldehyde. The amount of nitrogen applied is 78 kg/ha. Phosphorous pentoxide is applied at 47 kg/ha of available P that is the sum of water soluble and citrate-soluble phosphate. Potassium oxide is applied at 31kg/ha of water soluble potash. In all cases, areas that are seeded are covered with a recommended mulch.

Pesticides applied on our rights-of-way are done according to label recommendations and filed with EPA at the time of product registration. Pesticides applied on DeIDOT's rights-of-way are done predominately by contractors that are certified Delaware pesticide applicators. DeIDOT employees that apply pesticides to our rights-of-way are certified Delaware pesticide applicators or work under the supervision of a DeIDOT employee that is a certified Delaware pesticide applicator. Typically, the only pesticides applied by DeIDOT fall under the category of herbicides. We may use other pesticides such as insecticides under certain circumstances.

DeIDOT employees take required training courses that serve as credit toward renewal of their Delaware pesticide applicators license. Roadside Environmental Specialists attend conferences and working sessions on pest control technologies that are open to all DOT employees. Opportunities to use reduced amount of pesticides by using new low-rate pesticides, adjuvants or surfactants that can enhance efficacy of pesticides and thus reduce rate, or alternatives to chemicals that are cost effective and efficacious are often topics of various sessions these specialists attend.

We are implementing several programmatic initiatives as part of the NPDES pesticide reduction strategy:

1. Guardrail Inventory – DelDOT has the responsibility of maintaining a 4' clear zone around the guardrail for both public safety and structural integrity via mowing, hand trimming and herbicides. We executed an agreement with Wallace Montgomery & Associates, LLP in May 2008 to inventory all guardrails statewide. The project inventoried 310 guardrail miles and was completed in June 2009. Attributes collected included material under guardrail, guardrail type, surrounding environmental features and identification of sensitive/no spray zones. The inventory and attributes collected will be used in development of a pesticide reduction strategy to limit the use of herbicides, particularly around environmentally sensitive areas (e.g. streams, wetlands, drinking supply, etc.).

A GIS analysis was performed to identify sections of guardrail adjacent to environmentally sensitive areas as referenced above. The following GIS data was used for this analysis: Delaware Wetlands, Statewide Excellent Recharge Areas, Land Use, Statewide Wellhead Protection Areas, Delaware Streams, Delaware Waterbodies, and Delaware Protected Lands. As a starting point, a buffer was then applied to identify all sections of guardrail located within 100' of these environmentally sensitive areas. Upon further examination it was determined Land Use and Delaware Protected Lands were not applicable for this analysis. This study is currently ongoing and will continue to be evaluated. Once our analysis has been completed we will then evaluate alternative methods of reducing herbicides on a case by case basis. Treatment measures include weed control barriers, low growing vegetation, and hand cutting.

Since DelDOT is continually upgrading, replacing, or adding new guardrail, we executed a new agreement to update and maintain DelDOT's existing guardrail inventory database. The consultant will compile a field-verified inventory of the new and modified guardrail sections on all DelDOT-maintained roadways statewide, including GPS location data for the beginning and end of each section. At least twice per year, DelDOT's NPDES Section will provide information to the consultant on the locations of new guardrail installations. These will be integrated into the existing guardrail inventory database.

2. Guardrail vegetation management pilot study – DelDOT and the University of Delaware developed a controlled research study to test the effectiveness of treatment types under guardrail for weed control. Weed barrier material, asphalt, low-grow fescue, zoysia seed and sod, Flight Turf, and natural growth with periodic trimming is monitored against a control. The results of this study will determine if these materials are effective at reducing herbicide application and can be used in specific locations

such as environmentally sensitive areas and drinking water supply reservoirs. We have extended this study through at least the next growing season to collect additional data on weed barrier materials and to test new plots of zoysia grass and Flight Turf. A detailed summary report is found in Section B.9 of this report.

3. Training – In addition to the required training for pesticide license renewal, DelDOT holds or attends periodic training to further educate staff. In 2014, DelDOT Roadside Environmental staff attended four workshops:
 - Annual Pesticide Conference
 - 2014 Arborist and Tree Care Seminar
 - Summer Turf and Nursery Expo
 - Transportation Research Board AHD50 Subcommittee Meeting
 - 2014 Turf and Ornamental Workshop
 - Mountain Lakes Vegetation Management Association Annual Meeting
 - National Roadside Vegetation Management Association Annual Conference
4. NPDES Aquatic Pesticide General Permit Program – DelDOT is required to comply with the NPDES Aquatic Pesticide General Permit Program. The Environmental Roadside Section has submitted a Pesticide Discharge Management Plan and annual report to DNREC.
5. Record keeping and pesticide usage – Contractors and DelDOT applicators are required to submit records of spraying activities to DelDOT’s Environmental Roadside Section. The NPDES Section tracks and reports herbicide quantities to establish baseline usage. By tracking herbicide quantities we will be able to identify the cause of spikes or declines in usage and use the data to assess pesticide reduction programs we have implemented. Pesticide quantities are provided in Table B.5-1.

Table B.5-1. Total Pesticides Applied, Statewide 2014.

Total Pesticides Applied, Statewide, 2014

Product Name	EPA Reg. No.	App. Method	Quantity	Unit of Measure
41-A	Exempt	Land Based Sprayer	6.351	gals.
Aquaneat	228-365	Land Based Sprayer	170.76	gals.
Arsenal	241-346	Land Based Sprayer	1.391	gals.
Basal Oil	Exempt	Land Based Sprayer	.225	gals.
Bullseye	Exempt	Land Based Sprayer	7.518	gals.
Clearcast	241-437	Land Based Sprayer	.056	gals.
Diesel Fuel	Exempt	Land Based Sprayer	7.335	gals.
Diuron	34704-648	Land Based Sprayer	1,297.36	lbs.
Endurance	100-834	Land Based Sprayer	1.10	lbs.
Escort XP	352-439	Land Based Sprayer	22.652	lbs.
Esplanade	432-1516	Land Based Sprayer	11.480	lbs.
Garlon 3A	67219-37	Land Based Sprayer	.104	gals.
Garlon 4	62719-40	Land Based Sprayer	2.562	gals.
Imazapic	71368-99	Land Based Sprayer	12.657	gals.
Improve	Exempt	Land Based Sprayer	2.87	lbs.
Krenite S	42750-247	Land Based Sprayer	265.00	gals.
Malation	4-99	Land Based Sprayer	.067	gals.
Method 50SG	352-787	Land Based Sprayer	37.994	lbs.
MSO	Exempt	Land Based Sprayer	124.969	gals.
Milestone VM	62719-537	Land Based Sprayer	4.580	gals.
Nu-film	Exempt	Land Based Sprayer	8.89	gals.
Oust Extra	352-622	Land Based Sprayer	19.875	lbs.
Panoramic	66222-141-81927	Land Based Sprayer	14.835	gals.
Pathfinder II	67219-176	Land Based Sprayer	5.00	gals.
Payload	59639-120	Land Based Sprayer	18.00	lbs.
Pendulum	241-416	Land Based Sprayer	6.803	gals.
Polaris	228-534	Land Based Sprayer	13.543	gals.
Rodeo	62719-324	Land Based Sprayer	7.365	gals.
Roundup Pro	524-475	Land Based Sprayer	11.418	gals.
Surfanic	Exempt	Land Based Sprayer	0.206	gals.
Thinvert	Exempt	Land Based Sprayer	265.00	gals.
Trooper P+D	228-530	Land Based Sprayer	51.874	gals.

g. Summary of snow/ice program

Effective salt management practices can help reduce the amount of road salt that enters the environment. This translates into savings for DeIDOT, protection against liability, and minimization of impacts of salt on our environment. DeIDOT has many practices in place, both for the roadway and all maintenance facilities.

DeIDOT has developed and instituted advanced snow fighting practices that began during the 2004-2005 winter season, including ground speed spreader controls, anti-icing, pre-wetting, and plow balance valves. These advanced techniques in snow and ice removal help DeIDOT meet its goal of improved service to customers, reduce the impact to the infrastructure, and conserve salt, which helps meet the goals of the NPDES Program by reducing the impact on the environment. These practices are described as follows:

- Ground speed spreader controls provide accurate control of material usage.
- Anti-icing is the application of liquid deicers (salt brine) to road surfaces prior to a precipitation event to prevent the formation or development of bonded snow and ice. The Department uses 6000 gallon tanker trucks and 1300- and 1800-gallon capacity units that slide into the bed of a dump truck.
- Pre-wetting adds moisture to salt to “jump start” the melting action of the salt and causes the salt to stick to the road and prevent scatter or bouncing.
- Plow balance valves decrease the amount of weight that the plow cutting edge bears on the road surface, thereby decreasing damage to the road surface.

Salt application rates can vary depending on storm conditions; the goal is 100 - 400 pounds of salt per lane mile as recommended by AASHTO. The rate is achieved by calibrating the equipment annually and sending maintenance personnel to a one-day seminar provided by The Salt Institute. The seminar teaches proper salt application procedures and quantities balanced with safety and the environment.

All salt stored at the maintenance facilities is under roof. Only during loading and unloading does the potential exist for salt to enter the stormwater system. DeIDOT is following the salt management practices established by the “Statewide Salt Best Management Practices for DeIDOT Maintenance Yards” plan developed for area maintenance facilities (see Annual Report 2004, Appendix U).

h. Summary of litter control program

DelDOT maintenance staff and Department of Corrections crews

DelDOT's maintenance staff and Department of Corrections crews help reduce the discharge of floatables to the MS4 through routine pick up of trash and debris from the roadways, medians and rights-of-way. DelDOT staff is also responsible for removal of dead animals and cleanup of illegal dump sites from the roadside.

Adopt-a-Highway

Adopt-a-Highway is a cooperative program between DelDOT's Division of Public Relations and volunteers to reduce litter along state roadways and subsequent discharge to waters of the State. This program supplements effort by DelDOT's maintenance forces to control litter. The volunteer groups are required to collect litter a minimum of twice per year and submit activity reports following each cleanup for inclusion in the program. Each group maintains approximately two miles of roadway. DelDOT maintains an Adopt-a-Highway website (www.deldot.gov) and submits press releases to solicit volunteers. There are currently 849 volunteer groups statewide (272 groups in New Castle County) maintaining 1,698 lane miles.

Roadside Clean-up

DelDOT held its eighth annual "Imagine a Litter Free Delaware" cleanup day along roads, highways and community areas in October 2014.

TrashStoppers

DNREC's campaign is an outward appeal to the public for help in stopping illegal dumping of garbage, debris, and hazardous wastes along Delaware roadways. The "TrashStoppers" program relies on the placement of numerous surveillance cameras.

B.6. Industrial Stormwater

This section pertains to New Castle County only. See Section B.6 of the Annual Report prepared by the New Castle County Department of Special Services.

B.7. Mapping

a. Summary and update of the storm sewer map

DelDOT executed Agreement No.1591 with KCI Technologies on November 29, 2011 for a three year term to continue the MS4 inventory and inspection program (Appendix C). Much of the effort of this agreement is focused on completing system maps for Sussex County. However, a crew in New Castle County continues to conduct re-inspections of existing systems and inventories new storm drain systems associated with recently constructed roadway improvement projects. As part of this contract, a comprehensive GIS database was developed that enables users to view the entire stormwater system, corresponding inspection data, plans and pictures. This database and map viewer are kept up to date by KCI, and DelDOT staff are trained on its use.

In 2013, KCI developed a mobile application for the web-based map Viewer. The DelDOT NPDES mobile application is compatible with Android/iOS mobile browsers and with Google Chrome on desktops/laptops (<http://deldot.kci.com/mobile/>).

The mobile application assists DelDOT maintenance staff by allowing use of the phone's GPS function to view their location in relation to the MS4 or BMP structure.

b. Submission of updated BMP/outfall maps

Included on the DVD with this report is an updated set of maps (in Adobe pdf-format) for all DelDOT outfalls and BMPs in New Castle County. An index map is included. This map was updated in June 2014.

B.8. Progress on Pollutant Minimization Plan and Implementation

a. Project purpose and background

The May 2014 Pollution Minimization Plan (PMP) for Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) was submitted to DNREC in August 2014 along with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention and Management Program (SWPP & MP), dated August 1, 2014.

The purpose of the PMP for PCBs is to address the potential conveyance of PCBs in the Delaware River Watershed from the MS4 in New Castle County. Although overland transport of PCBs into the MS4 following a significant storm event is possible (assuming the presence of PCB source(s) within the watershed), the magnitude and extent of that transport is not well characterized. The PMP is intended to gather data and information leading to a better understanding of the situation. It is understood that the scope of the PMP is limited to the following:

- Geographic boundaries/areas covered under the permit;
- PCB sources that have the potential to discharge from the MS4; and
- Waters listed in Section 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act that are within New Castle County/the jurisdiction of the permit, drain to the Delaware River and Bay, and have been indicated by DNREC to be impacted by PCBs.

The PMP was designed to not only meet the requirements of the permit, but to also provide high quality supplemental PCB analytic data to DNREC as part of the Watershed Approach to Toxics Assessment and Restoration (WATAR). In order to measure and demonstrate progress towards PCB load reduction (assuming PCB conveyance from the MS4), the PMP described a phased approach to track and document PCB pollution minimization over time. In addition, the PMP is intended to be implemented in conjunction with DNREC's WATAR sampling schedule, which typically included two specific areas/watersheds per year. The following sections summarize the progress that has been made on furthering and implementing the PMP.

b. PCB source identification and prioritization

Potential PCB sources previously identified in part by DNREC were done so with respect to the identified impaired waterbody segments listed in the DNREC WATAR. As an initial step in the implementation of the PMP, PCB sources identified within the area/watershed to be targeted during 2014 (based on the PMP schedule adapted from the WATAR) were reviewed and updated as necessary. Further, the potential PCB sources were prioritized based on the general location relative to the MS4.

The sampling analytic approach included two initial, iterative phases: the first being a desktop review phase and the second being a focused, sampling and analysis phase. The first phase of the approach, “Outfall Selection/Prioritization”, was intended to select and/or prioritize MS4 outfalls to be targeted for sampling and analysis during the second phase.

In conjunction with DNREC’s WATAR schedule, two watersheds were targeted during 2014 – Army Creek and Appoquinimink River. The following tasks relative to each of these watersheds were completed:

- Review of known and probable PCB sources located within the area applicable to the permit and relevant to the DNREC WATAR-listed impaired waterbody segments;
- Review of relevant regulatory databases [e.g., DNREC Delaware Environmental Navigator (DEN)] for updates to known and/or recently identified PCB sources located within the area applicable to the permit;
- Mapping and review of MS4 outfalls as defined in the PMP; and
- Compilation of PCB sources, MS4 outfall locations, and DNREC WATAR-listed impaired waterbody segments into a GIS file and overlain for data management and spatial analysis purposes.

c. Potential sampling locations

Once the spatially-referenced GIS file was created for each target watershed, the MS4 outfall locations potentially targeted for sampling and analysis were initially evaluated and discussed during a desktop review process. Potential sampling locations were tentatively selected based on the physical layout of the stormwater conveyance system, land use/land cover upstream of stormwater inlets, and the desire to complement DNREC’s WATAR sampling schedule. Upstream land use/land cover that included known or potential sources of PCBs (e.g., industrial areas, waste sites, transformer substations, railroad lines) were of particular interest.

The desktop review process significantly narrowed down the potential MS4 outfall locations to only those that appeared suitable for sampling. Within the Army Creek and Appoquinimink River watersheds, 15 and 22 tentative outfall locations, respectively, were identified during the desktop review.

In order to further assess those potential locations, a field reconnaissance of the 37 potential outfall locations within each watershed was performed. The objective of the field reconnaissance was to visually review each potential outfall location and determine from which locations a representative stormwater sample could logistically be obtained and be formally proposed/targeted for sampling and analysis.

Generally, the outfall locations were evaluated for the following during the field reconnaissance:

- Accessibility of the outfall;
- Safety of accessing the outfall;
- Presence of flow during a wet weather event (specifically, outfalls that had the highest potential to convey large PCB mass loads were focused upon more so than those with a lower potential). This considered the number and source strength within the MS4 drainage area as well as the expected stormwater flows (understanding that both concentration and flow are important to consider in determining mass load);
- Positioning of the outfall relative to the impaired waterbody segment (i.e., submerged or back-flushed by the receiving water body (tributary to the Army Creek or Appoquinimink River); and,
- Anticipated turbidity level of stormwater exiting the outfall pipe.

d. Field reconnaissance results

The results of the field reconnaissance resulted in eight outfall locations within each watershed being selected for sampling and analysis. Following selection of the final MS4 outfall sampling locations, a Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) was prepared as required by and in accordance with both the permit and the PMP and subsequently submitted to DNREC for review and approval. The final version of the SAP (following incorporation of DNREC comments), dated December 31, 2014, was approved by DNREC via electronic mail on January 8, 2015.

B.9. Wet Weather Monitoring Plan

During calendar year 2014, DelDOT's monitoring activities included the following components:

- Planning for wet weather outfall monitoring required as part of the SWPP&MP for the new Phase I permit;
- Wet weather monitoring of outfalls at DelDOT maintenance facilities; and,
- BMP performance monitoring and research.

Each of these components is described in more detail below.

a. Wet weather MS4 outfall monitoring

A new wet weather monitoring plan was submitted to DNREC with the new SWPP&MP in August 2014. DelDOT has been working with the consulting firm of Versar to develop this plan. It includes establishment of regular monitoring stations to estimate event mean concentrations and seasonal pollutants in discharges from major outfalls. Implementation will begin upon approval of the plan by DNREC.

b. Monitoring of outfalls at DelDOT maintenance facilities

DelDOT performs semi-annual wet weather monitoring at maintenance yard outfalls in compliance with the state industrial general permit.

In prior years, the Pollution Prevention Plans required BMP outfall monitoring at only four maintenance facilities (Kiamensi, Bear, Cheswold, and Harrington). In August 2013, DNREC required monitoring to begin at all permitted facility outfalls that discharge stormwater and conduct vehicle maintenance. In addition, DNREC requested that oil and grease (O&G) replace total petroleum hydrocarbons in the list of monitoring parameters.

Table B.9-1 lists the New Castle County maintenance yard outfalls that DelDOT monitored in 2014, along with sample collection dates. Odessa yard was excluded because no vehicle maintenance is conducted there. Gravel Hill and Laurel do not have any outfalls and all drainage stays on-site. The analytical data from first flush grab samples is located in Appendix G.

In Appendix G, data values that exceed water quality benchmarks are highlighted in yellow. In each case that a benchmark was exceeded, DelDOT NPDES staff followed up with the area supervisor and district maintenance engineer to investigate the source of the contaminant(s) and to correct the problem(s). Spot inspections were conducted afterward to confirm that the issues had been addressed.

Because so many facilities are monitored statewide, in 2014 we implemented a new system to report monitoring results to district management and to document follow-up corrective actions. When the laboratory results have been analyzed (by KCI Technologies), if there are any exceedances of the water quality parameter benchmark values, a Maintenance Facility Wet Weather Benchmark Monitoring Follow-up Form (Appendix H) is submitted to the DelDOT Pollution Plan Team Leader. This form provides the laboratory monitoring results and identifies those parameters in exceedance of the water quality benchmark. The Pollution Plan Team Leader identifies the potential source(s) of contaminant(s) and provides follow-up actions to be implemented.

Table B.9-1. Outfall samples collected at New Castle County maintenance facilities in 2014.

Facility	No. of Outfalls	Sample Dates
Bear	2	04/07/14, 09/25/14
Chapman	3	04/15/14, 08/12/14
Cheswold	1	04/08/14, 09/25/14
Dagsboro	3	04/15/14, 08/12/14
Dover	1	05/16/14, 09/25/14
Ellendale	2	04/15/14, 09/25/14
Georgetown	1	06/26/14, 08/13/14
Harrington	1	03/13/14, 09/25/14
Kiamensi	1	04/15/14, 08/12/14
Magnolia	2	04/07/14, 09/25/14
Middletown	3	04/15/14, 09/25/14
Sod Farm ¹	2	08/12/14
Seaford	1	04/07/14, 11/06/14
Talley	2	05/16/14, 08/12/14

¹ The Sod Farm was added in the July-December sampling period.

c. BMP performance monitoring and research

The current SWPP&MP requires DeIDOT to monitor the performance of existing stormwater structural controls and BMPs. During calendar year 2014, DeIDOT's BMP monitoring and research program included the following projects:

- 1) Implementation of the revised street sweeping plan
- 2) Study of guardrail vegetation control alternatives
- 3) Study of new bioretention technologies to remove nutrients

Project 1 was conducted with assistance from KCI Technologies under Agreement No. 1613. Projects 2 and 3 were performed by the University of Delaware using DeIDOT funding. Each of the different BMP monitoring/research projects is described below in greater detail.

1) Implementation of Revised Street Sweeping Plan and Monitoring

The Phase I permit issued on May 7, 2013 required DeIDOT to develop a numeric, measurable street sweeping regime as part of the new SWPP&MP that was due on August 7, 2014. The Department must demonstrate by research, modeling, or otherwise appropriate scientific literature that substantiates the adequacy for pollutant removal and improved water quality.

In anticipation of this permit requirement, DeIDOT worked with KCI Technologies to develop an efficient, cost-effective Street Sweeper Plan to remove as many pollutants as feasible and to develop methods for monitoring the effectiveness of the program and calculating pollutant load reductions attributable to this BMP.

The study was designed to do the following:

- Identify the highest priority roads to be swept;
- Determine the equipment to be used; and,
- Develop a method of scenario modeling to forecast results.

The street sweeping plan developed from the study focused the most sweeping effort on expressways, higher traffic roads, and curbed, closed-drainage roadways in commercial and industrial areas. The predicted pollutant load reductions exceed those of the Department's current 4:2:1 plan, with relatively small increases in total cost.

This proposed plan was piloted in 2013 in the Talley Maintenance Area to test its feasibility. The pilot test demonstrated that the plan could be completed successfully, but both staff and equipment were stretched.

In 2014 DelDOT began its new targeted sweeping program as described in DelDOT's 2013 NPDES Annual Report. This targeted approach has 5 roadway types: Interstates and Expressways (8X/year), Targeted Roadways (8X/year), Local Roadways (1X/year), Non-Targeted Arterial Roadways (3X/year), and Special Work Order roadways (swept as needed or complaint driven). Completion of roadway sweeping frequency and sweeper waste tonnage is tracked. DelDOT completed 100% of the roads and required frequency.

To calculate pollutant removal rates from roadways, DelDOT weighs sweeping material. 2,698 tons of street sweeping residuals were collected from New Castle County roadways in 2014. Using the formulas recommended by the Chesapeake Urban Stormwater Group memo, *Street Sweeping/BMP Era Recommendations* (03/01/11), the estimated pounds of nutrients removed from runoff in 2014 by DelDOT's street sweeping program was calculated and presented in Table B.9-2. The weights reflect tons of material delivered to the DSWA landfill. A factor of 0.7 was used to calculate dry weight.

Table B.9-2. Estimates of nitrogen and phosphorus removed from New Castle County roadways by street sweeping in 2014.

	Tons of Waste Collected	TN Removed (lbs.)	TP Removed (lbs.)
North District	2451.13	8,580.18	3,432.56
Canal District	785.80	2,750.69	1,100.43
Total for NCCo	3,236.93	11,330.87	4,532.99

The Delaware Solid Waste Authority considers street sweeping residuals a Special Solid Waste and requires that chemical analyses of the material be submitted before approval is granted to deliver the wastes to DSWA landfills. DelDOT collects and analyzes representative samples of sweeper waste stockpiles on an annual basis and submits the data to DSWA. A copy of the 2014 data and the DSWA approval letter are provided in Appendix I. The chemical data, along with records of tons of material collected from County roadways will allow us in future years to estimate pollutant load reductions achieved by roadway sweeping and to better assess the effectiveness of DelDOT's street sweeping program.

2) Study of Alternatives for Managing Vegetation Under Guardrails

Guardrail Vegetation Project

2014 Summary:

All plots were visited monthly during the growing season. Data on weed presence and acceptability for vegetation under guardrail was collected at each visit and a photograph of each plot was taken.

2014 was the third year of evaluation for zoysia plots. In zoysia sod plots established in 2012, zoysia was an effective competitor and there was very little weed encroachment. By the end of 2014, zoysia in those sod plots had started to spread into adjacent turf in the median. Three zoysia sod plots established in spring 2013 along Route 13 near the airport were infested with foxtail, nutsedge, crabgrass, melilotis and other weeds. Plot 16b was the worst of the three. It appeared that the sod was poor quality with weeds present in the sod. By the end of the season (October), the zoysia sod plots had been mowed and most of the tall annual weeds were gone. These plots will be monitored carefully in 2015 to see if these weeds return. Zoysia sod plots installed in Milford were infested with clover. The clover remained throughout the season.



Zoysia plot 16b with tall annual weeds in July Zoysia plot 16b annual weeds mowed with zoysia present as ground cover

The FlightTurf that was seeded in late fall 2012 continued to grow and formed a fairly solid ground cover. A broadleaved herbicide was used on the FlightTurf plots during the summer to reduce weed competition. Bermudagrass appears to be the major competitor in the FlightTurf plots. Low fescue plots are variable in their ability to compete with encroaching weeds. None of the low fescue plots have established thickly enough to avoid the use of herbicides or hand trimming periodically. Three additional FlightTurf plots in New Castle County and three additional FlightTurf plots in Milford were prepared and seeded in late fall 2014.

Many of the plots in St. Georges were destroyed when a new development entrance was built. This provided the opportunity to seed FlightTurf in a larger area by the contractor, Earth Works. We also plan to plant three additional zoysia sod plots in this area in 2015.

Several new plots were established on Route 13 just north of Dover to test FlightTurf and zoysia sod. One plot will require about 10 yards of fill. We hope to reduce erosion on this site with the establishment of desirable vegetation as opposed to the bare ground treatment resulting from herbicide treatment. The zoysia plots in this area will be sodded in spring 2015 and the FlightTurf plots will be seeded in fall 2015.

Weed barriers have performed differently based on their composition, location, installation and exposure. U-Teck custom installations and Traffix rubber mat installations have held up best since their installation in 2011. Weed barriers must be installed flush with the road surface in order to be effective.

3) Study of New Bioretention Technologies to Remove Nutrients

Since late 2011, DelDOT has funded a proposal from Dr. Daniel Cha and Dr. Paul Imhoff (University of Delaware, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering) to evaluate two promising technologies involving the addition of biochar (generated from pyrolysis of poultry litter) and/or zero-valent iron (ZVI) to existing and new stormwater facilities. The hypothesis is that incorporation of these materials into soil or media used in bioretention cells, sand filters or bioswales will significantly enhance removal of nitrogen from stormwater runoff. If successful, these technologies could allow DelDOT to meet TMDL reduction requirements using fewer or smaller BMPs.

In 2014 construction was completed for a pilot-scale system to test the combination of zero valent iron (ZVI) and biochar as soil amendments for bioinfiltration on the University of Delaware campus. This system collects and “treats” runoff from a UD parking lot. The system includes a treatment cell with the new media containing ZVI and biochar and a control cell with a standard soil mix. Field testing using this well-instrumented system was initiated in fall 2014, and the first test of the system to evaluate system hydraulics and the efficacy of the ZVI/biochar media for removing nitrate was completed. The sampling system includes devices to automatically measure influent and effluent flow rate, automatic samplers for collecting influent and effluent water quality samples, and in situ sensors for measuring pH, temperature, volumetric water content, and water pressure. Laboratory experiments quantifying the effect of biochar on altering water retention and hydraulic conductivity of the media were completed. Results from the laboratory investigation and the design and instrumentation of the ongoing field work were presented in a conference paper “Biochar-Amended Media for Enhanced Nutrient Removal in Stormwater Facilities,” presented at the ASCE/EWRI World Environmental & Water Resources Congress (Portland, OR) in June, 2014.

B.10. Watershed Priority List

The 21 watersheds in New Castle County were categorized into restoration or preservation watersheds. DelDOT and New Castle County selected two watersheds using a multi-parameter weighted matrix. The process of selecting the restoration watershed, Christina River, and the preservation watershed, Dragon Run, is described in Program Element #7 of the SWPP&MP.

A professional services agreement was executed in December 2014 to assist DelDOT and the County in the development of both plans. A kick-off meeting with Century Engineering was held on December 16th.

The WQIPs for the Christina River and Dragon Run watersheds will be prepared and submitted by the end of year 4 of the Permit term. Implementation will begin six months following approval by DNREC. DelDOT and the County plan to submit grant proposals for both watersheds to develop a plan that will specify projects that will reduce pollutant loads within the watersheds consisting of information gathering and review of prior efforts along with preliminary project identification.

B.11. Summary of Annual Employee Training

a. Workshops, webinars, other training

The following is a summary of annual employee training workshops and conferences attended by DelDOT staff and training materials produced in calendar year 2014:

Videos:

- All statewide district maintenance staff are required to view the following videos as part of Pollution Prevention Plans: Stormwater Contamination & Spill Prevention, Vegetative Control & Pollution Prevention, and Facility & Vehicle Maintenance.
- All maintenance staff are required to view videos as part of the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plans. The three topics include: SPCC regulatory requirements, spill response and emergency procedures and roadside events.

Workshops/Training:

The following workshops and training were attended by NPDES or other DelDOT staff:

Workshops:

- DelDOT Winter Workshop – included training on new permit requirements
- DelDOT Winter Workshop – included training on BMP maintenance
- Sediment/Stormwater Regulations Training Level 2 for Delegated Agency personnel
- Sediment and Stormwater Regulations Level 3 training
- SELDM modeling 3-day training course
- USEPA Faster-Cheaper-Greener Webcast Series
- Viewpoints – Potential Impacts of Water of the US Rulemaking on Stormwater Infrastructure

Webinars:

- O&M and Green: Best practices for green infrastructure operations and maintenance
- Building Green Infrastructure, Jobs and Wealth
- Reimagining the parking lot as a stormwater practice
- Innovative transportation stormwater management – green infrastructure in road projects
- MS4 Putting the Pieces Together webinar (overview of the Chesapeake Bay TMDL and MS4 permit requirements)
- Got (Freshwater) Mussels? Workshop presented by Partnership for Delaware Estuary
- AASHTO webinar – MS4 Audit
- Stormwater Management Commercial and Residential Seminars

- TRB – Strategies to Mitigate the Impacts of Chloride Roadway Deicers on the Natural Environment
- USGS Salt lecture: Thursday: Groundwater that looks like seawater: stormwater management basins and road salt loading into suburban watersheds

Conferences:

- StormCon 2014
- Delaware Wetlands Conference

CCR Training:

- In 2014, 21 DelDOT staff attended the Certified Construction Reviewer (CCR) course and 7 took the CCR recertification course (Blue Card).

DelDOT Sediment and Stormwater training:

DelDOT holds E & S pre-construction meetings for the following projects: 1) bridges, 2) major, 3) medium, and 4) minor if they have a BMP installed. Discussion topics include:

- Responsibilities of DelDOT
- Responsibilities of the contractor
- Design changes and approvals
- Following original approved plans/specs and non-compliance
- Project status and schedule
- Permits and permit requirements
- Restrictions

Roadside Environmental Section Staff:

Roadside Environmental Section staff attended various courses/workshops for re-certification, pesticide credits, and International Society of Arboriculture credits, including:

- Annual Pesticide Conference
- 2014 Arborist and Tree Care Seminar
- Summer Turf and Nursery Expo
- Transportation Research Board AHD50 Subcommittee Meeting
- 2014 Turf and Ornamental Workshop
- Mountain Lakes Vegetation Management Association Annual Meeting
- National Roadside Vegetation Management Association Annual Conference

C. Water Quality Improvement Plans

A professional services agreement was executed in December 2014 to assist DeIDOT and New Castle County in the development of Water Quality Improvement Plans (WQIPs) for the Christina River and Dragon Run watersheds. Century Engineering and Biohabitats was the successful consultant team. The WQIPs shall identify potential projects, estimated costs, and potential funding sources for projects that aim toward meeting TMDL allocations and applicable Water Quality Standards. WQIPs will include a consideration of all available BMP options, and will propose at least a 3% decrease in untreated Effective Impervious Area (EIA).

The next step in the agreement process is for DeIDOT, New Castle County and Century Engineering to have a kick-off meeting to discuss the project as described above. Century will then write a task and budget describing the anticipated work for the remainder of FY15. Once the task is approved a purchase order will be processed followed by a Notice to Proceed from our Contract Administration office. This should occur in early January 2015.

D. Fiscal Resources

The FY2014 budget is shown in Table D-1.

TABLE D-1
2014 Budget - Operational Money

VENDOR	DESCRIPTION	
Beginning Balance	NPDES Operational	2,060,000.00
	Supplies	10,000.00
Total Available		2,070,000.00
1. Phase I NPDES		
KCI	Agreement 1591, Storm system inventory and inspection, Task 4, through November 2014	498,531.84
	Agreement 1728, Task 1	280,000.00
Subtotal		778,531.84
2. Storm System Maintenance		
	Transfer of funds to Districts	0.00
Subtotal		0.00
3. New Permit Plan Development		
New Castle County / Duffield	SWMP development; cost share with NCCo.	82,100.00
	PCB - plan development, monitoring, lab costs, data evaluation	
Century	Agr. 1724, Water Quality Improvement Plans (WQIPs)	0.00
Subtotal		82,100.00
4. Sweepers		
		0.00
Subtotal		0.00
5. Monitoring		
KCI		
	Agreement 1613, water quality monitoring	699,996.87
Subtotal		699,996.87

TABLE D-1
2014 Budget - Operational Money

VENDOR	DESCRIPTION	
6. Industrial Compliance and Permitting		
DNREC	NOIs for maintenance yards	3,200.00
PIG	spill kits and decks	500.00
Suntree	Kiamensi catch basin inserts	5,245.00
Tetra Tech	update SPCC plans (20 maintenance/satellite yards)	68,832.01
EPA audit fee	update PPPs + Economic Benefit	8,250.00
Subtotal		86,027.01
7. Public Education		
DNLA	Agr. 1627; Delaware Livable Lawns Agr. 1736 3-year agreement; \$48,000; \$16,000/year	7,752.00 8,000.00
Partnership	Agr. 1712; pet waste, motor oil, yard waste portion of Plan; surveys	47,000.00
U of Del.	Delaware Livable Lawns project	5,226.00
WWTW	IDDE portion of Plan; Public Education survey #1	0.00
Graphics & Printing	For the following activities: activity booklets door hangers Delaware Livable Lawns Fair game/pledge cards	1,000.00
2015 Harrington Fair		
Fair items	Supplies	1,000.00
DIB	public outreach giveaways	2,000.00
DRWA	annual dues	250.00
Partnership	printing costs for Wilmington Earth Day	0.00
ACP International	5,000 storm drain markers	7,650.00
Subtotal		79,878.00
8. Staff Training		
Xxxxxxxxxx	Agr. xxxx; Development of content for training modules/videos	0.00
Subtotal		0.00
9. Equipment		
	Soil compaction meter	1,700.00
Subtotal		1,700.00

TABLE D-1
2014 Budget - Operational Money

VENDOR	DESCRIPTION	
10. Retrofits		
Parsons Brinckerhoff	Agreement 1666; retrofit design	225,000.00
JMT	Miscellaneous Survey - CN T201480206 - Varlano Park Outfall and CN T201580202 - Jenny Run Stream Restoration	10,580.82
	Geotechnical Services - CN T201480206 - Varlano Park Outfall	17,745.47
Subtotal		235,580.82
11. Stormwater Ponds		
Weeds, Inc.	Spring 2016 Noxious/Invasive Roadside contract to treat stormwater BMPs - Canada thistle	0.00
	Fall 2015 Noxious/Invasive Roadside contract to treat stormwater BMPs - Phragmites/Cattail	10,000.00
Subtotal		10,000.00
12. IRVM/Pesticide/Fertilizer		
U of D	Agr. 1717, Guardrail Study	62,779.39
	Weeds, Inc., grass seed for damaged plots	825.00
Wallace/Montgomery	Agr. 1575, Task X - Guardrail inventory	15,000.00
Subtotal		78,604.39
	Total expenses for Operational Money	2,052,418.93
	Difference	17,581.07

E. SWPP&MP Evaluation and Update

1. Status of program evaluation to be conducted by year four

Not applicable in 2014.

2. Status of any program modifications or updates

The Final SWPP&MP was submitted in August 2014. Although we are awaiting comments regarding the SWPP&MP from DNREC and EPA, and answers from DNREC regarding outstanding issues described on Page ii – iv of the SWPP&MP, we have begun implementing the SWPP&MP program strategies under the assumption that comments will not have a major impact on the permittees' programs.

Appendix A. Final SWPP& MP (08/01/14)

**STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION AND
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM**

FINAL

**NPDES PERMIT NUMBER DE 0051071
STATE PERMIT NUMBER WPCC 3063A / 96**

PRINCIPAL PERMITTEES

**NEW CASTLE COUNTY
DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

CO-PERMITTEES

**TOWN OF BELLEFONTE
TOWN OF ELSMERE
TOWN OF NEWPORT
CITY OF DELAWARE CITY
CITY OF NEW CASTLE**

August 1, 2014

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APPENDICES

- Appendix A – Email Summary of July 21, 2014 phone call regarding outstanding permit issues
- Appendix B – DNREC Meeting Minutes – August 14, and December 13, 2013
- Appendix C – Co-Permittee Meeting Minutes – September 10, 2013 and January 14, April 8, and June 3, 2014
- Appendix D1 – Inter-jurisdictional Agreement for Co-permittees
- Appendix D2 – Inter-jurisdictional Agreement for Wilmington
- Appendix E – Comments and Responses from Virtual Workshop Public Review
- Appendix F – Public Education and Involvement Plan
- Appendix G – DelDOT IDD&E Program
- Appendix H – Draft Agreement between Co-permittees and New Castle Conservation District
- Appendix I – Inventories of Facilities or Locations covered by Good Housekeeping Provisions
- Appendix J – Statewide Vehicle Wash Water Practices for DelDOT Maintenance Yards
- Appendix K – DelDOT Street Sweeping Program
- Appendix L1 – New Castle County Herbicide Application S.O.P.
- Appendix L2 – New Castle County Fertilizer Application S.O.P.
- Appendix M – New Castle County Water Storm Operations / Snow Removal Plan
- Appendix N – Statewide Salt Best Management Practices for DelDOT Maintenance Yards
- Appendix O – Memorandum of Understanding between DNREC and New Castle County regarding the Industrial Stormwater Program
- Appendix P – Watershed Priority List Matrix
- Appendix Q – Pollutant Minimization Plan for PCBs
- Appendix R – Wet Weather Monitoring Plan
- Appendix S – Schedule of Implementation

PERMITTEE PERSONS OF RESPONSIBILITY

Principal Permittees

<p>New Castle County</p> <p>J. Wayne Merritt Acting General Manager Department of Special Services 187A Old Churchman's Road New Castle, DE 19720 302-395-5321</p>	<p>Delaware Department of Transportation</p> <p>Randall V. Cole Environmental Program Manager P.O. Box 778 800 Bay Road Dover, DE 19901 302-760-2194</p>
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Co-permittees

<p>Town of Bellefonte</p> <p>David Brenner Municipal Designee 901A Rosedale Avenue Wilmington, DE 19809 302-761-9638</p>	<p>City of Delaware City</p> <p>Richard Cathcart City Manager 407 Clinton Street / PO Box 4159 Delaware City, DE 19706 302-834-4573</p>
<p>Town of Elsmere</p> <p>John S. Giles, Jr. Town Manager 11 Poplar Avenue Elsmere, DE 19805 302-998-2215</p>	<p>City of New Castle</p> <p>Jeffrey A. Bergstrom Code Official and Fire Marshal 900 Wilmington Road New Castle, DE 19720-3638 302-322-9813</p>
<p>Town of Newport</p> <p>Wendy A. King Town Manager 226 North James Street Newport, DE 19804 302-994-6403</p>	

OUTSTANDING PERMIT ISSUES

Several issues regarding the Permit and its requirements became apparent as this SWPP & MP was being prepared. These were conveyed to DNREC during meetings and in various emails and are summarized below along with responses verbally conveyed by DNREC on July 21, 2014 (*shown in italicized text*). An email formalizing these responses is provided in Appendix A. The Permittees believe each of these need to be resolved before the final SWPP & MP can be implemented in November 2014 and they reserve the right to make further revisions to the SWPP & MP depending on further DNREC responses.

Table 1 on page 25 of the permit

It is noted that neither Middletown nor Newark is included in this table. Middletown comprises about a quarter of the Appoquinimink River watershed, but just over half of its impervious area. Similarly, Newark comprises around 10 percent of the White Clay Creek and eight percent of the Christina River watersheds, but about 14 percent and 10 percent of their impervious areas respectively. Since preparation of Water Quality Improvement Plans as well as their implementation could be very costly, New Castle County and DelDOT believe these cities need to be included. However, since neither is a Co-permittee on the MS4 permit, the County and DelDOT do not have any leverage to get their participation and as of now, no formal communication requesting their participation has been issued. It is noted that the same situation applies to Townsend and Odessa in the Appoquinimink, but their areas are much smaller. It is further noted that representatives from DNREC SIRS recently expressed a similar concern about these municipal exclusions in the context of their efforts regarding PCBs. The Principal Permittees request a response from DNREC indicating how these municipalities will be addressed. Otherwise, WQIPs in the Appoquinimink and White Clay Creek will be incomplete.

At this time DNREC has no mechanism by which it can mandate participation in WQIPs by either Middletown or Newark.

Utilizing GIS tools, the Water Resources Agency at the University of Delaware took the watershed layer from DNREC and municipality boundaries from the Office of State Planning Coordination and merged them so that each sub-area (e.g., area of each town and watershed) could be analyzed and total areas calculated for each municipality. This exercise yielded results different from Table 1. More specifically, it was found that neither Wilmington nor Delaware City are within the delineated watershed of the Delaware River though they are both listed as responsible parties in the Table. Conversely, it was found that Delaware City is within the Red Lion Creek watershed though it is not listed as a responsible party in the Table. The Principal Permittees request that DNREC perform an independent analysis of these watersheds and municipal limits to confirm or disprove the assessments done by UDWRA.

GIS information has been provided regarding Wilmington and Delaware City that is still being evaluated.

Table A.1 in Appendix A

The Principal Permittees performed an independent determination of wasteload allocations in this table and were unable to verify certain values for both nutrients and bacteria. Specific concerns along with responses received to date from DNREC are as follows. The Principal Permittees believe that DNREC should reissue Table A.1 in its entirety once all values have been confirmed or corrected.

- Appoquinimink River – typo for total nitrogen confirmed. Values for bacteria still being evaluated.
- Army Creek – values for bacteria still being evaluated.

- Blackbird Creek – values for bacteria still being evaluated.
- Christina River Basin – lack of WLAs for the Brandywine, Red Clay Creek, and White Clay Creek confirmed.
- Delaware River – further inquiry regarding PCB loads pending.
- Dragon Run – values for bacteria still being evaluated.
- Naamans Creek – incorrect values for total nitrogen and total phosphorous confirmed.
- Red Lion Creek – values for bacteria still being evaluated.

It has also been noted that the Delaware Bay watershed is not included in the Table. The Principal Permittees request direction regarding how wasteload allocations can be addressed, as specified on page 20 of the Permit, in a watershed with no wasteload allocations (applies to C&D Canal East below too).

DNREC generally agrees that there are inaccuracies in the table and it will be modified at some point in the future.

Table A.2 in Appendix A

The Principal Permittees also performed an independent determination of wasteload allocations in this table and were unable to verify certain values for both nutrients and bacteria. Specific concerns along with responses received to date from DNREC are as follows. The Principal Permittees believe that DNREC should reissue Table A.2 in its entirety once all values have been confirmed or corrected.

- Elk Creek – based on review of the Chesapeake WIP, it appears that the watershed called Elk River (ELKOH) coincides with both the Elk Creek as well as the Perch Creek as typically delineated by DNREC. This has been confirmed and it is understood that the allocations for Elk River per the WIP should be proportioned between Elk Creek and Perch Creek based on the size of each watershed. Perch Creek will need to be added to the Table.
- C&D Canal – it appears that the two watersheds called C&D Canal (C&DOH_MD and C&DOH_DE) in the WIP are collectively delineated as C&D Canal West by DNREC. This has been confirmed and it is understood that the Table should combine the allocations for C&DOH_MD and C&DOH_DE and represent it for C&D Canal West. It is further understood that C&D Canal East does not have a TMDL and therefore no allocations.
- Chester River – incorrect values total nitrogen and total phosphorous confirmed. Values for bacteria still being evaluated.

DNREC generally agrees that there are inaccuracies in the table and it will be modified at some point in the future.

Correlation of watersheds in Table 1 with water bodies in 2012 303(d) list

The Principal Permittees have sought to correlate all the watersheds in New Castle County with waterbody IDs in the 2012 303(d) list. Most of these have been done but the following cannot be discerned:

- DE 100-01 – Cypress Branch which for the purposes of the SWPP & MP may be synonymous with the Chester River.
- DE 100-004 – Tributaries to the Elk River that may or may not include both Elk Creek and Perch Creek.
- DE 100-005 – Tributaries of Sassafra River that may or may not include the main stem.
- DE 090-001 – C&D Canal from the Maryland State line to the Delaware River appears to include both C&D Canal East and C&D Canal West.
- Bohemia Creek – cannot be found but is perhaps included in DE 100-004.

It is understood that DNREC is still evaluating these.

The Permittees continue to request clarity on this matter.

Stream Delistings

It is noted that numerous stream segments have been delisted for nitrogen and phosphorous in the 2012 303(d) list. A lesser number of segments have been delisted for bacteria. The Principal Permittees request clarification as to whether or not these delistings will reset or otherwise affect existing TMDLs. More specifically, if TMDLs were developed for impaired streams, do they still apply once impairments are no longer present? Similarly, if WLAs are assigned to enable streams to attain their designated uses, do WLAs still apply once those uses have been attained?

DNREC defers to EPA on this matter.

Annual Reporting

The Annual Reporting Template included as Appendix B of the Permit includes the following requirements regarding Stormwater Management during Construction:

Statistics on how NPDES General Permit requirements have been met, in addition to requirements set by the Delaware Sediment and Stormwater Regulations.

The Principal Permittees request clarification regarding this requirement and specifics for the type of information DNREC will require for this Program Element.

DNREC is unsure what was intended by “statistics” in annual reporting. It was noted that the NOI process is managed by DNREC’s Sediment and Stormwater Program. DNREC indicated it should be acceptable if the Permittees report on items such as the number of plans reviewed, number of active construction sites, etc.

DNREC’s Division of Air

Page 12 of the Permit requires the Permittees to coordinate activities with DNREC’s Division of Air. The Principal Permittees believe this requirement to be language from draft versions of the Permit issued years ago. Due to DNREC’s reorganization since then, it does not appear that there is any reason to coordinate activities as specified in the SWPP & MP with the Division of Air. The Principal Permittees request specific areas where DNREC believes this coordination is warranted. Otherwise, there will be no such coordination.

DNREC acknowledged that there is no reason to coordinate with the Division of Air.

TABLE OF ACRONYMS

BMP	Best Management Practice. Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control facility site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. BMPs can be applied before, during or after pollution generating activities to reduce or eliminate the introduction of pollutants into receiving waters.
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations.
DNREC	State of Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control.
EIA	Effective impervious area. Square footage or other unit of area measurement that is directly connected to the drainage collection system and can include street surfaces, paved driveways, sidewalks connected to road curbing, rooftops which hydraulically connect to storm sewers, and parking lots.
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency.
IDD&E	Illicit discharge detection and elimination. An illicit discharge is any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of storm water (with certain exceptions).
IJA	Inter-jurisdictional agreement. Required by the Permit, IJA shall address roles and responsibilities of each Permittee by SWPP & MP element, monitoring responsibilities, reporting responsibilities, financial arrangements between Permittees, and communication / coordination between Permittees.
LID	Low impact development. LID is an approach to land development or re-development that works with nature to manage stormwater as close to its source as possible using principles such as preserving and recreating natural landscape features thereby minimizing imperviousness areas to create functional and appealing site drainage that treat stormwater as a resource.
MEP	Maximum Extent Practicable. Using measures that are capable of being done after taking into consideration cost, feasibility, existing technology, and logistics in light of overall facility operations and project purposes.
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System. The MS4 is (1) a conveyance, or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains) owned or operated by a public body having jurisdiction over drainage and the disposal of stormwater, which is: (2) designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water; (3) is not a combined sewer; and (4) which is not part of a publicly owned treatment works as defined at 40 C.F.R. § 122.2.

NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. EPA's program to control the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States (see 40 CFR 122.2). The surface water quality program was authorized by Congress as part of the 1987 Clean Water Act.
SWPP & MP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention and Management Program.
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load. A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still safely meet water quality standards.
WLA	Waste load allocation. Watershed pollutant sources are characterized as either point sources that receive a wasteload allocation or nonpoint sources that receive a load allocation. Point sources include all sources subject to regulation under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits, such as discharges from MS4s. Nonpoint sources include all remaining sources of the pollutant including anthropogenic (manmade) and natural background sources.

INTRODUCTION

General Background

NPDES permit DE 0051071 / State Permit WPCC 3063A/96 was issued by the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC) on May 7, 2013 (effective date). This permit authorizes the Principal Permittees (New Castle County and the Delaware Department of Transportation or DelDOT) and the Co-permittees (towns of Bellefonte, Elsmere, and Newport and the cities of Delaware City, New Castle, and Wilmington) to discharge stormwater from their municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4).

The Permit requires the Principal Permittees, in conjunction with the Co-permittees, to prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention and Management Program (SWPP & MP) which describes how the quality of stormwater discharged from the MS4 will be controlled. This document is intended to fulfill the requirement for submission of the final SWPP & MP within fifteen months of the effective date of the Permit. The Principal Permittees understand that the City of Wilmington is submitting its own SWPP & MP, as allowed in the introduction to Part II of the Permit, and therefore its activities are excluded in this SWPP & MP except where noted.

The final SWPP & MP herein includes an overview of each Permit element and monitoring requirement, a tabular indication of applicability to Principal Permittees and Co-permittees, proposed best management practices once the SWPP & MP is implemented, measures and goals. As planning continues and program components evolve, the approaches, activities, measures, goals, and time frame for implementation may be revised and will be reflected in future annual reports.

Summary of Initial Activities

New Castle County, in coordination with DelDOT, conducted a public bidding process and awarded a contract to Duffield Associates, Inc. (Duffield Associates), to prepare the SWPP & MP and perform miscellaneous related tasks. Duffield Associates retained Gaadt Perspectives, LLC as a subconsultant. The Water Resources Agency (WRA) at the University of Delaware is assisting as part of their annual work plan to the County. Due to a personnel change, Duffield Associates retained URS Corporation as an additional subconsultant in May 2014.

New Castle County retained Water Words That Work under separate agreement to provide support regarding the Public Education / Public Involvement program element. DelDOT retained Versar to develop the wet weather monitoring plan, and KCI Technologies, Inc., under agreements with DelDOT, is providing support for development of that agency's IDD&E and street sweeping programs.

The Principal Permittees and contractors (including WRA) met on the following dates to discuss Permit requirements and approaches to address each component:

- June 25, 2013
- July 23, 2013
- August 27, 2013
- September 24, 2013
- October 22, 2013
- November 26, 2013
- December 17, 2013
- January 28, 2014
- February 25, 2014
- March 25, 2014
- April 15, 2014
- April 29, 2014
- May 27, 2014
- June 24, 2014
- July 15, 2014
- July 22, 2014

Meetings were also held with various DNREC employees and specifically the Surface Water Discharge Section, which oversees the NPDES program on August 14 and December 14, 2013. Meeting minutes are in Appendix B. A meeting specific to Industrial Stormwater was held with DNREC Surface Water Discharge Section (SWDS) on September 23, 2013, to review a draft of the Memorandum of Understanding between New Castle County and SWDS. This MOU has now been finalized and defines roles and responsibilities, processes for updating the list (or inventory) of “high risk” facilities, inspection procedures, and reporting.

A meeting was also held with DNREC Site Investigation and Remediation Section (SIRS) and Watershed Assessment Program on October 2, 2013, prior to beginning preparation of the Pollutant Minimization Plan for Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PMP for PCBs). A follow-up conference call relative to the PMP for PCBs was held with SIRS on March 12, 2014.

New Castle County’s efforts to date have included representation from the Departments of Special Services and Land Use. In recognition that Permit compliance will necessitate the efforts of multiple departments or sections at DeIDOT, the Department formed five tactical teams: Public Education and Involvement, Roadway and Facility Operations, Design and Construction, Post-Construction Stormwater Management, and Monitoring and Water Quality. The Monitoring and Water Quality team included representatives from New Castle County. Meetings were held with tactical teams on August 28, September 13 and 19, and October 8, 2013. Further meetings are intended as the SWPP & MP is being implemented.

Coordination with Co-permittees and Inter-jurisdictional Agreements

The development of inter-jurisdictional agreements was initiated with a kick-off meeting on September 10, 2013. In addition to the Principal Permittees, Co-permittees in attendance included representatives from the cities of Delaware City, New Castle, and Wilmington, and the town of Bellefonte. A separate meeting was held with Wilmington on October 8, 2013. Additional meetings were held on January 14, April 8, and June 3, 2014. Representatives from each Co-permittee were present at these meetings and minutes from all Co-permittee meetings are in Appendix C. Each Co-permittee provided input into this final SWPP & MP.

The inter-jurisdictional agreement covering the towns of Bellefonte, Elsmere, and Newport and the cities of New Castle and Delaware City is included in Appendix D1. Since the City of Wilmington chose to submit their own SWPP & MP, it was necessary to develop an IJA specific to Wilmington in addition to the IJA’s developed for the other Co-permittees. This IJA is included in Appendix D2. These IJAs are included in draft form as none of the Permittees believed it could be finalized until the SWPP & MP is approved. The Permittees reserve the right in the meantime to revise the IJAs. Final, signed copies will be made available to DNREC.

As was explained at the December 14, 2013 meeting with DNREC, there have been efforts in recent years by the Delaware Chapter of the American Public Works Association and the Delaware League of Local Governments, as well as DeIDOT to more clearly assign maintenance responsibilities for State roads in municipalities. Most of this authority is derived from longstanding practices between municipalities and DeIDOT, pursuant to 17 Del.C. Section 134, a portion of which appears below:

§ 134. Authority in incorporated towns and cities; construction and maintenance of highways; local authority.

(a) The Department shall have no power, authority or jurisdiction of the streets of any incorporated city or town, except as otherwise provided in this section, unless such power,

authority and jurisdiction shall be voluntarily given and surrendered by such city or town to the Department and then only upon such terms as the Department shall prescribe.

The “terms” mentioned in this statute are expressed in the form of the agreements typically on a project by project basis. Those agreements reflect the negotiated understandings between DelDOT and the municipality as to what will be done on the project, how the right-of-way will be provided for, and by whom, and who will be responsible for maintenance thereafter.

There are hundreds of agreements Statewide and sometimes a single road may have multiple agreements within a single city or town. The issues are much broader than simply maintenance of pavement and drainage infrastructure and include other often expensive categories such as street lights. Known agreements covering roadways in Co-permittee cities and towns with the exception of Wilmington were obtained from DelDOT as part of the SWPP & MP preparation. These agreements vary significantly in their breadth and assignment of maintenance responsibilities.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OF PROGRAM

Overview

Inter-jurisdictional agreements (IJAs) define the relationships between Principal Permittees and Co-permittees and specify roles and responsibilities, including monitoring responsibilities, reporting responsibilities, financial arrangements (if any), and communications / coordination. Each Permittee's staff will receive appropriate training.

SWPP & MP Best Management Practices

Best Management Practice #GRP-1				
	New Castle County	DeIDOT	Co-permittees collectively	Co-permittees Independently
Hold annual meeting and prepare meeting notes	X	X		X
Measure: Yes / No.				
Principal Permittee Goal: Organize annual meeting, prepare meeting notes, and include notes in Annual Reports.				
Co-permittee Goal: Attend annual meeting and review meeting notes.				

An annual meeting will be held in February or March each year for all Permittees to coordinate activities and review the SWPP & MP which will be revised or updated as appropriate. Meeting notes will be included in Annual Reports.

Permittee Coordination

The Principal Permittees will arrange the annual meeting, provide agenda, and prepare meeting notes. The Co-permittees will each provide at least one administrative staff member to attend the meeting and will review and comment on meeting notes within 20 business days.

Best Management Practice #GRP-2				
	New Castle County	DeIDOT	Co-permittees collectively	Co-permittees Independently
Submit Annual Report	X	X		X
Measure: Yes / No.				
Principal Permittee Goal: Gather documentation and submit Annual Report by July 1 each year.				
Co-permittee Goal: Provide documentation as described herein.				

A comprehensive, system-wide annual report will be submitted to DNREC by July 1 each year. The report will include a narrative of activities regarding each BMP described herein, tabular summaries where appropriate of certain activities identified in Appendix B of Permit, and the MS4 Report Form included as Appendix C in the Permit. The annual report will be submitted electronically as a pdf file.

Permittee Coordination

The Principal Permittees will prepare and submit an annual report by July 1 each year as specified in the Permit. The Principal Permittees will prepare a reporting template in consultation with the Co-permittees prior to the 2015 annual meeting. Each year beginning in 2015, the Principal Permittees will coordinate with the Co-permittees, consolidate submitted documentation, and submit the annual report by July 1. The Co-permittees will submit information described herein in Microsoft Word or other word processing program as well as a digitally-scanned image (.pdf) of the MS4 Report Form by May 1 each year. See individual sections for further detail.

Best Management Practice #GRP-3				
	New Castle County	DeIDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Provide annual training	X	X		X
Measure: Number of employees trained each year.				
All Permittee Goal: Provide training to administrative and / or selected staff to include general watershed and stormwater quality awareness including NPDES MS4 Permit compliance each year.				
All Permittee Goal: Provide training to appropriate staff specific to the Permit elements for which they are responsible each year.				

All Permittees may utilize and leverage sources such as the Delaware Center for Transportation (T²), Nonpoint Education for Municipal Officials (NEMO), DNREC's Sediment and Stormwater Program, and the Center for Watershed Protection. DeIDOT is considering preparation of training modules which could be viewed by employees at work stations.

Proposed training includes the following:

- **New Castle County** – will provide training to selected staff on “big picture” topics such as general watershed and stormwater quality awareness. Additionally, specific annual training will be provided to selected staff responsible for one or more of the Permit program elements related to the type of work performed by the employee. The following groups may be targeted:
 - Land Use Engineering Staff – example topics may include general watershed planning, Delaware Sediment and Stormwater Regulations, BMP design, Permit compliance;
 - Land Use Construction Inspectors – example topics may include the Delaware Sediment and Stormwater Regulations, Certified Construction Reviewer (CCR), erosion and sediment controls;
 - Special Services Stormwater Staff – example topics may include regulatory issues, watershed issues, BMP inspection and maintenance, Permit compliance, IDD&E, industrial and high risk inspection; and
 - Special Services Construction and Maintenance Staff – example topics may include good housekeeping, spill prevention and control, snow and ice control, erosion and sediment control, pesticide use, and BMP maintenance.
- **DeIDOT** – will provide annual training to selected staff to include general watershed and stormwater quality awareness, plus training specific to the Permit elements for which they are responsible. At a minimum, the following groups will be targeted:
 - Maintenance staff: good housekeeping; spill prevention and control; BMP maintenance; SOPs for sweeping, snow and ice control, mowing; E&S control; IDD&E; pesticide use;
 - Design and Planning staff: Meeting TMDLs, watershed planning, state stormwater regulations;
 - NPDES and Stormwater staff: Regulatory issues, watershed issues, Permit compliance;
 - Public Relations staff: Handling and tracking public comments and complaints; and
 - Construction staff: E&S control compliance with stormwater regulations.

Each Co-permittee will have at least one management or administrative employee (or designee in the case of Bellefonte) trained in “big picture” topics such as overall watershed management or TMDLs. All planned training activities for Co-permittees are summarized in Table 1 below:

Table 1 – Co-permittee Training					
	“big picture” topics such as watershed management or TMDLs	IDD&E detection and corrective actions	Good housekeeping	Application of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers	Management of snow and ice
Bellefonte	X	N/A	N/A	Y	Y
Elsmere	X	X	X	X/Y	X
Newport	X	X	X	X	X
Delaware City	X	X	Y	Y	Y
New Castle	X	X	X	X	X

X = training will be provided to municipal employees

Y = training will be provided by contractor performing service

Permittee Coordination

The Principal Permittees and Co-permittees will each be individually responsible for their own training programs. The Principal Permittees will accommodate Co-permittees at training programs developed or hosted by New Castle County or DelDOT if appropriate and reasonable. Co-permittees will keep their own records and submit to the Principal Permittees annually for inclusion in the Annual Report.

PROGRAM ELEMENT #1 – PUBLIC EDUCATION / PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Reference

Part II, Section A.1. – page 10 of 45.

Overview

Program designed to increase the knowledge of target communities regarding MS4s, impacts of urban runoff on receiving waters and potential BMP solutions for the target audience; change the behavior of target communities; and decrease the discharge of pollutants to the MS4 by engaging the public.

SWPP & MP Best Management Practices

Best Management Practice #PEI-1				
	New Castle County	DeIDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Public Review and Comment	X	X	X	X
Measure: Yes / No.				
All Permittee Goal: Public review and comment on draft SWPP & MP.				

The Permit requires the Permittees to develop and implement a process for public review of and comment on the draft SWPP & MP. The Permittees utilized DeIDOT’s “Virtual Workshop” to enable public review and comment on the draft SWPP & MP. A presentation along with the Permit, Permit Fact Sheet, and Final Draft SWPP & MP were made available on the Virtual Workshop web site on June 16th and a 30-day public comment period followed. This online tool allowed the Permittees to efficiently promote the plan and manage incoming comments from County residents.

The presentation referenced above, the Permit, and the Final Draft SWPP & MP were also made available at all New Castle County public libraries and it was advertised via the County’s social networking channels. Also, the virtual workshop was advertised in the News Journal and the Newark Post. A link to it was posted on the DeIDOT website home page and the DeIDOT stormwater website home page.

Through this process, comments were received from two individuals. These comments along with the Principal Permittees’ responses are provided in Appendix E. The comments did not necessitate SWPP & MP revisions, but did result in some aspects being clarified.

Best Management Practice #PEI-2				
	New Castle County	DelDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Targeted Behaviors	X	X	X	X
Measure: Varies – see Public Education and Involvement Plan in Appendix F.				
All Permittee Goal: Varies – see Public Education and Involvement Plan in Appendix F.				

Multiple BMPs are planned under this more general BMP heading. See complete plan in Appendix F for detailed descriptions.

- BMP #PEI-2a: Miscellaneous communications such as maintaining and updating websites, distribution of press releases, etc.
- BMP #PEI-2b: Public reporting of the presence of illicit discharges or improper disposal of materials, including floatables, into the MS4 (cross reference with BMP #IDDE-3).
- BMP #PEI-2c: The proper management and disposal of used motor vehicle fluids and household hazardous wastes.
- BMP #PEI-2d: The proper management and disposal of grass clippings, leaf litter and domestic animal wastes.
- BMP #PEI-2e: The proper use of water to limit excess pollutants from non-storm-water water discharges from activities such as washing cars and lawn irrigation, from entering the MS4.
- BMP #PEI-2f: The proper use, application, and disposal of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers by commercial and private applicators and distributors (cross reference with BMP #GH-5).
- BMP #PEI-2g: Public participation events, such as stream clean-ups, drain stenciling, etc.
- BMP #PEI-2h: The proper maintenance of BMPs directed toward private and commercial property owners, and state or municipal entities responsible for maintenance.
- BMP #PEI-2i: Opportunities for residential installation of LID practices, and the use of Green Technology BMPs that reduce runoff and mimic natural hydrology.
- BMP #PEI-2j: Hold two workshops each year.

Permittee Coordination

The Principal Permittees will:

- Hold two public workshops each year;
- Conduct two public education surveys;

- Update their websites on a semi-annual basis to include:
 - The NPDES Permit;
 - SWPP & MP and subsequent annual reports;
 - Illicit discharge reporting / complaint numbers; and
 - Public education events.
- Coordinate with information technology counterparts of the Co-permittees;
- Have and publicize phone number(s) and / or other tools for the public to submit reports of illicit discharges or dumping, complaints, and comments on the Permit programs; and
- Attain 205,400 impressions each year. See below.

The Principal Permittees and Co-permittees may:

- Communicate with their residents by producing email newsletters, maintaining social media accounts, and operating public access cable channels; and
- Continue to include information regarding illicit discharges, household hazardous waste, and chemical management in their published or web-based annual calendar, with utility bills, at public events, and on their websites.

The Co-permittees will:

- Provide links to the Principal Permittees' websites on their respective websites as well as summarize their participation in the larger Phase I Permit, explain their role, and summarize watershed concerns that are related to jurisdictional concerns;
- Provide at least one administrative or maintenance staff member to attend each public workshop;
- Record and report the number of impressions they have attained by May1 each year. The minimum number of impressions for each Co-permittee will be based on a ratio of their population to the population of New Castle County as a whole minus populations of the cities of Newark and Middletown (covered by other NPDES permits) and the towns of Arden, Ardentown, Ardencroft, Odessa, and Townsend (non-permitted) per the 2010 census. This adjusted population is 483,282. Co-permittee populations, ratios and impressions are indicated below:

○ Bellefonte	1,193	or	0.25%	625 impressions;
○ Delaware City	1,695	or	0.35%	875 impressions;
○ Elsmere	6,131	or	1.27%	3,175 impressions;
○ New Castle	5,285	or	1.09%	2,725 impressions; and
○ Newport	1,055	or	0.22%	550 impressions.

The City of Wilmington will be responsible for the remaining 36,650 impressions under a separate agreement with the Principal Permittees.

PROGRAM ELEMENT #2 – ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION

Reference

Part II, Section A.2. – page 11 of 45.

Overview

Effectively prohibit the discharge of materials other than storm water to the MS4.

SWPP & MP Best Management Practices

Best Management Practice #IDDE-1				
	New Castle County	DeIDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Develop statute or ordinance that effectively prohibits the discharge of pollutants other than stormwater to the MS4	*	N/A		X
Measure: Yes / No.				
Principal Permittee Goal: DeIDOT updates its MOU with DNREC for enforcement. Co-permittee Goal: Bellefonte, Newport, and New Castle develop statute or ordinance by May 2015.				

* - Ordinance already exists

New Castle County already has regulations that effectively prohibit the discharge of materials other than stormwater to the MS4. This is available in New Castle County Code Section 12.08.001. – Prohibitions, and specifically notes it is a prohibition to discharge, or cause to allow to be discharged, sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes into the storm sewer system; connect, or cause or allow to be connected, any sanitary sewer to the storm sewer system; and discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity into the storm sewer system, or any component thereof, without State or County approval.

DeIDOT does not have statutory authority to enact such an ordinance but does maintain a policy that requires permits from anyone seeking to tie into its system. Also, DeIDOT is in the process of updating its Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with DNREC for enforcement.

Elsmere and Delaware City already have adequate provisions for addressing IDD&E in their codes. Section 190-2 of Elsmere’s Code defines illegal discharge and illicit connections, Section 190-7 lists prohibitions of illegal discharges and illicit connections, Section 190-8 allows the Town to suspend access to the MS4 to persons in violation of the chapter, and Section 190-13 requires persons responsible for a facility or operation to notify the Town as soon as they have information regarding spills. Furthermore, Section 190-10 of Elsmere’s Code details the monitoring of discharges associated with industrial activity including construction sites. Chapter 31 of Delaware City’s Code

regulates the contribution of pollutants to the MS4, prohibits illicit connections and discharges, and establishes legal authority to carry out inspections, surveillance, and monitoring. It also requires notification of spills and includes provisions to suspend access to the MS4.

Bellefonte, Newport, and New Castle will adopt appropriate language that prohibits the discharge of non-stormwater into the collection system by the end of year 2 of the Permit term.

Permittee Coordination

The Principal Permittees and Co-permittees will each be individually responsible for development of their own statute or ordinance.

Best Management Practice #IDDE-2				
	New Castle County	DeIDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Implement IDD&E Program	X	X		X
Measure: Yes / No. Principal Permittee Goal: DeIDOT updates Subdivision Manual by end of year 2 of the permit term.				
Measure: Number of illicit discharges reported and description of how incident was addressed. Results reported each year. All Permittee Goal: Establish procedure to receive and track reports of illicit discharges and follow up actions.				

All Permittees detect illicit discharges and improper disposal into the MS4 including a system to prioritize and investigate complaints / reports or monitoring information that indicates potential illicit discharges including a spill or illegal dumping. IDD&E includes a program to limit infiltration from sanitary sewers into the MS4 (not included as a Permit requirement but listed in the Annual Report Template (Appendix B of Permit)). All Permittees require or will require appropriate corrective action, either the elimination of the illicit discharge(s) or obtaining an NPDES permit for continuation of the discharge. These efforts will continue and will be reported each year.

The cornerstone of DeIDOT’s IDD&E program is the evaluation and screening of outfalls described in BMP #IDDE-4. When illicit discharges are detected, field crews from DeIDOT’s contractor create a Memorandum to DeIDOT that includes information regarding how the discharge was reported (evaluation, screening, or miscellaneous report), field screening observations and lab results. The memo is updated with the dates, times, and details of every activity related to the illicit discharge until it is eliminated or removed. A record is kept of all correspondence and field visits for each potential illicit discharge, and tracking forms are updated when any new information is received. The Department’s IDD&E Plan is included in Appendix G.

Also, DeIDOT is in the process of updating its Subdivision Manual and revised sections will include a prohibition of all connections to its MS4 without prior written consent.

New Castle County already provides Delaware Solid Waste Authority (DSWA) recycling containers at its Reads Way government center as well as in many of its parks. DeIDOT coordinates with DSWA by encouraging recycling, promoting hazardous waste collections, and obtaining required approvals or permits for disposal of trash and solid wastes at landfill or transfer stations. Elsmere has used motor oil drop off locations at its public works yard and co-sponsors a hazardous wastes drop off event with DSWA each fall. Delaware City holds these drop off events twice a year and also includes drop offs for drugs. All Permittees will provide a link to the DSWA web site on their web sites.

DeIDOT will coordinate activities with DNREC’s Division of Waste and Hazardous Substances as follows:

- Coordinate with the Emergency Prevention and Response Section to report spills and advertise their 24-hour emergency response hotline;
- Submit reports of chronic dump sites to the TrashStoppers Program (<http://www.dnrec.delaware.gov/dwhs/Enforcement/Pages/TrashStoppers.aspx>);
- Encourage recycling and promote hazardous waste collections (Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Section);
- Abide by MOU for enforcement of the IDDE program; and
- Coordinate with SIRS on the PMP for PCBs (Monitoring Element #1).

Programs regarding IDD&E public information are included in BMP #2b under Public Education / Public Involvement (Program Element #1). Programs to reduce the discharge of floatables are described in BMP #GH-7 under Good Housekeeping measures (Program Element #5).

Permittee Coordination

The Principal Permittees and Co-permittees will each be individually responsible for implementation of an IDD&E program. The Co-permittees will provide a summary of illicit discharges and descriptions of how incidents were addressed, a report on illicit discharge detection and elimination public information or other measures taken, and a summary of their program to limit infiltration from sanitary sewers to the MS4 to the Principal Permittees by May 1 each year.

Best Management Practice #IDDE-3				
	New Castle County	DeIDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Provide publicly-listed, water quality citizen complaints / reports telephone number (cross reference with BMP #PEI-2b)	X	X	X	
Measure: Yes / No.				
Goal: Principal Permittees maintain publicly-listed, water quality citizen complaints / reports telephone number(s) 24 hours a day. Co-permittees publicize the number(s).				

The Principal Permittees will be utilizing the existing resident and motorist call-in and email infrastructure at DelDOT's Transportation Management Center (TMC) for the water quality complaints / reports telephone number using either the existing number and / or email addresses or by creating a new number and / or email address. Once contact is made with TMC, operators will determine the following:

- If the subject is an emergency, the complainant will be referred to 911 or DNREC's emergency number;
- If the subject is not an MS4 pollution issue, the complaint is referred to the appropriate agency or authority; and
- If the subject is an MS4 pollution issue, the operator will collect the address or location, details regarding material dumped or spilled, date and time, and complainant contact information.

All information will be entered into a database. For MS4 pollution issues, TMC will contact DelDOT or DelDOT's contractor. When TMC receives a call or email regarding a potential MS4 pollution issue, TMC will forward the information via email to DelDOT and / or DelDOT's contractor who will evaluate the information to determine ownership of the MS4 and the appropriate actions to investigate the potential MS4 pollution issue.

Procedures set forth in this document for Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination will be followed. The initial actions will include coordinating with the owner of the MS4 and assigning a field team to investigate the issue. In each case, an IDD&E Tracking Form will be initiated and completed for documentation. This process will be in place before May 2015.

Permittee Coordination

The Principal Permittees will provide a publicly-listed, water quality citizen complaints / reports telephone number. The Co-permittees will assure this number is available to their residents.

Best Management Practice #IDDE-4				
	New Castle County	DelDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Evaluate and screen storm sewer system	X	X	X	X
Measure: System evaluated and screened each year.				
All Permittee Goal: All Permittees collectively evaluate 20% of the storm sewer system each year. Number of screenings will be dependent on results of evaluations.				

There will be two primary components: evaluations, which will be a desktop exercise, and screening, which will occur in the field. The evaluations will be comprehensive irrespective of municipal boundaries and DelDOT will make information available to all Permittees. Approximately 20% of the system in New Castle County will be evaluated each year such that the entire system is evaluated

by the end of the Permit term. Outfalls to be targeted for subsequent screening each year will be selected as follows:

- All outfalls encountered during routine MS4 inventory and inspection activities will be screened;
- All reports/complaints of spills or dumping will be investigated and the relevant portions of the MS4 screened; and
- On a watershed by watershed basis, the entire MS4 will be evaluated to target outfalls for field screening that have high potential for illicit discharges or connections. Following the methods recommended in the EPA's IDDE manual (*Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination: A Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assessments*, Brown et al., 2004), all outfalls within a watershed will be assessed based on available GIS data, including, but not limited to:
 - Past dry weather flow or detection of contaminants;
 - Past discharge complaints and reports;
 - Age of development;
 - Density or aging septic systems;
 - Aging or failing sewer infrastructure; and
 - Density and age of industrial activities.

All outfalls targeted through this assessment (and their connecting conveyances) will be investigated in the field for dry weather flow. See IDD&E Program in Appendix G.

Permittee Coordination

DelDOT's contractor will evaluate and screen outfalls located within the boundaries of Co-permittee cities and towns. DelDOT will provide reports and / or information resulting from the evaluations or screening to the Co-permittees. Cost reimbursement provisions for the Co-permittees (not including Wilmington) are included in the Inter-jurisdictional agreements (see Appendix D1).

This BMP does not apply to Bellefonte as the Town has no outfalls.

PROGRAM ELEMENT #3 – STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DURING CONSTRUCTION

Reference

Part II, Section A.3. – page 14 of 45.

Overview

Reduce the discharge of pollutants from active construction sites. Address both sediment and pollutants other than sediment discharged during construction.

SWPP & MP Best Management Practices

Best Management Practice #SMDC-1				
	New Castle County	DelDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Continue to implement Delaware’s Sediment and Stormwater Regulations	X	X		X
<p>Measure: Plans received, total inspections conducted, total number of sites, and enforcement actions taken.</p> <p>Measure: Statistics on how NPDES General Permit requirements have been met, in addition to requirements set by the Delaware Sediment and Stormwater Regulations (see Outstanding Permit Issues on page iv of this SWPP & MP).</p>				
<p>All Permittee Goal: New Castle County, DelDOT, and the New Castle Conservation District maintain delegated agency status through Permit term and document plan review, approval processes and inspection of construction activities for each required site.</p>				

New Castle County, DelDOT, and the New Castle Conservation District are all delegated agencies under DNREC’s Sediment and Stormwater Program. The New Castle Conservation District has this responsibility for the Co-permittees. Agreements specifying services and responsibilities between the Co-permittees and the Conservation District are being developed. All three entities’ delegated agency status expires in June 2015 and each will seek re-delegation. Through this delegated authority, these agencies will continue to implement Delaware’s Sediment and Stormwater Regulations (DSSR) and enforce respective programs. This will include the following:

- Require Erosion and Sediment Control Plans for any and all land disturbances unless exempted under the Delaware Sediment and Stormwater Regulations (DSSR);
- Require procedures for site plan review of construction plans that consider potential water quality impacts. DelDOT has a stormwater plan review and checklist that design engineers use during their plan development that will be revised in year 2 to include DSSR changes;
- Require the use of appropriate erosion and sediment control devices in accordance with the DSSR;

- Inspect all active private and public approved construction sites to ensure the erosion and sediment controls are properly installed in accordance with the requirements of the DSSR. This provision is or will be implemented by the New Castle Conservation District in Co-permittee cities and towns; and
- Assure construction sites have the appropriate level of oversight, inspection, and enforcement. Require post-construction verification documents, including construction checklists and as-built plans; be submitted for all permanent stormwater management BMPs to ensure proper installation in accordance with the requirements of the DSSR. This provision is or will be implemented by the New Castle Conservation District in Co-permittee cities and towns.

Agreements between the Co-permittees and the New Castle Conservation District that specify responsibilities of each party and provide assurances that the DSSR is being adequately applied and enforced in each municipality are being developed. The draft agreement is included in Appendix H. Absent an agreement or agreements or if the New Castle Conservation District loses its delegated status, the Co-permittees will be responsible for implementing an equivalent program.

Permittee Coordination

The Principal Permittees and Co-permittees will each be individually responsible for ensuring the implementation of the Delaware Sediment and Stormwater Regulations within their jurisdictions. The Co-permittees will provide a summary of activities including number of plans reviewed, total inspections conducted, total number of sites, and enforcement actions taken to the Principal Permittees by May 1 each year.

Best Management Practice #SMDC-2				
	New Castle County	DeIDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Develop regulatory mechanism for enforcing Stormwater Management During Construction requirements	*	**		X
Measure: Yes / No.				
Co-permittee Goal: Each Co-permittee develops regulatory mechanism by the end of year 3 of the Permit term for enforcing Stormwater Management During Construction requirements.				

- * - New Castle County already has a regulatory enforcement mechanism
- ** - DeIDOT addresses the discharge of pollutants from active construction sites through its contracts and Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction

Existing codes in the Co-permittee cities and towns refer to the DSSR in varying degrees. However, none of them include the specificity mandated by the Permit. Each Co-permittee will perform a review of current code language and will adopt new ordinances or revise code sections by the end of year 3 of the Permit term, as appropriate, to include the following:

- Review and approval of Sediment and Stormwater Plans in accordance with the standards of the current Delaware Sediment and Stormwater Regulations (DSSR);
- Use and maintenance of structural and nonstructural controls and BMPs during time when construction is underway;
- Inspection of construction sites, notification to operators, and enforcement of control measures;
- Requirements for operators to control wastes such as discarded construction or building materials; and
- Inspections to ensure that BMPs are properly constructed and installed per the requirements of the DSSR.

Permittee Coordination

The Principal Permittees and Co-permittees will each be individually responsible for the development of appropriate regulatory enforcement mechanisms.

PROGRAM ELEMENT #4 – POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Reference

Part II, Section A.4. – page 15 of 45.

Overview

Reduce the discharge of pollutants and reduce the quantity of water leaving post-development construction sites for new development.

SWPP & MP Best Management Practices

Best Management Practice #PCSM-1				
	New Castle County	DeIDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Inspect privately-owned stormwater management structures	X	N/A		X
Measure: Total number of BMPs and number of maintenance inspections conducted each year.				
All Permittee Goal: All privately-owned stormwater management structures are inspected each year.				

New Castle County inspects all privately-owned stormwater management facilities in its stormwater database whether installed before or after 1991 a minimum of once per year. The County issues an inspection report to the responsible party. The inventory is revised frequently and therefore is not being included with this SWPP & MP.

New Castle County assures that Operation and Maintenance Plans (O&M plans) for residential and commercial / industrial BMPs are submitted along with the as-built plans to the Department of Land Use as part of the reviewing process. Funds for maintenance are deposited into an escrow account at this time as well. O&M plans are due to the HOAs at the time that their private open space is turned over to them and are reviewed and approved prior to the recordation of the plan. O&M plans are implemented by the developer as soon as stormwater management features are installed. The County Department of Special Services utilizes the O&M plans annually as part of their inspection process to assure they are being followed.

Agreements between the Co-permittees and the New Castle Conservation District that specify responsibilities of each party and provide assurances that privately-owned stormwater management structures are inspected annually in each municipality are being developed. The draft agreement is included in Appendix H.

Permittee Coordination

The Principal Permittees and Co-permittees will each be individually responsible for inspections of privately-owned stormwater management structures within their jurisdictions. The Co-permittees will provide the total number of BMPs and the number of maintenance inspections conducted to the Principal Permittees by May 1 each year. The Co-permittees will share whatever electronic information they have regarding their stormwater BMPs with the Principal Permittees.

Best Management Practice #PCSM-2				
	New Castle County	DeIDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Inspect and maintain publically-owned stormwater management structures	X	X		X
Measure: Total number of BMPs and number of maintenance inspections conducted each year.				
All Permittee Goal: All publically-owned stormwater management structures are inspected annually or within one year of repair. Principal Permittee Goal: DeIDOT revises and updates the existing operation and maintenance manual by the end of year 2 of the Permit term.				

All Permittees follow maintenance schedules / plans to ensure the repair and restoration of publically-owned stormwater management systems. Maintenance activities will be scheduled and prioritized based on the possible impacts on surface water quality, hazards to public safety, and availability of funds.

New Castle County and DeIDOT each inspect and maintain the stormwater BMPs in their databases which are periodically updated. Maintenance on the County’s BMPs is either contracted or performed by the Construction Support group.

Inspections on DeIDOT BMPs occur on an annual basis, except in instances after BMP repair, in which case, BMPs shall be inspected within one year of repair. When deficiencies are noted, BMP work orders are created. Preventative and corrective maintenance of BMPs is completed per the DeIDOT BMP Maintenance Plan. Depending on the type and quantity of work needed, the work is completed by DeIDOT personnel or completed by contractors. These efforts will continue. DeIDOT will revise and update the existing operation and maintenance manual by the end of year 2 of the permit term.

Agreements between the Co-permittees and the New Castle Conservation District that specify responsibilities of each party and provide assurances that publicly-owned stormwater management structures are inspected annually in each municipality are being developed. The Co-permittees will share whatever electronic information they have regarding their BMPs with the Principal Permittees.

Elsmere maintains one conveyance channel at the rear of Dover Avenue. Its maintenance is included in the Town’s landscape maintenance contract and it will continue to be maintained in this manner.

The remaining Co-permittees are unaware of any other publicly-owned stormwater management structures within their jurisdictions.

Permittee Coordination

The Principal Permittees and Co-permittees will each be individually responsible for inspections and maintenance of publicly-owned stormwater management structures within their jurisdictions. The Co-permittees will provide the total number of BMPs and the number of maintenance inspections conducted to the Principal Permittees by May 1 each year.

Best Management Practice #PCSM-3				
	New Castle County	DeIDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Update BMP databases (cross reference with Permit Element #8)	X	X		X
Measure: Yes / No.				
Principal Permittee Goal: Provide updated maps and databases to DNREC each year. Co-permittee Goal: Furnish updates to Principal Permittees annually.				

New Castle County and DeIDOT will maintain BMP databases. New BMPs will be added to the existing BMP databases as facilities are constructed and accepted for maintenance. The current inventories include geospatial location and basic characteristics of individual stormwater BMPs.

Permittee Coordination

The Principal Permittees and Co-permittees will each be individually responsible for maintaining BMP databases. The Co-permittees will furnish BMP updates annually to the Principal Permittees.

Best Management Practice #PCSM-4				
	New Castle County	DeIDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Develop regulatory mechanism for enforcing Post Construction Stormwater Management requirements	*	N/A		X
Measure: Yes / No.				
Co-permittee Goal: Develop regulatory mechanism by the end of year 3 of the permit term.				

* - Ordinance already exists

New Castle County already has regulatory authority to address post construction stormwater quantity and quality. DelDOT addresses stormwater quantity and quality through its contracts and Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction.

Each Co-permittee will perform a review of current code language and will adopt new ordinances or revise code sections by the end of year 3 of the permit term as appropriate that will address post-construction stormwater quantity and quality and limiting the discharge of pollutants via stormwater runoff.

Permittee Coordination

The Principal Permittees and Co-permittees will each be individually responsible for the development of appropriate regulatory enforcement mechanisms.

PROGRAM ELEMENT #5 – GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

Reference

Part II, Section A.5. – page 16 of 45.

Overview

Prevent and / or reduce discharges of pollutants associated with the Permittees' operations, including maintenance facilities, roadways and rights-of-way (not applicable to New Castle County), and parks or other lands owned by the Permittees.

SWPP & MP Best Management Practices

Best Management Practice #GH-1				
	New Castle County	DeIDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Update inventory of facilities owned or operated by Permittees that maintain coverage under a NPDES industrial stormwater general permit or have the potential to contribute polluted discharges as a result of stormwater	X	X		X
Measure: Yes / No.				
All Permittee Goal: Provide annual updates to inventory in years 2 through 5.				

Inventories of facilities owned and operated by the Principal Permittees and Co-permittees, are included as Appendix I. Only those facilities that either maintain coverage under the NPDES industrial stormwater general permit program or have the potential to contribute polluted discharges as a result of stormwater are included. Each facility on the list will be inspected annually (see BMP #GH-3).

Permittee Coordination

Principal Permittees and Co-permittees will each be individually responsible for maintaining the inventory and inspecting the facilities each year. The Co-permittees will provide an updated inventory of facilities, inspection schedule of facilities, and summary of control measures taken to the Principal Permittees by May 1 each year.

Best Management Practice #GH-2				
	New Castle County	DeIDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Prepare facility guidelines or checklists	N/A	N/A		X
Measure: Number of guidelines or checklists prepared.				
Co-Permittee Goal: 100 percent of facilities on inventory have either Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) or are subject to guidelines or checklists developed by the end of year 2 of the permit term.				

New Castle County and DeIDOT have already developed Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) for all of their facilities which require them based on SIC codes. Guidelines or checklists will be developed by the Principal Permittees and Co-permittees by the end of year 2 of the permit term for other facilities included on the inventory that are owned and operated by permittees and have the potential to contribute polluted discharges as a result of stormwater.

Once plans or guidelines / checklists are prepared, the facilities will be inspected as described in BMP #GH-3.

Permittee Coordination

Principal Permittees and Co-permittees will each be individually responsible for preparing Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans for their facilities.

Best Management Practice #GH – 3				
	New Castle County	DeIDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Follow Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans or guidelines / checklists	X	X		X
Measure: Number of annual inspection reports kept on file including summary of control measures taken to minimize impacts of discharges.				
All Permittee Goal: Each facility on inventory inspected annually. All Permittee Goal: 100 percent of Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans or guidelines / checklists are followed.				

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) exist for New Castle County’s Base D maintenance facility and Middletown – Odessa – Townsend “Water Farm” as well as for all of DeIDOT’s maintenance yards. Provisions in SWPPPs including wet and dry weather screening, spill documentation, monitoring and record-keeping are implemented annually. These plans will continue to be followed.

DeIDOT’s Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program (SWPPP) covers all maintenance facilities that require NPDES general permit for industrial facilities coverage and provides the maintenance yards with the tools to reduce pollutants contained in stormwater discharges and comply with the requirements of Delaware’s “Regulations Governing Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity.” The program includes a written plan, timeline for plan implementation, inspection schedules, training and monitoring requirements, and proper storage and housekeeping measures. Each SWPPP has a pollution prevention team with designated responsibilities to carry out the plan. DeIDOT vehicle washing program is included in Appendix J.

Permittee Coordination

Principal Permittees and Co-permittees will each be individually responsible for following Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans or guidelines / checklists for their facilities.

Best Management Practice #GH-4				
	New Castle County	DeIDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Perform street sweeping	N/A	X		X
Measure: Number of lane-miles swept and tons of debris and sediment collected. Optional measure: Estimates of pounds total nitrogen and total phosphorous removed.				
Principal Permittee Goal: DeIDOT sweeps all curb miles identified in Table 2. Co-permittee Goal: Provide documentation as described below.				

New Castle County does not own any public roads so this BMP is not applicable to them.

DeIDOT used a combination of literature review, research and modeling to develop a scientifically defensible sweeping plan for state-maintained roadways in New Castle County. The plan focuses the sweeping effort on interstates and expressways, curbed roadways with closed drainage systems, and targeted pollutant hot-spot areas (high-traffic and commercial/industrial areas). This approach can be shown to maximize pollutant reductions and still be both fiscally and operationally feasible (see Appendix K for full report).

The street sweeping regime to be implemented by DeIDOT is as follows:

Table 2 – DeIDOT Street Sweeping		
Roadway Type	Annual Frequency	Target Annual Curb Miles
Interstates/Expressways	8	3,019
ADT>30K or Industrial/Commercial Land Use	8	2,318
Local, curbed roads	1	1,857
Other Arterials	3	1,304
Additional Sweeping, by Work Order	as needed	variable
Totals		≥ 8,498

Because additional equipment and/or staff may be needed to fully implement the plan in all Maintenance Districts, DeIDOT’s sweeping efforts will be transitioned in phases from the previous 4:2:1 plan of the first Phase I Permit to the new regime, with a goal of full implementation by year 3 of the Permit.

Compliance with the plan will be tracked and verified through DeIDOT’s Maximo work order system, or other equivalent tools. Total miles swept and pounds of street sweeping waste collected in each watershed in the County will be reported annually to DNREC for estimations of pollutant removal.

Sweeping residuals will be staged at DeIDOT maintenance facilities and segregated from other waste materials. Good housekeeping practices related to storage and disposal of street sweeping wastes will be followed at DeIDOT maintenance facilities. Because of the potential for contamination, delivery of street sweeping wastes to landfills requires prior approval from DSWA under their Special Solid Waste Policy. DeIDOT has arranged with DSWA for blanket approval for delivery of street sweeping wastes which is renewed each year. The Policy describes in detail information to be included in the request and analyses to be done (TCLP, ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, BTEX, PCBs, solids content). The request is sent to the landfill manager, and if approved, he / she sends an approval letter. A copy of that approval letter must be presented with every load by the delivery truck driver, or else the truck will be turned away.

Co-permittees will continue with their current programs as follows and potentially utilize DeIDOT’s optimization approach described above:

- **Bellefonte** – does not sweep streets as the streets are maintained by DeIDOT
- **Elsmere** – sweeps streets as often as possible between March and December with less frequency in January and February. Monthly and annual logs are kept of tonnage collected. The Town will continue to track this information.
- **Newport** – owns a street sweeper which is mostly used on a reactive basis. The Town will begin tracking volume of street sweepings collected.

- **Delaware City** – sweeps all streets with an emphasis on those with curb and gutter at least twice a year through the use of a contractor. The City will begin tracking volume of street sweepings collected. The City also keeps a log of catch basin inspections including how often each is visited and the results of actions.
- **New Castle** – sweeps streets an average once every two weeks and collected material is conveyed to a landfill. The City will begin tracking volume of street sweepings collected.

The Co-permittees intend to submit DelDOT’s analytical results to DSWA as representative of their street sweepings as part of their own application for disposal at landfills.

Permittee Coordination

DelDOT and Co-permittees will each be individually responsible for street sweeping programs within their jurisdictions. The Co-permittees will provide a summary of street sweeping operations to the Principal Permittees by May 1 each year.

Best Management Practice #GH-5				
	New Castle County	DelDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Reduce contribution of pollutants associated with the application, storage and disposal of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers (cross reference with BMP #PEI-2f)	X	X		X
Measure: Yes / No.				
Principal Permittee Goal: New Castle County and DelDOT follow existing regulations and report usage annually.				
Co-permittee Goal: Provide documentation as described below.				

DelDOT’s program includes providing pesticide data annually by type, quantity and unit of measure; management of NPDES herbicide application on BMPs through contract or in-house staff; use of IPM measures that incorporate non-chemical solutions; and assessing locations for opportunities to implement alternative practices for non-herbicide methods of maintenance. Delaware Livable Lawns seeks to mitigate the effects of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers applied to private lawns and landscaping.

DelDOT will also continue studying alternative vegetation management strategies for guardrails seeking to find ways to reduce the use of pesticides without compromising safety and aesthetics. Treatments being evaluated include several types of weed control barriers, chemicals, low-growth vegetation, and hand cutting of existing vegetation. They are being compared based on effectiveness, ease of implementation, aesthetics, cost and longevity.

Fertilizer application rates on New Castle County properties are made following soil sample results and applications of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers are made per the directions on the product label or per approved procedures. New Castle County employees applying pesticides, herbicides, and

fertilizers are certified. A Nutrient Management Plan exists for the Equestrian operation at Carousel Park. The County’s Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Herbicide Application is included in Appendix L1 and the SOP for Fertilizer Application is included in Appendix L2. New Castle County contractors for these applications must be licensed and certified, and they are required to contact the County prior to the application of any herbicides.

Co-permittees will continue with their current programs and enhance as appropriate as follows:

- **Bellefonte** – maintains just one property through a contractor and it is less than one tenth of an acre in size. The Town is not aware of any pesticide, herbicide, or fertilizer use at this location.
- **Elsmere** – typically uses pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers only to control weeds along curbs and these applications are made per manufacturer’s recommendations. The Town will begin tracking gallons (or other measure) used. The Town maintains parkland and the median in Kirkwood Highway through contractors and there are restrictions in those contacts which limit the amount of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers applied.
- **Newport** – uses a negligible amount of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers in the maintenance of its open spaces. The Town will begin tracking gallons (or other measure) used.
- **Delaware City** – does not use pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers but does use Roundup for spot control of weeds. The City will begin tracking gallons (or other measure) used.
- **New Castle** – uses a negligible amount of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers in the maintenance of its open spaces. The City will begin tracking gallons (or other measure) used.

Permittee Coordination

Principal Permittees and Co-permittees will each be individually responsible for the reduction of pollutants associated with the application, storage and disposal of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers within their jurisdictions. The Co-permittees will provide a summary of their pesticide, herbicide, and fertilizer program to the Principal Permittees by May 1 each year.

Best Management Practice #GH-6				
	New Castle County	DelDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Manage snow and ice including salt storage practices and alternative deicing practices	X	X		X
Measure: Yes / No.				
Principal Permittee Goal: New Castle County continues to follow its Winter Storm Operations / Snow Removal Plan.				
Principal Permittee Goal: DelDOT continues to follow its Statewide Salt Best Management Practices for DelDOT Maintenance Yards and updates Plan by end of year 2.				
Co-permittee Goal: Provide documentation as described below.				

New Castle County Special Services Department performs snow and ice removal and winter storm operations at all County facilities. It includes personnel assignments, mobilization, training, equipment preparation, and salt usage. The County’s Winter Storm Operations / Snow Removal Plan is included in Appendix M.

DelDOT implements advanced snow fighting practices that include ground speed spreader controls, anti-icing, pre-wetting, and plow balance valves. DelDOT inspects all salt spreading equipment before winter each year and calibrates equipment. Salt usage is documented and the feasibility of using alternative materials assessed. Good housekeeping practices related to storage and movement of salt at maintenance facilities are followed. DelDOT’s Statewide Salt Best Management Practices for DelDOT Maintenance Yards is included in Appendix N. This Plan will be updated by the end of year 2 of the Permit term.

Co-permittees will continue with their current programs and enhance as appropriate as follows:

- **Bellefonte** – contracts for snow and ice control and will begin tracking use of salt on an annual basis.
- **Elsmere** – calibrates equipment and quantifies its salt usage each year. The Town will begin tracking use of salt on an annual basis.
- **Newport** – will begin calibrating equipment and tracking use of salt on an annual basis.
- **Delaware City** – contracts snow plowing and will ensure its contract includes provisions for equipment calibration and annual reporting of salt usage.
- **New Castle** – will begin calibrating equipment and tracking use of salt on an annual basis.

Salt storage is addressed by BMPs #GH1 through GH-3.

Permittee Coordination

Principal Permittees and Co-permittees will each be individually responsible for the management of snow and ice including salt storage practices and alternative deicing practices within their jurisdictions. The Co-permittees will provide a summary of their snow and ice program to the Principal Permittees by May 1 each year.

Best Management Practice #GH-7				
	New Castle County	DelDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Control litter on streets and highways including the proper disposal of collected material	N/A	X		X
Measure: Bags of trash collected by volunteers and tons of trash collected by DelDOT employees. Measure: Number of illegal dumps identified and reported each year.				
Principal Permittee Goal: Adopt-a-Highway coverage of all available routes by DelDOT Co-permittee Goal: Implement program as described below.				

New Castle County does not maintain any public roads. DeIDOT will control litter on roadways through implementation of the following elements:

- Adopt-a-Highway program;
- Sponsor-a-Highway program;
- Use of Department of Corrections highway cleanup crews;
- Street sweeping;
- Maintenance work orders; and
- Public education programs.

The Co-permittees will address this requirement through their public education campaigns (see Program Element #1) and other mechanisms such as community service programs.

Permittee Coordination

Principal Permittees and Co-permittees will each be individually responsible for the control of litter on streets and highways within their jurisdictions. The Co-permittees will provide a summary of their litter control program to the Principal Permittees by May 1 each year.

PROGRAM ELEMENT #6 – INDUSTRIAL STORMWATER

Reference

Part II, Section A.6. – page 17 of 45.

Overview

Inspect and assist the Department [DNREC] with inspecting facilities considered by the Department to be “high risk”.

SWPP & MP Best Management Practices

Best Management Practice #IS-1				
	New Castle County	DeIDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Inspect “high risk” facilities	X	N/A	X	
Measure: Inspections performed each year. Education materials distributed (if provisions of Delaware’s Regulations Governing the Control of Water Pollution are delegated).				
All Permittee Goal: 36 inspections performed each year per MOU between New Castle County and DNREC.				

New Castle County will inspect high risk facilities in accordance with the MOU between the DNREC, Surface Water Discharges Section and New Castle County dated December 16, 2013. Compliance with the MOU shall comprise compliance with this section of the Permit. The MOU is included in Appendix O. The County has been provided with a list of 36 industrial sites throughout the County from DNREC.

New Castle County will report on the amount of education material distributed annually if provisions of Delaware’s Regulations Governing the Control of Water Pollution are delegated.

Permittee Coordination

New Castle County will perform site inspections for those locations within the municipal boundaries of Co-permittee cities and towns. The Co-permittees will provide a summary of educational items distributed to the Principal Permittees by May 1 each year if provisions of Delaware’s Regulations Governing the Control of Water Pollution are delegated.

Best Management Practice #IS-2				
	New Castle County	DeIDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Update inventory of “high-risk” facilities	X	N/A		X
Measure: Yes / No.				
Measure: Number of new facilities identified and reported.				
All Permittee Goal: None.				

All permittees (with the exception of DeIDOT) will notify DNREC if they discover industrial facilities within their jurisdictions that they believe should be included in the inventory of industrial facilities. All Permittees will provide an inventory of sites directly to DNREC each year by February 1.

Permittee Coordination

New Castle County and the Co-permittees will each be individually responsible for providing an inventory of sites directly to DNREC each year by February 1, and for notifying DNREC if they discover industrial facilities within their jurisdictions they believe should be included in the inventory.

PROGRAM ELEMENT #7 – WATERSHED PRIORITY LIST

Reference

Part II, Section A.7. – page 18 of 45.

Overview

Preparation of priority list of watersheds and development of two Water Quality Improvement Plans (WQIPs) will facilitate focused efforts that account for specific characteristics in each watershed.

Note Outstanding Permit Issues on pages ii and iii of this SWPP & MP.

SWPP & MP Best Management Practices

Best Management Practice #WPL-1				
	New Castle County	DeIDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Develop Watershed Priority List	X	X	X	
Measure: Yes / No.				
All Permittee Goal: Develop list.				

The Principal Permittees, in coordination with the Co-permittees, are using a weighted matrix approach to help inform decisions regarding the ranking of watersheds for Water Quality Improvement Plan development. The matrix, along with categorical descriptions, is included in Appendix P. The Watershed Priority List will be reevaluated and revised, as appropriate, during the permit term and / or in future SWPP & MPs.

The 21 watersheds in New Castle County have been categorized as “Restoration” and “Preservation” depending on the ratio of 3% Effective Impervious Area (EIA) to total drainage area for each. Watersheds with an EIA to total drainage area ratio of 0.30% or greater are termed restoration watersheds while those with a ratio of 0.19% or less are preservation watersheds. The Permittees considered the natural break between these two values along with their collective knowledge of the watersheds in developing these two categories. Even though the Permit has the same requirement for all watersheds, a 3% decrease in untreated EIA, the Principal Permittees believe that developed watersheds or those with a higher percentage of EIA compared to total catchment area will warrant more of a restoration approach. Conversely, preservation activities will be more important in watersheds with less development and a lower percentage of EIA compared to total catchment area. These ratios as well as categorical assignments are also in Appendix P.

Each criterion in the matrix received a weight of 1 through 3. Criteria considered more important or relevant were weighted a 3 while less significant criteria were weighted a 1 or 2. Each watershed

then received a score for each criterion (see below). These scores were multiplied by the weight and then each of these calculations summed across all criteria to derive the total technical score for the watershed. Watersheds with higher scores have been given a priority over lower scores. The relative costs to prepare and then implement each WQIP are also shown in the matrix. The Permittees will continue to evaluate the criteria weighting and technical scores along with relative costs to reprioritize the list in future years.

One restoration watershed and one preservation watershed have been selected for WQIP preparation by the end of year 4 of the Permit, as required. At this time the Permittees intend to prepare one preservation and one restoration WQIP in each ensuing five year permit term until the list of restoration watersheds is completed and then focus on preservation watersheds until WQIPs exist for all watersheds (there are more preservation watersheds than restoration watersheds). In this manner a range of plan development types are attained and resources are better balanced.

The overall objective of the Principal Permittees regarding the WQIP program is to focus efforts on streams that have achieved or are near achieving TMDLs and water quality standards (see Outstanding Permit Issues on pages ii and iii of this SWPP & MP). Scores for each criterion are on a scale of 1 – 4. These were assigned by determining quartiles and then manually assessing for natural “breaks”. Weights were assigned to each as determined by the Principal Permittees to reflect relative importance.

- 303(d) list delisting of streams for nutrients – Total stream miles of streams removed from the 2012 303(d) list of impaired streams for nutrients were tabulated for each of the County’s 21 watersheds. For ponds removed from the list for nutrients, the “artificial path” lines from the NHD were used to approximate the stream miles for these already defined features. The total removed stream miles was divided by the number of square miles in the watershed to arrive at the metric (in miles / square mile). Streams with greater ratios scored a 3 or 4 while streams with lesser ratios scored 1 or 2.
- 303(d) list delisting of streams for bacteria – Total stream miles of streams removed from the 2012 303(d) list of impaired streams for bacteria were tabulated for each of the County’s 21 watersheds. For ponds removed from the list for bacteria, the “artificial path” lines from the NHD were used to approximate the stream miles for these areally defined features. The total removed stream miles was divided by the number of square miles in the watershed to arrive at the metric (in miles / square mile). Streams with greater ratios scored a 3 or 4 while streams with lesser ratios scored 1 or 2.
- Reductions required to meet the TMDL for nutrients and bacteria – Reductions by watershed were based on Table A.1. in the NPDES permit. Some values were averaged (for example when separate values were given for tidal and non-tidal reaches) while others were derived independently (Brandywine, Red Clay Creek, and White Clay Creek) since those values were not given in the table. The metric is expressed as a percentage reduction with lesser reductions scoring 3 or 4 and greater reductions scoring 1 or 2. Watersheds shown with “-” in the percent load reductions columns represent streams that do not have nutrient TMDLs. The Permittees will continue evaluating methodologies for scoring these watersheds for this criterion. Watersheds shown with “unk” or unknown in the percent load reductions columns represent streams that still need to have load reduction information furnished by DNREC to the Permittees in order to finish table computations.
- 3% of Effective Impervious Area (EIA) – The percentage of effective impervious area to total watershed area was calculated. Streams with higher ratios of imperviousness scored more highly

than streams with lesser ratios of imperviousness as these areas should provide more opportunities to reduce EIA.

- Planned DelDOT projects – The linear miles of proposed projects were tabulated for each watershed. Those with higher amounts of projects scored more highly than those with fewer amounts reflecting greater opportunities to add BMPs.
- New Castle County future growth areas – Two types of growth, high and low intensity, based on the Department of Land Use Future Growth Map of areas where growth is expected to occur, were calculated. The final value for the growth metric was derived by adding the percentage area of high-intensity growth to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the percentage area of low-intensity growth. Calculations were based on data held by the UD-WRA. Newer data may be available from New Castle County. Watersheds with higher growth expected score more highly than watersheds with lesser growth as there will be more opportunities for redevelopment and retrofits.
- Public and private Open Space – The degree of public and private open space was determined, based on the area of this type of land cover as a percentage of the total area of each watershed. Calculations were based on the State’s Outdoor Resource Inventory (ORI) of 2012. Watersheds with greater amounts of open space scored more highly than watersheds with lesser amounts as there will be more opportunities for placement of stormwater management structures.
- Exceptional Ecological or Recreational Value Stream (ERES) – Watersheds with any ERES streams were given a value of 4, while watersheds without ERES streams were given a value of 1.
- Drinking water sources (surface) – The amount of area upstream of surface drinking water intakes as a percentage of the total watershed area was calculated and that value was used as the score basis. Watersheds with no intakes were given 0s
- Flood-prone areas – The area of the 100-year floodplain in each watershed (using FEMA’s newest (draft) flood hazard map) expressed as a percentage of the total watershed area was used as the score basis. Higher percentages scored 3 or 4 and lesser percentages scored 1 or 2.
- Areas affected by CSOs – Watersheds containing combined sewer overflows (CSOs) were tabulated using the number of CSOs present as the metric. Watersheds without CSOs were given a score of 0. The number of sanitary sewer overflows (SSO) was considered for inclusion, but not used, since most SSO events are based on conditions such as blockage or maintenance issues, and as such do not typically recur at a particular site.

The Watershed Priority List presented in Appendix P is intended to inform future decisions regarding Water Quality Improvement Plans. Other factors including but not limited to environmental considerations (such as the presence of contaminated sites) and availability of public rights-of-way (such as DelDOT excess parcels) may also affect future WQIP selections. It will be reviewed and revised as appropriate each year at the annual meeting (see BMP #GRP-1) and adjusted cooperatively between the Principal Permittees and Co-permittees (see BMPs #WPL-2 and WPL-3).

Permittee Coordination

The Principal Permittees led the Watershed Priority List preparation in consultation with the Co-permittees.

Best Management Practice #WPL-2				
	New Castle County	DelDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Develop first Water Quality Improvement Plan (WQIP)	X	X	X	
Measure: Yes / No.				
Goal: Principal Permittees and Co-permittees (as appropriate) develop first WQIP.				

The Water Quality Improvement Plan for the Christina River watershed will be prepared and submitted by the end of year 4 of the Permit term. Implementation will begin six months following approval by DNREC. The Permittees reserve the right to discontinue preparation of this WQIP, in consultation with DNREC, if preliminary analyses indicate that extenuating circumstances may hinder its implementation. If this were to occur, the Permittees would choose another watershed for WQIP preparation and renegotiate the schedule with DNREC.

Load reductions resulting from structural BMPs implemented between 1998 (2006 for watersheds draining to the Chesapeake Bay) and the present will be computed and applied against land use loadings to demonstrate effects of existing efforts.

Permittee Coordination

The Principal Permittees and Co-permittees will develop a cost share agreement for this WQIP prior to its initiation. The Co-permittees will provide mapping as appropriate (see BMP #MAP-1).

Best Management Practice #WPL-3				
	New Castle County	DelDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Develop second Water Quality Improvement Plan (WQIP)	X	X	X	
Measure: None.				
Goal: Principal Permittees and Co-permittees (as appropriate) develop second WQIP.				

The Water Quality Improvement Plan for the Dragon Run watershed will be prepared and submitted by the end of year 4 of the Permit term. Implementation will begin six months following approval by DNREC. The Permittees reserve the right to discontinue preparation of this WQIP, in consultation with DNREC, if preliminary analyses indicate that extenuating circumstances may hinder its implementation. If this were to occur, the Permittees would choose another watershed for WQIP preparation and renegotiate the schedule with DNREC.

Load reductions resulting from structural BMPs implemented between 1998 (2006 for watersheds draining to the Chesapeake Bay) and the present will be computed and applied against land use loadings to demonstrate effects of existing efforts.

Permittee Coordination

The Principal Permittees and Co-permittees will develop a cost share agreement for this WQIP prior to its initiation. The Co-permittees will provide mapping as appropriate (see BMP #MAP-1).

PROGRAM ELEMENT #8 – MAPPING

Reference

Part II, Section A.8. – page 19 of 45

Overview

Annual updates to mapping will assure availability of current data for use in other tasks.

SWPP & MP Best Management Practices

Best Management Practice #MAP-1				
	New Castle County	DelDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Update maps and databases	X	X		X
Measure: Yes / No.				
Principal Permittee Goal: Principal Permittees provide updated maps and databases to DNREC each year.				
Co-permittee Goal: Co-permittees furnish any updates to Principal Permittees.				

As new subdivisions or developments are approved and constructed, New Castle County's Department of Land Use will notify the Department of Special Services of new outfalls and provide information including locations, pipe size and material, drainage area, and runoff curve number. DelDOT's database will be similarly updated. Maps and GIS shape files will be furnished to DNREC annually. Hard copy maps will not be provided.

Permittee Coordination

The Co-permittees will provide the Principal Permittees with mapping of inlets, pipes, outfalls, and stormwater management structures within their municipalities by the end of year 2 of the Permit term. Mapping will be in digital format such as GIS, AutoCAD, or Google Earth files. In lieu of mapping, coordinates (latitude and longitude or Delaware State Plane) will be provided for each structure with the exception of pipes. The Principal Permittees will append the County-wide database with locations of those that are the responsibility of the Co-permittees and submit as part of the annual mapping submittal.

MONITORING ELEMENT #1 – POLLUTION MINIMIZATION PLAN (PMP) FOR POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBs)

Reference

Part II, Section b.1. – page 19 of 45.

Overview

The Pollutant Minimization Plan will provide DNREC with additional information and resources to address PCBs.

SWPP & MP Best Management Practices

Best Management Practice #PCB-1				
	New Castle County	DelDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Develop Pollution Minimization Plan (PMP) for Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	X	X	X	

A Pollution Minimization Plan (PMP) for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) is being prepared on behalf of the Principal and Co-permittees. A draft is included in Appendix Q. The purpose of the PMP for PCBs is to address the potential conveyance of PCBs in the Delaware River Watershed from the MS4 located in New Castle County. The PMP was established in general accordance with the elements described in Part II. B.1. of the Permit.

In addition to meeting the requirements of the Permit, the PMP is also intended to provide the PCB analytic data collected for this PMP to DNREC as a supplement to their ongoing water quality management efforts with respect to toxic substances, known as the Watershed Approach to Toxics Assessment and Restoration (WATAR). As required by the Federal Clean Water Act Section 303(d) and as part of the WATAR, DNREC has assembled a list of impaired waterbody segments within Delaware targeted for the establishment of TMDL values for PCBs. For the purposes of the PMP, only those impaired waterbody segments within New Castle County that drain to the Delaware River and that have been indicated to be impacted by PCBs will be considered. In addition, an updated list of known and/or probable PCB sources specific to areas of the County that fall within the jurisdiction of the permit and drain to the MS4 will be generated as part of the PMP. Using the PMP-specific list, it is anticipated that the applicable PCB sources will be mapped relative to the locations of the impaired waterbody segments targeted by DNREC’s WATAR.

The sampling and analytic approach of the PMP includes two phases; the first is a desktop review phase, and the second is a focused, sampling and analysis phase. The goal of the first phase is to select the outfalls that will be targeted for sampling and analysis during the second phase. Utilizing the data compiled as part of the desktop review, the second phase will target “outfalls” or specific

points where conveyance of MS4 storm water discharges directly into impaired water segments identified and listed in the WATAR that are applicable to the PMP.

With respect to the WATAR and assuming detections of PCB congeners are reported, data could be used in direct comparison with PCB congener data collected by DNREC from the impaired waterbody segment, supporting future source trackdown efforts. Storm water samples will be collected from targeted outfalls during a significant storm event and submitted to an environmental laboratory for analysis of PCB congeners. One sample will be collected per outfall, with up to 10 outfall water samples collected from any one WATAR-listed impaired waterbody segment. Sampling and analytic testing will occur annually and generally follow the implementation schedule presented in the DNREC WATAR.

After compiling data acquired from the initial and second phases, the baseline loading calculations, and information regarding source identification / trackdown, a plan for continuing assessment and/or a plan of action to control the discharge of PCBs can be designed by the Permittees, DNREC, and other appropriate agencies. As required by the permit, reporting shall occur annually as part of the permittees' Annual Storm Water Report and should provide evidence of implementation of this PMP.

Permittee Coordination

The Principal Permittees led the development of the PMP for PCBs. No further coordination between the Principal Permittees and Co-permittees is planned or necessitated.

Best Management Practice #PCB-2				
	New Castle County	DelDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Monitor for PCBs	X	X	X	

Monitoring for PCBs will be determined as part of the Sampling and Analysis Plan to be developed following DNREC approval of the PMP for PCBs.

Permittee Coordination

Coordination between and among all Permittees is still being discussed.

MONITORING ELEMENT #2 – TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS (TMDL) WASTE LOAD ALLOCATIONS (WLA) AND APPLICABLE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

Reference

Part II, Section B.2. – page 20 of 45.

Overview

Permittees shall address TMDL wasteload allocations, in addition to applicable water quality standards, through the iterative implementation of programmatic BMPs that will prevent, reduce, or remove the targeted pollutants.

See Outstanding Permit Issues on pages ii and iii of this SWPP & MP.

SWPP & MP Best Management Practices

Best Management Practice #WLA-1				
	New Castle County	DeIDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Review existing water quality data	X	X	X	

WRA at the University of Delaware is reviewing previously prepared water quality data including the work performed in 1996 in support of the initial NPDES Permit application that included monitoring at 13 stations throughout the County. Furthermore, years of data from dozens of in-stream monitoring stations are available from EPA's STORET (STORage and RETrieval) Data Warehouse. WRA is performing evaluation of these data using Seasonal Kendall methodologies. A Seasonal Kendall test is widely recommended for water quality trend evaluations as it compares the relationship between points at separate time periods or seasons and determines if there is a trend. The STORET summary was unavailable in time for the Final SWPP & MP but its results are still intended for use during program implementation.

Permittee Coordination

The Principal Permittees led the review of existing water quality data. No further coordination between the Principal Permittees and Co-permittees is planned or necessitated.

Best Management Practice #WLA-2				
	New Castle County	DeIDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Determine load reductions resulting from existing and proposed programmatic BMPs	X	X	X	

The Permit states that the Permittees “shall address the TMDL WLAs for stormwater associated with the MS4, in addition to applicable water quality standards through the iterative implementation of programmatic BMPs that will prevent, reduce, or remove the targeted pollutants. This will be accomplished for all watersheds located within the MS4 Permit area by implementing all components within the SWPP&MP and, for certain priority watersheds pursuant to Section III below, by developing and implementing a Water Quality Improvement Plan.”

The Principal Permittees will develop a framework for quantifying loads from land uses and load reductions from structural BMPs in conjunction with the wet weather monitoring plan (Monitoring Element #3). This framework will be refined as Water Quality Improvement Plans (WQIPs) are being prepared. The first priority will be in the Christina River watershed chosen as the 1st WQIP and the second priority will be in the Dragon Run watershed chosen as the 2nd WQIP. Remaining spreadsheets or models will then be addressed Countywide.

The Principal Permittees will submit data to DNREC’s BMP database and models, as required by that Department. If appropriate, the Permittees may leverage these existing tools or models in developing estimates of load reductions from both structural and non-structural BMPs.

Permittee Coordination

The Principal Permittees will determine load reductions resulting from existing and proposed programmatic BMPs within Co-permittee cities and towns. Co-permittees will provide documentation and information as described herein to assist in that effort.

Best Management Practice #WLA-3				
	New Castle County	DeIDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Submit GIS layer for all urbanized / impervious areas within the coverage area by year four of Permit term	X	X	X	

GIS layers for all urbanized / impervious areas within the coverage area will be submitted by year four of Permit term. The first priority will be impervious areas in the watershed chosen for the

1st WQIP and the second priority will be impervious areas in the watershed chosen for the 2nd WQIP. Remaining impervious areas will then be addressed Countywide with GIS layers submitted by year four of the Permit term. Mapping of urbanized / impervious areas within Co-permittee cities and towns will be covered by inter-jurisdictional agreements.

Permittee Coordination

The Principal Permittees will prepare maps of urbanized / impervious areas within Co-permittee cities and towns. The Co-permittees will be responsible for ground truthing the mapping.

MONITORING ELEMENT #3 – WET WEATHER MONITORING PLAN

Reference

Part II, Section B.3. – page 21 of 45.

Overview

Wet weather monitoring will enable the Permittees to analyze expected pollutant load reductions. The plan will demonstrate progress toward achieving applicable water quality standards.

SWPP & MP Best Management Practices

Best Management Practice #WWMP-1				
	New Castle County	DelDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Develop monitoring program	X	X	X	

Part II.B of the Permit requires that the Permittees conduct monitoring as part of SWPP & MP, including monitoring and analysis to be used to demonstrate load reductions. This monitoring contributes to the overall goals of the permit in combination with pollutant modeling and watershed planning. The complete program is included in Appendix R.

The Permittees intend to address each of the subcomponents of this wet-weather monitoring by using new sampling and literature review to inform modeling and watershed planning as shown in Table 3 as follows:

Table 3 – Wet Weather Monitoring Program Summary	
Permit requirement	Methodology
Use existing data on BMP performance	literature review
Establish regular monitoring stations	NEW SAMPLING
Calculating load reductions on future development	modeling
Demonstrate any progress toward achieving applicable water quality standards	modeling
Analysis of BMP performance standards data in tandem with water quality monitoring data to quantify expected pollutant load reductions and provide indicator of anticipated progress	analysis
Develop and implement a statistically based wet-weather outfall monitoring	NEW SAMPLING
Assess effectiveness and adequacy of BMP implementation toward meeting TMDLs	modeling
Estimate annual cumulative loadings from the MS4	modeling
Estimate event mean concentration and seasonal pollutants from major outfalls	NEW SAMPLING
Identify and prioritize portions of MS4 requiring additional controls	watershed planning
If additional or modified BMPs are determined to be necessary, modify SWPP & MP to include expected additional load reductions with new BMPs and modifications	modeling

The new MS4 permit requires that DeIDOT / New Castle County conduct monitoring as part of SWPP & MP, including sampling and analysis to be used to demonstrate load reductions. The Permittees intend to address each permit requirement for wet-weather monitoring by using new sampling and literature review to inform modeling and watershed planning, including (1) establishing regular monitoring stations, (2) developing and implementing a statistically based wet-weather outfall monitoring, and (3) estimating event mean concentration and seasonal pollutants from major outfalls.

The statistical design of the wet-weather monitoring program is based on Before-After-Control-Impact (BACI) wherein both control sites (sites that are not being treated) and treatment sites (sites receiving stormwater controls) will be monitored both before and after construction of controls begins. This will be accomplished through paired-sewershed design (one control and one treatment sewershed). A “sewershed” is a catchment defined by storm drain infrastructure emptying into a common outlet. The second aspect of the statistical design is the representativeness of monitoring for the permit area. The third aspect of the statistical design is the seasonal sampling of storm events to obtain accurate estimates of contaminant loadings downstream. For each outfall, a minimum of four storm events will be sampled annually, with a goal of obtaining samples from all four quarters of the year.

The initial wet-weather monitoring sites in both control sewersheds and treatment sewersheds have not been selected, but will monitor major outfalls draining multiple acres in a watershed undergoing stormwater control improvements. Preference will be given, when possible, to sites within watersheds for which Water Quality Improvement Plans (WQIPs) are being developed. The first years of sampling

will provide the “before” (baseline) results, and subsequent years will provide the “after” (stormwater treatment) results. The control sewershed will be a comparable subwatershed within the basin without stormwater treatment activities planned.

The choice of wet-weather monitoring sites will reflect (1) different BMP project types and (2) different landscape settings.

To the extent possible, the monitoring plan will coordinate with other monitoring efforts in New Castle County, such as (1) long-term monitoring stations such as those operated by USGS and DNREC; (2) stream sampling for water quality, habitat, geomorphology, and biology; and/or (3) microbial source tracking. This will increase the ability to extrapolate results to areas without wet-weather monitoring stations.

Permittee Coordination

The Principal Permittees led the preparation of the Wet Weather Monitoring Program. No further coordination between the Principal Permittees and Co-permittees is planned or necessitated.

Best Management Practice #WWMP-2				
	New Castle County	DeIDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Implement wet weather monitoring in targeted sewersheds	X	X	X	

To be determined after monitoring program approach described above is completed.

Permittee Coordination

The Principal Permittees will lead the implementation of wet weather monitoring. Coordination between the Principal Permittees and Co-permittees is still being discussed.

Best Management Practice #WWMP-3				
	New Castle County	DeIDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Continue research of BMPs	N/A	X	N/A	N/A

DelDOT may, as appropriate, include additional monitoring or studies that will:

- Evaluate new or innovative BMP technologies for feasibility of use by Permittees;
- Provide data needed for modeling or calculation of pollutant loads/reductions; and
- Assess the effectiveness, maintenance requirements or costs of new or existing BMPs.

Permittee Coordination

There is no coordination planned or necessitated by this BMP.

MONITORING ELEMENT #4 – DRY WEATHER MONITORING PLAN

Dry weather screening is addressed in the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination section.

MONITORING ELEMENT #5 – IN-STREAM MONITORING

The Permit allows State 305(b) reports to be used as a substitute for in-stream monitoring. The wet-weather monitoring plan proposed in Monitoring Element #3 includes a limited amount of in-stream monitoring. Additional in-stream monitoring may be proposed as part of WQIPs.

APPENDIX A

EMAIL SUMMARY OF
JULY 21, 2014 TELEPHONE CALL
REGARDING OUTSTANDING PERMIT ISSUES

From: [Roushey, Jennifer S. \(DNREC\)](#)
To: [Athey, David](#)
Cc: [Harris, Michael](#); [Mortazavi, Ellie](#); [Hokuf Jr., Stephen](#); [Cole, Randy \(DeIDOT\)](#); [Walch, Marianne \(DeIDOT\)](#); [Gilliam, LaTonya \(DeIDOT\)](#); [Ashby, Bryan A. \(DNREC\)](#)
Subject: RE: New Castle County / DeIDOT SWPP & MP - Summary of July 21 2014 phone call
Date: Wednesday, July 23, 2014 2:22:08 PM

Thank you David for providing the summary of our discussion! I feel you have accurately captured my comments.

Regards,
Jenn

Jennifer S. Roushey
Program Manager I
Stormwater & Discharge Permits
DNREC – Surface Water Discharge Section
(302)739-9946

From: Athey, David [mailto:david.athey@urs.com]
Sent: Tuesday, July 22, 2014 2:03 PM
To: Roushey, Jennifer S. (DNREC)
Cc: Harris, Michael; Mortazavi, Ellie; Hokuf Jr., Stephen; Cole, Randy (DeIDOT); Walch, Marianne (DeIDOT); Gilliam, LaTonya (DeIDOT); Ashby, Bryan A. (DNREC)
Subject: New Castle County / DeIDOT SWPP & MP - Summary of July 21 2014 phone call

Jennifer: I would like to summarize our phone conversation yesterday. The below points generally follow those raised on pages ii through iv in the final draft SWPP & MP.

- At this time DNREC has no mechanism by which it can mandate participation in WQIPs by either Middletown or Newark. That may or may not change in the future. A complicating factor is the fact that New Castle County and DeIDOT are Phase I permittees while Middletown and Newark are Phase II permittees. I informed you that this situation has no immediate consequence as the County and DeIDOT will likely be choosing two watersheds for WQIP preparation in this permit term that do not include either of the cities in the watersheds. But sooner or later the issue of how WQIPs can be prepared without participation of all jurisdictions in a given watershed will need to be resolved.
- You conveyed GIS information regarding Wilmington and Delaware City to assist in the determination of responsible parties in Table 1 of the permit following our call. That information has been forwarded to Andrew Homsey at UDWRA for evaluation.
- We did not review individual discrepancies regarding Table A.1. or A.2. of the permit but it appears DNREC generally concurs that the table has inaccuracies. It is my understanding DNREC will reissue the table as a permit modification at some point in the future.
- We did not discuss the correlation of watersheds in Table 1 with water bodies in the 2012 303(d) list other than my statement that it would be appreciated if that correlation could be prepared by DNREC.

- DNREC defers to EPA regarding the effect that stream delistings from the 2012 303(d) list have on wasteload allocations.
- DNREC is unsure what was intended by “statistics” in annual reporting for the Stormwater Management During Construction portion of the program. I noted that the NOI process is managed by DNREC’s Sediment and Stormwater Program and offered that the Permittees will report items such as number of plans submitted, number of active construction sites, etc. You indicated that should be acceptable.
- You concurred that there is no reason to coordinate activities with DNREC’s Division of Air.

Many of the above comments will likely be included in the final SWPP & MP but revised per our phone conversation and summarized above. If I have mischaracterized any of your statements please let me know. Thank you.

David J. Athey, P.E.
Principal Water Resources Engineer



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APPENDIX B

DNREC MEETING MINUTES

August 14 and December 13, 2013

New Castle County / DeIDOT SWPP & MP
August 14, 2013 Meeting with DNREC

In attendance: Sandra Goodrow – DNREC Surface Water Discharge Section
John Schneider – DNREC Watershed Assessment Section
Hassan Mirsajadi – DNREC Watershed Assessment Section
David Wolanski – DNREC Watershed Assessment Section
Randy Greer – DNREC Sediment and Stormwater Program
Jamie Rutherford – DNREC Sediment and Stormwater Program (left at 11:00)
Elaine Webb – DNREC Sediment and Stormwater Program (left at 11:00)
Mike Harris – New Castle County Department of Special Services
Ellie Mortazavi – New Castle County Department of Special Services
Marianne Walch – DeIDOT Stormwater Quality Program
LaTonya Gilliam – DeIDOT Stormwater Quality Program
Jerry Kauffman – U of D Water Resources Agency
Martha Narvaez – U of D Water Resources Agency
Andrew Homsey – U of D Water Resources Agency
Mark Southerland – Versar Incorporated
Mark Neimeister – Duffield Associates
David Athey – Duffield Associates (recording)

Questions Regarding Permit and Wasteload Allocations

- Annual updates of BMP GIS data layers will be submitted with annual reports.
- No decisions were made regarding the use of non-structural BMPs based on equivalency. Mr. Athey will provide Ms. Goodrow with a paper produced by the Maryland Department of the Environment that explains a rationale for conversion. Mr. Greer noted that various urban stormwater workgroups associated with the Chesapeake Bay Program are working on related methodologies.
- Potential discrepancies in permit Table A.1. will be discussed offline by Mr. Athey and Ms. Goodrow. How any resulting revisions, if any, would be documented was not decided but all agreed documentation would be advisable. The permit may be revised regardless if Middletown again becomes covered under it. Mr. Athey noted the information presented to date was for nutrients only and assessments regarding bacteria would occur.
- The lack of wasteload allocations in TMDLs for many Co-permittees and non-permittees for WQIPs was discussed but no resolution was reached. This issue may get brought up again once WQIPs are developed.
- Ms. Gilliam expressed concern that DeIDOT designers believe they need to be meeting TMDL requirements for individual projects while the permit includes language that the Department “address” TMDLs. Mr. Greer stated that the new Sediment & Stormwater Regulations are based on a runoff reduction standard and at the time they become effective, there will be no requirement to meet a specific TMDL on a project-by-project basis. The Department will be tracking progress toward meeting TMDLs on a watershed-wide basis for probably two to three years. If after that time it appears that any one sector such as new development is not meeting those goals, then the Department will take an adaptive management approach, which could include changes to regulations to establish specific nutrient and/or sediment reductions. Ms. Gilliam will provide an example DURMM spreadsheet as an example and requested documentation from DNREC stating that if DeIDOT meets the Delaware Sediment and

Stormwater Regulations, it also satisfies the Post Construction Stormwater Management permit requirements of working towards meeting the TMDLs. Mr. Schneider noted that the County could use the permit as an opportunity to “raise the bar” on regulations for new developments. Ms. Gilliam noted that a decision on how DelDOT perceives the TMDL requirements will need to be documented.

Review of 2012 305(b) Report and 303(d) List

- Mr. Wolanski stated that stream segments delisted in the 2012 305(b) report and 303(d) list would have no bearing on TMDLs. Upon further discussion, Mr. Schneider said that if every segment of a currently listed stream were to be delisted, then the TMDL for that stream would become void. Mr. Greer opined that significant nutrient loading reductions may be demonstrable due to agricultural land conversions that have occurred since TMDLs were completed in the 1990s. Mr. Schneider thought that reductions could be demonstrated in DNREC’s Nutrient Protocol model.
- There were no significant discussions regarding differences between DNREC water quality standards for nutrients and TMDL / WLA benchmarks over the years.
- Specifics regarding processes for further delistings or rescinding of TMDLs and WLAs were not discussed but generalities regarding shared data and evaluations were addressed.

Review of Existing Monitoring Data

- Mr. Kauffman gave an overview of previously prepared reports. Most notable is the work performed in 1996 in support of the initial permit application that included monitoring at 13 stations throughout the County that appeared to characterize the various representative land use practices. In 2010 WRA performed a trend analysis using STORET data and is intending to update using data obtained since then. Multiple other data sets exist. Ms. Walch noted that DelDOT has a significant amount of data from its BMP monitoring program. Mr. Kauffman stated that for any BMPs built in a Water Resource Protection Area (WRPA) there are water quality data available associated with its stormwater / groundwater monitoring plan.

Clarity on Objectives of Wet Weather Monitoring Program

- There was much discussion regarding how monitoring performed as a permit condition could compliment existing data and reports. Mr. Athey questioned the appropriateness of using monitoring data to assess the effectiveness of non-structural BMPs and thought monitoring may be better used to evaluate structural BMPs which would be specified as part of WQIPs. Ms. Goodrow stated that monitoring would be required to characterize loadings from major outfalls (those 36 inches in diameter or greater). Several attendees noted that loadings from various land uses have been widely reported and therefore the costs for monitoring may be better spent on project implementation. In response it was suggested that monitoring may be needed to prioritize projects.
- Ms. Walch said that monitoring had been done on five sites as part of the prior permit with the data used for event mean concentration calculation. She did not believe this approach yielded good results. Mr. Southerland suggested that multiple samples from five sites carefully chosen as representative could yield viable data that could be extrapolated.
- Ms. Goodrow stated that pre and post monitoring was required in response to Mr. Homsey’s question. Mr. Wolanski said that comparison with the 1996 data may not yield favorable results, in other words could show upward trends.

- Mr. Schneider suggested that a watershed-based approach that supplements existing data and enables the identification of “low hanging fruit” may be best. Mr. Athey stated there are two general approaches that could be used to prioritize efforts: focus on watersheds near the TMDL “tipping point” or focus on those far from compliance. Mr. Greer thought that using stream restoration work as an equivalent would be most appropriate in watersheds with many existing BMPs. Mr. Schneider stressed the importance of bacteria source tracking. Mr. Kauffman noted that the Pike Creek Watershed has bacteria source tracking data.
- Ms. Walch said there were approximately 8,000 outfalls in their database and roughly 1,000 of these can be classified as “major”.

General Approaches for Proposed Monitoring Program

- Many of the aspects of monitoring were addressed in the previous discussion. Mr. Southerland discussed the context for proposed monitoring and how it could or should supplement existing data. He thought one of the biggest challenges was determining the appropriate number of sites.

Modeling Challenges

- Mr. Athey referred to the previously prepared Pike Creek Pilot WQIP that exemplified the difficulties of modeling. HSPF models used for the TMDLs are very complex and data sets not always readily available. Replicating loadings from TMDL using other models is very difficult. Mr. Mirsajadi said that other models have been used before. As long as reduction levels or percentages are demonstrated (as opposed to actual loads), use of other models should be acceptable. Mr. Schneider thought that baseline assessment was important and septic elimination projects would be beneficial. Mr. Greer said calibration was needed.

Potential DNREC Assistance

- Mr. Athey stated that Duffield had already reached out to DNREC SIRS and received information relative to PCBs. A meeting would be scheduled in September.
- Mr. Homsey is developing a GIS layer for stream segments based on NHD criteria. However, this would likely not be available within the timeline of the SWPP & MP report guidelines.
- A brief discussion was held regarding the joint efforts of Kent County and DNREC regarding wastewater discharge and Murderkill TMDLs. Possibilities exist for a similar opportunity in New Castle County regarding the Appoquinimink but no decisions or commitments were made.
- A follow up meeting was not scheduled at this time.

New Castle County / DelDOT SWPP & MP
December 13, 2013 Meeting with DNREC

In attendance: Sandra Goodrow – DNREC Surface Water Discharge Section
Jennifer Roushey – DNREC Surface Water Discharge Section
Randy Greer – DNREC Sediment and Stormwater Program
Elaine Webb – DNREC Sediment and Stormwater Program
Mike Harris – New Castle County Department of Special Services
Ellie Mortazavi – New Castle County Department of Special Services
Mike Clendaniel – New Castle County Department of Land Use
Randy Cole – DelDOT Stormwater Quality Program
Marianne Walch – DelDOT Stormwater Quality Program
LaTonya Gilliam – DelDOT Stormwater Quality Program
Martha Narvaez – U of D Water Resources Agency
Andrew Homsey – U of D Water Resources Agency
Mark Southerland – Versar Incorporated
John Gaadt – Gaadt Perspectives
Mark Neimeister – Duffield Associates
David Athey – Duffield Associates (recording)

SWPP & MP Outline

Discussions regarding DNREC’s preliminary comments on the SWPP & MP Outline dated December 4, 2013 included:

- Dr. Goodrow stated that the Outline had been forwarded to EPA but comments from the Agency are not expected. Per the Permit, the Agency does not formally review until submittal of the Final SWPP & MP.
- Comment #1 – Mr. Athey stated that John Giles from Elsmere had been very engaged in preparation of the Outline and that he had met separately with Wendy King from Newport. There are no concerns with either participating or being in compliance with the Permit at this time.
- Comment #2 – Mr. Athey explained that there have been efforts in recent years by the Delaware Chapter of the American Public Works Association and the Delaware League of Local Governments as well as DelDOT to more clearly identify maintenance responsibilities for State roads in municipalities. Also, the subject is broader than just stormwater components of roadways and includes paying for street lights. Mr. Cole noted that there are hundreds of agreements Statewide and sometimes a single road may have multiple agreements within a single city or town. The Permittees will do what they can to more clearly identify these responsibilities but wanted DNREC to understand the complexity of the situation. Dr. Goodrow indicated that clarity is also needed regarding HOA responsibilities when applicable.
- Comment #3 and #4 – Acknowledged.
- Comment #5 – Dr. Walch said that the DelDOT personnel in attendance would be meeting with their Public Relations staff the following week to discuss the virtual workshop.
- Comment #6 – Acknowledged.
- Comment #7 – New Castle County and DelDOT concurred that there may be opportunities to tie public education and involvement programs (Permit Element #1) with IDD&E programs (Permit Element #2) but did not agree to perform inspections of commercial facilities other than those

covered by separate NPDES permits. Dr. Goodrow mentioned that the Permit states an ordinance reducing the discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff from all commercial and industrial areas be promulgated. New Castle County and the Co-permittees can choose to limit that to those facilities that drain to the MS4 or could choose to be inclusive of all commercial facilities within their boundaries. Mr. Harris questioned the applicability of commercial facilities that do not drain into the MS4 which led to a discussion regarding Residual Designated Authority (RDA) as that could be used in areas that are not well covered by existing ordinances. It was noted that there are examples of RDA being used in EPA Region III that have resulted in some facilities now having permits but RDA has not yet been used in Delaware. In response to the question about the origin of the “7% of County residents...” statement in the Outline, Mr. Athey quoted from an interim report from Water Words That Work that cited their sources including the U.S. Census, various database, and Facebook and LinkedIn.

- Comment #8 – New Castle County agreed to review its ordinance but again questioned the applicability of DNREC’s advisement to cover commercial facilities that do not have separate NPDES permits. Dr. Goodrow reiterated that that is a Permit requirement. Regarding the Co-permittees, Dr. Goodrow said she believed that not having ordinances that should already be in effect in place until May of 2015 as was stated in the Outline is too long a time period.
- Comment #9 – DelDOT will provide more specificity regarding screening and evaluations in the SWPP & MP final draft. There appears to be a lack of agreement on reliance on desktop (evaluations) and field (screening) tasks. DelDOT has already begun the desktop exercises of its outfalls such that 20% will be evaluated the first year and all will be evaluated by the end of the Permit term. The number that will ultimately be screened will be a subset of those evaluated. Dr. Goodrow expressed concern that this approach could be considered “backsliding” and that the IDD&E conditions in the first permit still apply to this permit. Mr. Cole stated that this interpretation would be news to him and Dr. Walch provided historical context of the permit and that EPA is aware of what “evaluations” means. Mr. Athey asked Dr. Goodrow to clarify this aspect of the permit with EPA. *Note following the meeting Mr. Athey contacted Dr. Goodrow and said that a more formal request for interpretation would be provided by DelDOT.* Dr. Goodrow stated that volunteers (or “stream waders”) could be used to identify unmapped or running outfalls but agreed that the use of volunteers would not be appropriate for the purposes of water quality sampling. Mr. Athey replied it is possible that unmapped outfalls exist in the County but if they do, it was probably only a handful and questioned how much effort should be expended on a task with limited benefit.
- Comment #10 – Acknowledged.
- Comment #11 – The comment regarding the New Castle Conservation District’s role and how the Co-permittees would plan should the NCCD lose its delegation status was acknowledged. Also, the delegated status of all three delegated agencies is through June 30, 2015 and was misstated in the Outline.
- Comment #12 – Mr. Athey asked for clarification since most County and DelDOT facilities already have SWPPPs that would include SOPs. Dr. Goodrow said the comment was addressed more to the Co-permittees but it could be applicable to some County or DelDOT facilities such as park and ride lots that do not have SWPPPs. Regarding catch basin cleaning, DelDOT stated that there are roughly 300 of these structures in New Castle County but approximately 50,000 inlets. While cleaning 300 catch basins may be reasonable, cleaning 50,000 inlets was not. Furthermore, the 50,000 inlets are inspected on a periodic basis and if cleaning or other maintenance is needed, the Department addresses it through maintenance work orders. DelDOT has already provided a description of its program in annual reports and will include a summary in the SWPP & MP final draft. Dr. Goodrow stated that this comment may also be more applicable to the Co-permittees and suggested SOPs may need to be developed if currently nonexistent.

- Comment #13 – Dr. Goodrow suggested approaches to structural litter control programs such as limiting the throat sizes on inlets. Ms. Gilliam replied that this was not feasible. Mr. Athey stated that DeIDOT does have non-structural litter control programs in place such as Adopt-a-Highway. Dr. Goodrow questioned how the Co-permittees were addressing this topic.
- Comment #14 – Acknowledged.
- Comment #15 – New Castle County will consider Permit requirements that may not be addressed in the MOU. Mr. Athey asked for a clarification of DNREC’s responsibilities regarding industrial stormwater. Ms. Roushey advised that the Department is aware it does not have permit coverage for 100 percent of the industrial facilities in the State that should be covered and asked for the cooperation of and coordination with all Permittees in identifying unpermitted facilities. Regarding Elsmere and New Castle, it was noted by DNREC that the inventory of sites is not limited to high risk or SARA sites only.
- Comment #16 – Mr. Athey stated that one common mapping / database of all stormwater-related infrastructure components would be ideal but doing so was easier said than done. He referred to the discussions regarding Comment #2.
- Comment #17 – DeIDOT did not disagree that some in stream monitoring may be useful at some point in the Permit term but did commit to doing so. The applicability of doing so should be considered / discussed in the wet weather monitoring plan and WQIP level.
- Comment #18 – Acknowledged.

Effective Impervious Area (EIA) and Water Quality Improvement Plans (WQIPs)

- Mr. Neimeister summarized the proposed methodology to establish baseline effective impervious areas (EIAs) per the memo that had previously been distributed. Dr. Goodrow said the methodology looked good for watershed prioritization but thought the computations would need to be “ground truthed” or calibrated at the WQIP level. Ms. Gilliam said that research suggests that calibrations of EIA computations do not change values by any significant amount. Mr. Athey stated that limited funds may be better spent on projects as opposed to calibrations. Mr. Goodrow said DNREC would consider research to support these positions if defensible.
- Mr. Athey asked if impervious lands covered by industrial permits could be subtracted out when computing EIA. Dr. Goodrow responded that probably it could but withheld final decision. Mr. Southerland said that Maryland is also evaluating how to handle lands covered by industrial NPDES permits. Mr. Greer said the impervious cover layer created from the 2007 land use coverage was very good.
- Regarding the Permit requirement of a 3% reduction in EIA, Mr. Greer said that for years the Department has sought standards based on minimizing hydrologic impacts and therefore places high priority on runoff reduction (infiltration) and reuse (harvesting) practices. He believes that stream restorations can be used as an equivalent practice but was less sure about other nonstructural practices.
- Mr. Athey asked about the use of DURMM on a watershed scale and Mr. Greer agreed it was not intended for that use. His suggested approach is to use the process outlined in Mr. Neimeister’s memo and find those areas connected to first order streams.
- Ms. Gilliam asked about stream restoration credits in DURMM and Mr. Greer said they are still looking into it.
- Mr. Athey summarized by stating it appears DNREC prefers the use of runoff reduction or reuse BMPs to meet the 3% goal but does not preclude the use of non-infiltrating BMPs. Mr. Greer generally agreed with the statement but said that disconnection is also a good option and partial runoff reduction BMPs should also be considered.

- Regarding the use of non-structural BMPs as EIA equivalencies, Mr. Greer said he would defer to the Chesapeake Bay Program and the TMDL model (not CAST) is being updated. Mr. Southerland said the Maryland MDE equivalency document, upon which multiple programs in Maryland are based, is being finalized. Mr. Athey stressed that retrofit situations are much different than new construction. Soil conditions may negate the use of infiltration BMPs and while land development plans can be scaled back to meet regulatory requirements, land availability without condemnations could limit options. He stressed that many “tools in the toolbox” will be needed in order to prepare WQIPs. Mr. Greer said that WQIPs should look for the “low hanging fruit” and again emphasized the use of disconnections. The use of equivalency was not resolved but all agreed to keep an eye on industry standards moving forward.

Miscellaneous Permit-Related Issues

- Mr. Athey noted that while two WQIPs will be completed by year 4 of the permit, which is also when an evaluation of the SWPP & MP is needed (Part IV of Permit), it is unlikely that any structural BMPs resulting from those WQIPs will be in place by then. Therefore the monitoring program will only be able to be used to evaluate the effectiveness of programmatic BMPs which may or may not yield tangible results. Dr. Goodrow recognized the timing issue of the SWPP & MP evaluation but noted that monitoring will also help establish a baseline for future permits. Dr. Walch noted monitoring may not be limited to just water quality sampling. Mr. Southerland reiterated that monitoring would be most applicable at the WQIP level.
- Dr. Goodrow suggested that urbanized area be used as one of the criteria in watershed prioritization. Dr. Walch asked how urbanized clusters would apply.
- Mr. Athey said he had searched for a formal EPA definition of “outfall” and could not find one. Dr. Goodrow said DNREC did not have one either. Mr. Athey specifically asked about pipe or pipes which convey flow into as well as out from stormwater management facilities and whether that was one outfall or two. Mr. Greer thought outfall was the ultimate point of discharge. Ms. Gilliam asked about an enclosed system that crosses a municipal boundary. Ms. Roushey said those types of situations should be covered by IJAs. All agreed that every situation is different and good judgment is needed.
- Mr. Athey will contact Dr. Goodrow offline to address the discrepancies with Table A.1 of Permit.
- Mr. Athey will contact John Schneider and his group regarding potential future stream delistings from 303(d) list. Dr. Goodrow noted that streams really don’t get delisted but listed differently. Mr. Athey believes that data supports the potential that some streams may have already reached their TMDLs and therefore the wasteload allocations may no longer be applicable. Jerry Kauffman at UDWRA has been analyzing historical data and Mr. Athey wants to assure the parameters Mr. Kauffman is using are most appropriate.
- Mr. Athey and Dr. Goodrow agreed that there is not a readily identifiable reporting format in the CASQA document referenced in the Permit. Dr. Goodrow suggested that the overall theory of the document be used for reporting.

Other Topics not on Agenda

- Mr. Athey asked Ms. Narvaez to summarize the Christina Basin Clean Water Education Initiative. This new committee is somewhat an offshoot of the Christina Basin Tributary Action Team and is seeking to bring together different entities (with permits and without) to leverage resources towards a common public education goal. Mr. Athey asked if multiple permittees would each get “credit” if they combined their resources on a specific product or project. Dr. Goodrow said that would be reasonable but did not offer a formal opinion.

- Dr. Goodrow asked about progress on the PMP for PCBs. Mr. Athey replied that there had been no further action following the meeting with Todd Keyser and Rick Greene in October other than describing the approach in the Outline. Dr. Goodrow reminded everyone that PCBs needed to be included in the monitoring program.
- Mr. Athey will schedule a meeting in late March or early April in case it is needed.

APPENDIX C

CO-PERMITTEE MEETING MINUTES

September 10, 2013 and
January 14, April 8, and June 3, 2014

Countywide NPDES MS4 Permit

September 10, 2013 Meeting

In attendance: Dick Cathcart – Delaware City
Kathy Clifton – Delaware City
Jeff Bergstrom – New Castle
David Brenner – Bellefonte
Mary Neutz – Wilmington
Kevin Donnelly – New Castle Conservation District
Jon Husband – New Castle County Department of Special Services
Mike Harris – New Castle County Department of Special Services
Ellie Mortazavi – New Castle County Department of Special Services
Doug Hokuf – New Castle County Department of Land Use
Randy Cole – DelDOT Stormwater Quality Program
Marianne Walch – DelDOT Stormwater Quality Program
LaTonya Gilliam – DelDOT Stormwater Quality Program
John Gaadt – Gaadt Perspectives
David Athey – Duffield Associates (recording)

Brief introductions were made and Mr. Athey gave a synopsis of the NPDES program. Mr. Harris noted that the new permit is structured differently than the old permit. The Principal Permittees (New Castle County and DelDOT) are required to submit the Stormwater Pollution Prevention and Management Plan (SWPP & MP) but the Co-permittees (cities and towns) are required to comply with permit conditions. The relationship among Principal Permittees and Co-permittees will be defined in the inter-jurisdictional agreements.

New Permit versus Old Permit

- Middletown, Odessa, and Townsend as well as the three Ardens have been dropped from inclusion in the permit. Middletown apparently is negotiating with DNREC on a separate permit but may seek coverage under the County permit instead.
- There are much more stringent requirements for:
 - Annual reporting to be much more goal based with numeric accounting. Appendix B was referred to for details.
 - Public education and involvement will necessitate 250,000 impressions per year, statistically valid surveys no later than the 18 and 42 month points, and public review of SWPP & MP. DelDOT will set up a virtual workshop for the review.
 - Good housekeeping and industrial stormwater will include an inventory of facilities, measurable street sweeping, and nutrient management plans and certifications to better control application of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers.
- There are new requirements for / to:
 - Watershed Priority List and Water Quality Improvement Plans (WQIPs) will require developing schedules for the development of 21 plans total with two prepared during permit term.
 - Pollutant Minimization Plan (PMP) for PCBs aspects are not clear yet. A meeting is scheduled with DNREC for early October.

- The requirement to “address” wasteload allocations and water quality standards will be based on modeling and monitoring and include accounting for reductions from BMPs.

Requirements of All Permittees

- Compliance with permit conditions relating to discharges from those portions of the MS4 that the permittee operates or maintains
- Compliance with the annual reporting requirements specified in Part V.F
- Collection of representative wet weather monitoring data required by Part II.B.3, according to such agreements as may be established between or among permittees
- Developing a plan of action should inter-jurisdictional agreements allocating responsibility between or among permittees be dissolved or in default

Ms. Neutz said the City of Wilmington will be moving towards its own wet weather integrated permit within the next five years which would combine its CSO and non-CSO programs. The city is currently developing its own SWPP&MP integrated wet weather plan. She thought an application for permit coverage would be submitted sometime during the term of the New Castle County / DelDOT permit and the City would continue coordinating with the permittees in the meantime.

Opportunities for Joint Collaboration

- Preparation of Stormwater Pollution Prevention and Management Plan (SWPP & MP)
 - The outline of the Plan is due within 6 months of permit issuance (November 7) with the final draft plan due within 12 months (May 7, 2014). DNREC will have three months for review and the final Plan submitted by the 15th month (August 2014). DNREC will again review along with EPA and the plan will be implemented by the 18th month (November 2104).
- Public education / Public involvement
 - Collaboration on plan development was discussed as was the need for two workshops each year and the two public education surveys.
 - Mr. Cathcart questioned how costs might be shared. Mr. Harris responded that that had not been determined and was open to discussion. Possible approaches include using a ratio of population, the number of outfalls, or a percent of watershed area as a basis. Mr. Cathcart noted Delaware City has a newsletter and water quality messages could be included in future publications. Mr. Bergstrom said similar opportunities are available in New Castle. Ms. Neutz suggested that current efforts be referred to as a starting point (available in the 2012 annual report). Mr. Brenner said that Bellefonte operates without any paid staff and therefore their participation will be more difficult. Everyone noted that the municipal fiscal budgeting process appears to somewhat correspond with the plan preparation schedule and it will be important to coordinate components of plan implementation and costs with the development of annual budgets.
- Illicit discharge detection and elimination
 - Coordination with other government entities could be accomplished by the Principal Permittees and it probably does not make sense for each permittee to have its own water quality phone number.
 - Dry weather screening might be best accomplished by joint participation due to economies of scale.

- BMP inventories and mapping and current status of Co-permittee efforts
 - Mr. Harris noted that DNREC wants mapping of all outfalls as well. Ms. Walch indicated that Sandra Goodrow at DNREC has agreed that an electronic file submission in lieu of hundreds of maps would be acceptable. DeIDOT indicated it is willing to share its shape files with each municipality but these files will only show DeIDOT outfalls and not those owned by municipalities. It was suggested that the plan outline indicate that a table of outfalls will be prepared.
 - Mr. Brenner said he was not aware of there being any outfalls in Bellefonte. Ms. Gilliam gave her interpretation of EPA regulations that an “outfall” could mean where a drainage system crosses a municipal line. Mr. Athey said he would investigate.
 - It became apparent that there will probably be some gaps in map development. A time line for closing these will be included in the SWPP & MP.
- Stormwater Management During Construction and Post Construction Stormwater Management
 - Mr. Donnelly said the Conservation District reviews Sediment and Stormwater Plans but does not perform any inspections once structures are constructed.
- Watershed Priority List
 - Table 1 was reviewed and the need for coordination among Principal Permittees and Co-permittees briefly discussed. This topic will be addressed further in the future as WQIPs are being planned.
- Pollution Minimization Plan for PCBs
 - Requirements for this program element will likely be clearer after the meeting with DNREC in October.
- TMDL wasteload allocations and applicable water quality standards
 - A brief explanation of wasteload allocations and how load reductions will be accounted for was provided.
- Wet weather monitoring plan
 - All understood this could be an expensive part of the program.
- Annual training
 - Opportunities to share in some training may be possible. These may include in-house training by the Principal Permittees that might be germane, DNREC training programs, EPA training programs, etc.

Coordination Issues

- Annual reporting
 - Mr. Athey will develop a template to help guide reporting and data sharing.
- Processes / format for data sharing
 - All attendees pledged their cooperation.
- Quantifying efforts and distributing “credit” for collaborative efforts
 - It was generally agreed that if the Principal Permittees took the lead on certain program elements, they would be able to share in the credit for efforts made by Co-permittees.
- Inter-jurisdictional agreements
 - The agreements will probably take the form of either individual agreements for each Co-permittee or a single master agreement with some sort of attachment with check boxes for specification. A schedule for development was not agreed upon although agreement drafts must be in place by May 2014 with agreements executed by August 2014.

It was decided that the Principal Permittees would develop the outline of the SWPP & MP and distribute for comments. It was also decided that Mr. Athey would distribute a table of major permit requirements with preliminary designations whether they would be handled collectively by all permittees or individually.

Miscellaneous

- Co-permittees will be invited to the regularly schedule Principal Permittees meeting on October 22. A follow up meeting specific to Co-permittees was not scheduled but will probably occur soon after the New Year.

Countywide NPDES MS4 Permit January 14, 2014 Co-Permittees Meeting

In attendance: David Brenner – Bellefonte
Dick Cathcart – Delaware City
Kathy Clifton – Delaware City
John Giles – Elsmere
Wendy King – Newport
Kevin Donnelly – New Castle Conservation District
Mike Harris – New Castle County Department of Special Services
Ellie Mortazavi – New Castle County Department of Special Services
Doug Hokuf – New Castle County Department of Land Use
Mike Clendaniel – New Castle County Department of Land Use
Randy Cole – DelDOT Stormwater Quality Program
Marianne Walch – DelDOT Stormwater Quality Program
John Gaadt – Gaadt Perspectives
David Athey – Duffield Associates (recording)

Mr. Athey began the meeting by noting Jeff Bergstrom from New Castle was out of town and unable to attend but he and Mr. Bergstrom had met the previous week.

Review of DNREC December 4, 2013 Comments and December 13, 2013 Meeting

- Comment #1: Towns of Elsmere and Newport – The Principal Permittees informed DNREC that both towns are engaged in the SWPP & MP preparation and there are no concerns at this time.
- Comment #2: Mr. Athey summarized the conversation he and the Principal Permittees had with DNREC regarding past efforts by APWA and DLLG regarding clarifying maintenance responsibilities in municipal agreements. Mr. Cole delivered a disk from Helen Banks at DelDOT that contained pdfs of those agreements found to date in Co-permittee cities and towns other than Wilmington. Current efforts regarding street sweeping were discussed.
- Comment #4: The Principal Permittees will offer training opportunities to the Co-permittees but the Co-permittees will ultimately be responsible for assuring this permit condition is met and tracking will be part of record keeping though not listed in Appendix B of the Permit.
- Comment #6: The Co-permittee will need to include relevant information on their web sites and not just links to the Principal Permittees' web sites.
- Comment #7: Discussed under Comment #15 below.
- Comment #8: Per DNREC, IDD&E ordinances should already be in place and in any event, the Department believes the May 2015 time frame proposed in the SWPP & MP Outline is too long a time frame.
- Comment #9: Mr. Athey explained the difference between evaluations and screening and that either could occur in two general instances: 1) outfalls to surface waters and 2) pipes crossing municipal borders. DelDOT offered to perform this task if reimbursed for surface water outfalls but Co-permittees would be responsible for remediation costs. DelDOT also offered to perform this work with costs potentially split for outfalls crossing municipal boundaries but some questioned if this arrangement would be more trouble than it is worth. In any event, remediation costs would borne by responsible party. Though estimates of

these costs were not offered, Mr. Giles and Ms. King expressed significant concern about including items such as these in their budgets. Mr. Cathcart stated he did not have staff to perform some of these tasks. Options for seeking assistance from the State were discussed.

- Comment #11: The role of the New Castle Conservation District regarding implementation of the Delaware Sediment and Stormwater Regulations (and compliance with Permit Element #3) is understood by all but it appears formal agreements do not exist. NCCD is not set up to perform inspection of post-construction basins and BMPs and Mr. Donnelly stated he has sought meetings with DNREC to resolve resource issues. It seems highly unlikely that any of the delegated agencies will lose their delegation so development of alternative plans is not considered a necessary task.
- Comment #12: The need for an inventory of municipal facilities and preparation of PPPs and SOPs was discussed. The Co-permittees questioned how they can comply with this requirement and Mr. Harris authorized Mr. Athey to meet with each individually to not only clarify Good Housekeeping activities but other aspects of the Permit as well. All Permittees believed that an inlet cleaning program was not economically viable though DelDOT may look into a catch basin cleaning program.
- Comment #13: None of the Permittees believed that a structural litter control program was economically viable.
- Comment #14: This was discussed along with Comment #12 above. The need for record-keeping by the Co-permittees was stressed.
- Comment #15: Mr. Harris summarized the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that the County is developing with DNREC and inquired if Co-permittees would want County personnel performing inspections in their cities or towns should that be offered. This was unresolved but cooperation between the County and Co-permittees seems likely.
- Comment #16: The need for a compiled map of all drainage features was discussed. Ms. Clifton gave Mr. Athey a hard copy of an outfall map. Some cities and towns do not have digital mapping available.
- Comment #17: DelDOT offered to perform wet weather monitoring if reimbursed by Co-permittees in a similar arrangement to IDD&E evaluations and screening. Funding was again brought up as a major concern.
- Comment #18: Goals are still being developed.

Other Potential Joint Collaboration Activities

- Public education and involvement: The Principal Permittees will perform tasks including hosting of public workshops, preparation of two surveys, etc., with no cost reimbursement from the Co-permittees.
- Watershed Priority List and development of WQIPs: The list is currently being developed by the Principal Permittees and will be shared with Co-permittees each year. Cost share for WQIP development and implementation will be done on a case by case basis.
- Pollutant Minimization Plan (PMP) for PCBs: This activity is still being discussed and will probably be proposed to be handled like the wet-weather monitoring program.

Coordination Issues and Miscellaneous

- Annual meeting: All agreed that this meeting and / or future meetings will satisfy the Permit requirements for an annual meeting and a separate meeting is not needed.

- Program costs: Mr. Athey was asked to research approximate costs for various program elements.
- Inter-jurisdictional agreements: A draft has been prepared and will be distributed following the Principal Permittees' next monthly meeting on January 28. Mr. Athey reiterated that while the SWPP & MP final draft must be submitted by May 7, the IJA does not need to be formalized until August 7.
- Future meeting date(s). Mr. Athey will schedule meetings with each Co-permittee as soon as possible. The Co-permittees may meet separately as a group in mid-February and a meeting to also include the Principal Permittees will be scheduled for the end of February or early March.

Countywide NPDES MS4 Permit April 8, 2014 Co-Permittees Meeting

In attendance: David Brenner – Bellefonte
Dick Cathcart – Delaware City
Kathy Clifton – Delaware City
John Giles – Elsmere
Wendy King – Newport
Jeff Bergstrom – New Castle
Mary Neutz - Wilmington
Kevin Donnelly – New Castle Conservation District
Mike Harris – New Castle County Department of Special Services
Ellie Mortazavi – New Castle County Department of Special Services
Randy Cole – DelDOT Stormwater Quality Program
John Gaadt – Gaadt Perspectives
David Athey – Duffield Associates (recording)

Mr. Athey thanked Mr. Bergstrom for hosting the meeting.

The purpose of the meeting was to review the draft SWPP & MP final draft. Among the items discussed were the following:

- Co-permittees will provide at least one administrative staff member at future annual meetings.
- The Principal Permittees will make available a template for annual reporting.
- Co-permittees will each be responsible for their own training programs but the Principal Permittees will assist when possible in instances such as modules. Co-permittees will provide training for appropriate staff in areas such as IDD&E, good housekeeping, and snow and ice removal.
- The Principal Permittees will take the lead in Public Education and Involvement but the Co-permittees will each be responsible for impressions based on the ratio of their population to the population of the County as a whole.
- Requirements for Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination program were discussed. Elsmere and Delaware City already have appropriate IDD&E language in their codes. Bellefonte, Newport, and New Castle will need to develop.
- DelDOT will provide outfall evaluations in cities and towns at no cost but may seek reimbursements to cover the costs of screening. Co-permittees will need to provide follow up activities if illicit discharges are found.
- The New Castle Conservation District is coordinating with the Co-permittees in the development of master agreements to govern Stormwater Management During Construction and Post Construction Stormwater Management. Each Co-permittee will develop regulatory enforcement mechanisms.
- An inventory of facilities owned or operated by all Permittees that have the potential to contribute polluted discharges as a result of stormwater is being developed.

- Co-permittees will evaluate DelDOT's proposed street sweeping program for use in their municipalities. Disposal of sweeping in landfills was discussed. Ms. Neutz offered to make an inquiry to DSWA.
- Initiatives to reduce the application of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers were discussed as were programs to minimize salt application.
- New Castle County will inspect industrial facilities in Co-permittee jurisdictions if locations are included in the inventory negotiated with DNREC.
- Development of the Watershed Priority List is still on-going. Significant concern over the costs of plan preparation and implementation was expressed by all Permittees.
- Development of the Pollutant Minimization Plan (PMP) for PCBs is on-going. The Principal Permittees will likely take the lead on this requirement of the Permit.
- Development of the Wet Weather Monitoring Program continues. The Principal Permittees will likely take the lead. Cost reimbursements are still being discussed.

Revisions will be made to the draft of the SWPP & MP final draft and redistributed to Co-permittees for further review and comment.

A future meeting date was not set but will be established after submittal of the SWPP & MP final draft. Details regarding the inter-jurisdictional agreements will be further discussed at that time.

Countywide NPDES MS4 Permit June 3, 2014 Co-Permittees Meeting

In attendance: David Brenner – Bellefonte
Dick Cathcart – Delaware City
Kathy Clifton – Delaware City
John Giles – Elsmere
Wendy King – Newport
Bill Barthel – New Castle
Jeff Bergstrom – New Castle
Mary Neutz – Wilmington
Kevin Donnelly – New Castle Conservation District
Mike Harris – New Castle County Department of Special Services
Ellie Mortazavi – New Castle County Department of Special Services
Doug Hokuf – New Castle County Department of Land Use
Randy Cole – DelDOT Stormwater Quality Program
John Gaadt – Gaadt Perspectives
David Athey – URS Corporation as sub to Duffield Associates (recording)

The SWPP & MP final draft was submitted in May. The final SWPP & MP is due by August 7 but since Marianne Walch from DelDOT and Mr. Athey will be out of town the first week of August an internal deadline of July 31 has been set for the submittal. It is not known at this time if DNREC or EPA will review the final draft or wait until the final submittal. Mr. Athey spoke with Jennifer Roushey at DNREC and urged her to at least review the outstanding permit issues section.

DelDOT is using its Virtual Workshop process to gather public comment on the final draft. A presentation along with the plan and permit will be available on DelDOT's website on or about June 16. Mr. Athey will advise the Co-permittees when the Virtual Workshop is "live" so they can pass on the information to their residents.

Presentations regarding the SWPP & MP were made to Elsmere Town Council, New Castle City Council, and County Executive Gordon and various staff members in May. Elsmere and New Castle governing bodies have already approved resolutions authorizing their manager or administrator to sign the SWPP & MP and the remaining Co-permittees indicated they will have similar arrangements in coming weeks. All Co-permittees agreed it would be premature to sign the final SWPP & MP at the next submittal and they would not do so until DNREC and / or EPA provide comments as described in the permit.

The list of "to do" items was discussed. Urgent tasks include providing locations of outfalls to DelDOT (see below), mapping of all drainage infrastructure, providing an inventory of facilities, and finalizing agreements with the New Castle Conservation District. Mr. Athey will provide a template for the inventories. Mr. Donnelly indicated that drafts of new agreements had been distributed to the Co-permittees cities and towns for review. These drafts or potentially the final versions if approved in time can be included in the final SWPP & MP submittal.

The draft Inter-jurisdictional Agreement (IJA) was discussed and much of the conversations focused on the evaluation and screening of outfalls. There are basically three scenarios for outfalls that discharge stormwater originating in inlets: 1) solely within municipal boundaries and outside of State rights-of-way, 2) solely outside of municipal boundaries and within State rights-of-way, and 3) comingled or containing a combination of municipal and DelDOT responsibilities. Mr. Harris noted that private outfalls, for example draining a large commercial location, are not part of the MS4 and therefore excluded.

Mr. Cole said that DelDOT is considering performing outfall desktop evaluations Countywide regardless of ownership but has not yet made a final determination. It was generally agreed that Co-permittees would be responsible for costs related to outfall field screening for outfalls in the first category and DelDOT would be responsible for these costs for outfalls in the second category. Options for allocation of costs for outfalls in the third category were discussed but not decided upon.

Other aspects of the IJAs discussed included the Water Quality Improvement Plans (WQIPs), PCB monitoring, and wet weather monitoring. Cost allocations for the WQIPs are proposed to be addressed on a case by case basis once specifics regarding those plans are determined. At this time DelDOT and New Castle County intend to provide the PCB and wet weather monitoring but reserve the right to seek reimbursement in the future. It was agreed by all that the IJAs would be discussed each year at the annual meeting and adjusted if needed.

The Wilmington-specific IJA was briefly discussed. Ms. Neutz indicated she concurred with the provision to share infrastructure and impervious cover mapping.

Handouts regarding the Watershed Priority List prioritization matrix and cost projection demonstration were discussed. It was noted that the exclusion of Middletown and Newark was included in the outstanding permit issues section of the final draft SWPP & MP. It was also noted that responsible parties listed in Table 1 could change somewhat based on the watershed delineations being performed by the Water Resources Agency and the University of Delaware.

Mr. Athey stressed that the cost projection was just a demonstration intended to establish general costs and potential time frame but actual costs could not be determined until the plans are prepared. Mr. Giles said he had spoken with Senator Blevins who stated that if the Governor's Clean Water Fund passes, cities and towns would be eligible to recover some of their costs for the programs necessitated by the permit.

Though a final determination has not been made, a WQIP for the Christina as one of the first two plans makes sense in a number of ways. DelDOT has excess right-of-way in the watershed which could be used. Ms. Neutz noted that credit could probably be given for the large wetland creation project in Wilmington if the Christina was chosen but also said the WQIP prioritization needed to recognize Wilmington's CSO situation.

Another meeting was set for Tuesday, July 15, at 9:30 at the New Castle Police headquarters.

APPENDIX D1

INTER-JURISDICTIONAL AGREEMENT FOR CO-PERMITTEES

**INTERJURISDICTIONAL AGREEMENT
FOR STORMWATER NPDES PERMIT REQUIREMENTS**

THIS AGREEMENT is made by and between Principal Permittees NEW CASTLE COUNTY, a political subdivision of the State of Delaware (“County”) and the DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, an agency of the State of Delaware (“DelDOT”) and Co-Permittees, the municipalities of BELLEFONTE, NEWPORT, ELSMERE, DELAWARE CITY and NEW CASTLE (all collectively known as “Permittees”) (“Agreement”).

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, Permittees share responsibility for storm drains and the municipal separate storm sewer system in New Castle County, Delaware (the “MS4”);

WHEREAS, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (“NPDES”) Permit Number DE 0051071/State Permit Number WPCC 3063A/96 authorizes Permittees, collectively and severally, to discharge storm water from all portions of the MS4 located in New Castle County, Delaware that are owned, operated or maintained by any of the Permittees, to waters of the State located in New Castle County (the “Permit”);

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Permit, Permittees have developed a Storm Water Pollution Prevention and Management Program (SWPP&MP) which implements the Permit’s requirements;

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Permit, Permittees must enter into an Interjurisdictional Agreement with respect to their obligations under the Permit;

WHEREAS, the Principal Permittees and the City of Wilmington (“City”) will enter into a separate Interjurisdictional Agreement to address the City’s obligations under the Permit because although a portion of the City is covered by the Permit, the City operates under a Stormwater Pollution Prevention and Management Program separate and apart from the above SWPP&MP.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants and promises contained herein, the Permittees agree as follows:

General Requirements

- a. All Permittees are required to attend an annual meeting of Permittees to be held in February or March. The Principal Permittees will schedule the annual meeting, provide the agenda and prepare meeting notes. The Co-Permittees will provide at least one administrative staff member to attend the meeting and will review and provide any comment to the Principal Permittees within twenty (20) business days.
- b. The Annual Report as described in the SWPP&MP will be submitted to the Delaware Department of Natural Resources & Environmental Control (“DNREC”) by July 1st each year. The Principal Permittees will prepare and submit the report. No later than May 1st, the Co-Permittees will submit to the Principal Permittees any information needed for the report in the manner described in the SWPP&MP.
- c. The Permittees will each be individually responsible for their own training programs as outlined in the SWPP&MP. The Principal Permittees will accommodate Co-Permittees at training programs developed or hosted by a Principal Permittee if appropriate and reasonable. Co-Permittees will keep their own records and submit to the Principal Permittees by May 1st for inclusion in the Annual Report.
- d. Unless specifically stated to the contrary herein, the Permittees are each individually responsible for compliance with all the requirements detailed in the Permit & SWPP&MP, and any future modifications thereto, all of which are incorporated herein by reference and made a part hereof. The SWPP&MP is attached as Exhibit 1. Failure to include herein a task or requirement outlined in the SWPP&MP or Permit, or any future modifications thereto, does not operate as a waiver of any such task or requirement for any Permittee nor does it relieve any Permittee of responsibility for performing that task or requirement. Any violation of this Agreement by a Permittee will result in referral to DNREC for enforcement and the pursuit of other available legal remedies.
- e. The Permit terminates on May 6, 2018, unless, in accordance with the terms of the Permit, DNREC administratively extends it beyond that date pending issuance of a new permit. This Agreement shall remain effective until DNREC issues a new Permit and a new SWPP&MP is developed in accordance therewith.
- f. It is expected that during the course of this Agreement the SWPP&MP will be modified from time to time by the Principal Permittees as necessary to ensure Permit compliance or to incorporate comment from DNREC. Any such modification will be in writing. Principal Permittees will notify Co-Permittees of any modification to the SWPP&MP.

In the event that there is a conflict between the modified language in the SWPP&MP and this Agreement, the modified language found in the SWPP&MP will control.

- g. Each Permittee is responsible for the costs associated with carrying out the Permit & SWPP&MP tasks and requirements for that Permittee's jurisdiction. In the event that Co-Permittees are required to reimburse Principal Permittees any costs stated herein, Principal Permittees will provide Co-Permittees with reasonable advance notice that such costs will shortly be incurred. Co-Permittees shall provide payment to Principal Permittees within sixty (60) days of receipt of any invoice. The Principal Permittees will enter into a separate agreement to address the allocation of costs between them which they expect to incur in compliance with the Permit and SWPP&MP.

1. Public Education/Public Involvement

- a. The Permittees have enabled public review and comment on the draft SWPP&MP through the utilization of DelDOT's "Virtual Workshop".
- b. The Permittees will target behaviors utilizing the BMPs set forth in Appendix E of the SWPP&MP as well as implement the other tasks set forth in the SWPP&MP for Public Education/Public Involvement. Each Permittee is responsible for making the number of impressions assigned to that Permittee in the SWPP&MP. Each Co-Permittee must provide at least one administrative or maintenance staff member to attend both of the public workshops hosted annually by the Principal Permittees. By May 1st of each year, each Co-Permittee must report to the Principal Permittees the number of impressions attained.

2. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination ("IDD&E")

- a. If not already existing, by May 2015, each Permittee shall develop a statute or ordinance that effectively prohibits the discharge of pollutants other than storm water to the MS4. DelDOT does not have statutory authority to enact such an ordinance but shall update its Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with DNREC for enforcement. The Permittees will each be individually responsible for development of their own statute or ordinance.
- b. The Permittees will each be individually responsible for implementation of an IDD&E program. By May 1st of each year, the Co-Permittees will provide to the Principal Permittees a summary of illicit discharges as well as the description of how each incident was addressed, a report on illicit discharge detection and elimination, public information or other measures taken, and a summary of their program to limit infiltration from sanitary sewers to the MS4.

- c. The Principal Permittees will provide a publicly-listed, water quality citizen complaint/report telephone number. The Co-Permittees will assure that this number is provided to their residents.
- d. The Permittees will collectively evaluate 20% of the MS4 system per year throughout New Castle County. DelDOT will lead this effort by performing a desk top evaluation of 20% of the MS4 and providing a map of targeted outfalls to the County and Co-Permittees that depicts ownership. DelDOT will pay for field screening of outfalls from DelDOT's portion of the MS4 as well as outfalls located outside of DelDOT ownership or right-of-way but conveying DelDOT stormwater from the MS4 that include interconnections to systems owned by others. For outfalls owned by Co-Permittees located outside DelDOT ownership or right-of-way that do not convey DelDOT stormwater, the Co-Permittees will reimburse DelDOT for contractual services related to these field screenings plus administrative costs not to exceed 10%. DelDOT will provide reports and/or information resulting from the evaluations or screening to the Co-Permittees. The County will be responsible for the cost of field screening its own outfalls. Co-Permittees and the County will be responsible for any subsequent actions to eliminate illicit discharges within their municipal boundaries or geographic area of responsibility, respectively, and DelDOT will be responsible for any subsequent actions to eliminate illicit discharges originating within its right-of-way.

3. Storm Water Management During Construction

- a. The Permittees will each be individually responsible for ensuring the implementation of the Delaware Sediment and Stormwater Regulations within their jurisdictions. By May 1st of each year, the Co-Permittees will provide to the Principal Permittees, a summary of activities including number of plans reviewed, total inspections conducted, total number of sites, and enforcement actions taken.
- b. By the end of the third year of the Permit term, if not already existing, each Permittee will develop a regulatory mechanism for enforcing storm water management during construction requirements. Each Permittee will be individually responsible for the development of the appropriate regulatory enforcement mechanism.

4. Post Construction Storm Water Management

- a. The Permittees will each be individually responsible for inspections of privately-owned stormwater management structures within their jurisdictions. By May 1st of each year, the Co-Permittees will provide to the Principal Permittees the total number of BMPs and

the number of maintenance inspections conducted. The Co-Permittees will share whatever electronic information they have regarding their Stormwater BMPs with the Principal Permittees.

- b. The Permittees will each be individually responsible for inspections and maintenance of any publicly-owned stormwater management structures that may exist within their jurisdictions. By May 1st of each year, the Co-Permittees will provide to the Principal Permittees the total number of BMPs and the number of maintenance inspections conducted.
- c. The Permittees will each be individually responsible for maintaining BMP databases. The Co-Permittees will furnish BMP updates to the Principal Permittees by May 1st of each year.
- d. Each Permittees will be individually responsible for the development of appropriate regulatory post construction enforcement mechanisms if not already existing by the end of the third year of the Permit term.

5. Good Housekeeping

- a. Permittees will each be individually responsible for maintaining an inventory and inspecting the facilities within their respective jurisdictions that are set forth in Appendix H of the SWPP&MP each year. By May 1st of each year, the Co-Permittees will provide to the Principal Permittees an updated inventory of facilities, inspection schedule of facilities and summary of control measures taken.
- b. Permittees shall each be individually responsible for preparing any required Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans, guidelines or checklists for their facilities.
- c. Permittees shall each be individually responsible for implementing and adhering to the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans, guidelines or checklists that they have established for their facilities.
- d. DeIDOT and Co-Permittees will be individually responsible for the street sweeping programs each has developed within their respective jurisdictions. By May 1st of each year, Co-Permittees will provide to Principal Permittees a summary of street sweeping operations. New Castle County does not own any public roads so this requirement does not apply to it.

- e. Permittees will each be individually responsible for the reduction of pollutants associated with the application, storage and disposal of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers within their jurisdictions. By May 1st of each year, the Co-Permittees will provide to the Principal Permittees a summary of their pesticide, herbicide and fertilizer program.
- f. Permittees will each be individually responsible for the management of snow and ice including salt storage practices and alternative deicing practices within their jurisdictions. By May 1st of each year, the Co-Permittees will provide to Principal Permittees a summary of their snow and ice program.
- g. Permittees will each be individually responsible for the control of litter on streets and highways within their jurisdictions. By May 1st of each year, the Co-Permittees will provide a summary of their litter control program to the Principal Permittees. This requirement does not apply to the County.

6. Industrial Stormwater

- a. The County will inspect high risk facilities in accordance with the MOU between DNREC and the County dated December 16, 2013. The County will perform site inspections for those locations assigned to it by DNREC that happen to lie within the municipal boundaries of Co-Permittees. In the event that provisions of Delaware's Regulations Governing the Control of Water Pollution are delegated, then, by May 1st of each year, Co-Permittees will provide to Principal Permittees a summary of educational items distributed by them.
- b. The County and Co-Permittees will each be individually responsible for providing an inventory of sites directly to DNREC each year by February 1st and for notifying DNREC if they discover industrial facilities within their jurisdictions that they believe should be included in the inventory.

7. Watershed Priority List

- a. The Principal Permittees led the Watershed Priority List preparation in consultation with the Co-Permittees.
- b. The Principal Permittees and Co-Permittees will work together to develop an equitable cost share agreement for both of the Water Quality Improvement Plans prior to their initiation.

8. Mapping

- a. The Co-Permittees will provide the Principal Permittees with mapping of inlets, pipes, outfalls, and stormwater management structures within their municipalities prior to or soon after initiation of Water Quality Improvement Plan preparation. Mapping will be in digital format such as GIS, AutoCAD, or Google Earth files. In lieu of mapping, coordinates (latitude and longitude or Delaware State Plane) will be provided for each structure with the exception of pipes. Principal Permittees will append the County-wide database with locations of those that are the responsibility of the Co-Permittees and submit as part of the annual mapping submittal to DNREC.

9. Pollution Minimization Plan (PMP) for Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

- a. The Principal Permittees have led the development of the PMP for PCBs. No further coordination between the Principal Permittees and Co-Permittees for the development of the PMP for PCBs is expected.
- b. Monitoring for PCBs will be determined as part of the Sampling and Analysis Plan to be developed following DNREC approval of the PMP for PCBs. The Principal Permittees and Co-Permittees will work together to develop an equitable cost share agreement for sampling.

10. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) Waste Load Allocations (WLA) and Applicable Water Quality Standards

- a. The Principal Permittees are leading the review of existing water quality data. No further coordination between the Principal Permittees and Co-Permittees is expected. In the event that the Principal Permittees deem additional coordination necessary, Co-Permittees shall provide the assistance requested.
- b. The Principal Permittees will determine load reductions resulting from existing and proposed programmatic BMPs within Co-Permittees cities and towns. Co-Permittees will provide documentation and information as described in the SWPP&MP to assist in that effort.
- c. By May 1, 2016, Co-Permittees shall provide to Principal Permittees GIS layers for all urbanized/impervious areas within the Co-Permittees cities and towns. Principal Permittees shall then compile the maps provided by Co-Permittees and submit them to

DNREC by year four of the Permit term. Co-Permittees shall be responsible for ground truthing the mapping prior to submission to DNREC.

11. Wet Weather Monitoring Plan

- a. The Principal Permittees have led the development of the Wet Weather Monitoring Program. No further coordination between Principal Permittees and Co-Permittees is expected.
- b. The Principal Permittees have prepared the Wet Weather Monitoring Plan. Once the Wet Weather Monitoring Plan has been approved as part of the SWPP&MP, the Principal Permittees will lead its implementation. The Principal Permittees and Co-Permittees will work together to develop an equitable cost share agreement for sampling.
- c. DelDOT will continue to research Best Management Practices as set forth in the SWPP&MP. There is no coordination planned or necessitated.

12. Dry Weather Monitoring Plan

- a. Dry weather screening coordination is addressed in Section 3 above through the IDD&E Plan.

13. In-Stream Monitoring

- a. In the event that in-stream monitoring is required as part of either Water Quality Improvement Plan, coordination of such monitoring will be addressed therein.

14. Miscellaneous Terms

- a. This Agreement may be executed in counterparts with the same effect as if the signatures were upon the same instrument. Each counterpart will be deemed an original, which taken together shall constitute a single instrument, effective as of the date last written below. For the purposes of this Agreement, copies and facsimile signatures shall be deemed to be the valid and binding signature by the Permittee, and the receipt of a copy or facsimile copy of this Agreement by the Permittee shall have the same effect as the receipt of any original signature.
- b. This Agreement shall be deemed effective upon execution by all Permittees.

- c. In the event that any provision of this Agreement is determined to be invalid and/or unenforceable, any such provision shall be severable from the remainder of the Agreement and shall not cause the invalidity and/or unenforceability of the remaining provisions of the Agreement.
- d. This Agreement or any uncertainty or ambiguity therein shall not be construed against any one party but shall be construed as if all parties to this Agreement jointly prepared this Agreement.
- e. Each signatory to this Agreement who signs on behalf of a Permittee warrants that he or she has the full authority to sign on behalf of that Permittee and that such signature is made in compliance with the signatory requirements found in the Permit.

[signature pages follows]

IN WITNESS THEREOF, the parties have duly executed this Agreement as of the day, month, and year last below written.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY

Thomas P. Gordon
County Executive

Date

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Shailen P. Bhatt
Secretary

Date

Approved as to form:

Frederick H. Schranck
Deputy Attorney General

Date

TOWN OF BELLEFONTE

Signature

Date

Title

TOWN OF ELSMERE

Signature

Date

Title

TOWN OF NEWPORT

Signature

Date

Title

CITY OF DELAWARE CITY

Signature

Date

Title

CITY OF NEW CASTLE

Signature

Date

Title

APPENDIX D2

INTER-JURISDICTIONAL AGREEMENT FOR WILMINGTON

**INTERJURISDICTIONAL AGREEMENT
FOR STORMWATER NPDES PERMIT REQUIREMENTS**

THIS AGREEMENT is made by and between Principal Permittees NEW CASTLE COUNTY, a political subdivision of the State of Delaware (“County”) and the DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, an agency of the State of Delaware (“DeIDOT”) and Co-Permittee, the City of Wilmington, a municipal corporation of the State of Delaware (“City”) (“Agreement”).

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (“NPDES”) Permit Number DE 0051071/State Permit Number WPCC 3063A/96 authorizes the County, DeIDOT, the City, the towns of Bellefonte, Newport and Elsmere along with the cities of Delaware City, and New Castle (“Permittees”), collectively and severally, to discharge storm water from all portions of the municipal separate storm sewer system (“MS4”) located in New Castle County, Delaware that are owned, operated or maintained by any of the Permittees, to waters of the State located in New Castle County (the “Permit”);

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Permit, DNREC permitted the City to submit an independent Storm Water Pollution Prevention and Management Program (SWPP&MP) which includes a monitoring plan and PMP for PCBs, separate and apart from the SWPP&MP that the other Permittees on the Permit collectively developed;

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Permit, DNREC still required the City to participate in the development and implementation of the Water Quality Improvement Plans, if a chosen watershed fell within the City limits;

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Permit, Permittees must enter into an Interjurisdictional Agreement with respect to their obligations under the Permit;

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants and promises contained herein, the Principal Permittees and Co-Permittee agree as follows:

1. General Requirements

- a. The City is required to attend an annual meeting of Permittees to be held in February or March. Principal Permittees will schedule the annual meeting, provide the agenda and

prepare meeting notes. The City will provide at least one administrative staff member to attend the meeting and will review and provide any comment to the Principal Permittees within twenty (20) business days.

- b. The Annual Report as described in the SWPP&MP developed by the Principal Permittees will be submitted to the Delaware Department of Natural Resources & Environmental Control (“DNREC”) by July 1st each year. The City will prepare a separate annual report and submit it directly to DNREC with copies to the Principle Permittees no later July 1st each year.
- c. The Permit terminates on May 6, 2018, unless, in accordance with the terms of the Permit, DNREC administratively extends it beyond that date pending issuance of a new permit. This Agreement shall remain effective until DNREC issues a new Permit and a new SWPP&MP is developed by Principal Permittees in accordance therewith or until DNREC issues the City a separate phase II Permit.
- d. The City is individually responsible for compliance with all the requirements detailed in this Agreement, the Permit & its SWPP&MP that it submitted to DNREC. Any violation of this Agreement will result in referral to DNREC for enforcement and the pursuit of other available legal remedies.
- e. The City is responsible for the costs associated with carrying out this Agreement, the Permit and the tasks and requirements set forth under its individual SWPP&MP.

2. **Watershed Priority List**

- a. Principal Permittees led the Watershed Priority List preparation in consultation with the City and the other Permittees. The Watershed Priority List will be reviewed and revised as appropriate each year at the annual meeting.
- b. Prior to the initiation of the Christina River Water Quality Improvement Plan, the City will develop a cost share agreement with Principal Permittees allocating costs equitably amongst all Permittees with consideration that only 10% of the City is within the MS4.
- c. Prior to the initiation of the remaining Water Quality Improvement Plans, the City will develop a cost share agreement with Principal Permittees allocating costs equitably amongst all Permittees with consideration that only 10% of the City is within the MS4.

3. **Mapping**

- a. The City and Principal Permittees will provide each other with mapping of inlets, pipes, outfalls, and stormwater management structures as well as the GIS layer of urbanized/impervious areas within the City prior to initiation of Water Quality Improvement Plan preparation for watersheds that include the City. Mapping will be in digital format such as GIS, AutoCAD, or Google Earth files.

4. Public Education/Public Involvement

- a. The City will be responsible for attaining 36,650 impressions each year. This figure is based on a ratio of its population to the population of New Castle County as a whole minus the population of the cities of Newark and Middletown (covered under separate NPDES Permits) and the towns of Arden, Ardentown, Ardencroft, Odessa, and Townsend (non-permitted) per the 2010 census. This adjusted population is 483,282. Principal Permittees will attain a total of 205,400 impressions each year. The remaining Permittees on the Permit will be responsible for collectively attaining 7,950 impressions each year.
- b. In an effort to avoid duplication of services, the City may utilize Principal Permittee's consultant for assistance in the development of its public education/public involvement campaign directed at Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination. Principal Permittees shall bill the City its share of the consultant's invoice based on the population ratio detailed in Section 3(a) above. The City shall provide payment within sixty (60) days of receipt of any such billing.

5. Miscellaneous Terms

- a. This Agreement may be executed in counterparts with the same effect as if the signatures were upon the same instrument. Each counterpart will be deemed an original, which taken together shall constitute a single instrument, effective as of the date last written below. For the purposes of this Agreement, copies and facsimile signatures shall be deemed to be the valid and binding signature by the Permittee, and the receipt of a copy or facsimile copy of this Agreement by the Permittee shall have the same effect as the receipt of any original signature.
- b. This Agreement shall be deemed effective upon execution by both Principal Permittees and the City.
- c. In the event that any provision of this Agreement is determined to be invalid and/or unenforceable, any such provision shall be severable from the remainder of the

Agreement and shall not cause the invalidity and/or unenforceability of the remaining provisions of the Agreement.

- d. This Agreement or any uncertainty or ambiguity therein shall not be construed against any one party but shall be construed as if all parties to this Agreement jointly prepared this Agreement.
- e. Each signatory to this Agreement who signs on behalf of a Permittee warrants that he or she has the full authority to sign on behalf of that Permittee and that such signature is made in compliance with the signatory requirements found in the Permit.

[signature page follows]

IN WITNESS THEREOF, the parties have duly executed this Agreement as of the day, month, and year last below written.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY

Thomas P. Gordon
County Executive

Date

DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Shailen P. Bhatt
Secretary

Date

Approved as to form:

Frederick H. Schranck
Deputy Attorney General

Date

CITY OF WILMINGTON

Dennis Williams
Mayor

Date

APPENDIX E

COMMENTS AND RESPONSES FROM VIRTUAL WORKSHOP PUBLIC REVIEW

New Castle County / DelDOT NPDES MS4 SWPP & MP
Public Comments and Responses from Virtual Workshop

July 2014

Responder #1 – Comment #1

I have comments about the Public Education and Involvement section and the Watershed Priority List sections of the plan. I support the other parts of the plan and appreciate the efforts of the permittees to date to address water quality issues in New Castle County. Regarding the public education and involvement section of the plan, I have found it difficult to find information. Despite assertions that information is available on websites, I tried clicking on the HOA link mentioned in the draft SWPP & MP report, and I got a notice that the webpage could not be found.

The link provided on page 2 of the Public Education and Involvement Plan in Appendix D changed during plan preparation. The new link is below and will be provided in the final SWPP & MP.

<http://nccde.org/223/Stormwater-Management>

I tried looking for it on the New Castle County webpage, and it was not obvious to me where to look on the county website - there were not headings referring to stormwater or water quality under any of the four major headings. Although I have lived in New Castle County for 2 years, I have not received any information about how to manage better manage stormwater on our property and it is not obvious to me where to find that information the county's website.

New Castle County recently updated its web site, and consideration will be given in future updates to placing stormwater-related links in a more visible location. However, there are numerous other programs and initiatives than need to be given space as well.

I know there is LOTS of information on the website and trying to figure out ways to make everything easy to find is probably impossible but perhaps that counsels for a variety of approaches for reaching out to residents (i.e. through neighborhood associations, through swim clubs, through church groups).

The permittees might consider partnering directly with existing non-profits that work on water quality issues to coordinate direct communications and education efforts within the county.

The permittees will be contracting for implementation of various portions of the Public Education and Involvement Plan. Nonprofit agencies are eligible to submit proposals for these tasks. New Castle County and DelDOT contracted with organizations such as the Partnership for the Delaware Estuary (PDE) and the Delaware Nature Society during the first term of this permit. The County maintains an ongoing relationship with PDE and holds frequent meetings and workshops (at least two annually) with homeowners associations and their landscapers regarding stormwater management issues. Also, representatives from New Castle County and DelDOT are active in numerous nonprofit initiatives such as the Delaware Livable Lawns program, the Christina Basin Public Education Consortium, the Delaware Association of Environmental Education, and the Christiana Conservancy. .

A more pro-active approach to reaching residents would also communicate that water quality is a priority for the county. From my perspective, the current approach communicates that it is not a priority for the county. I was particularly disappointed that the approach to implementing LID practices was to focus on private property.

It seems to me that the best approach to behavior change in this setting is modeling that behavior - in other words, it would be great to see DelDOT and New Castle County adopting these practices immediately in their own projects and on their own properties and publicizing those efforts broadly and often.

New Castle County currently maintains 85 basins and / or green technology BMPs on its properties and DelDOT maintains 352 basins and / or BMPs managing roadway runoff in New Castle County. The County and DelDOT always consider LID BMPs first in design in accordance with the Delaware Sediment and Stormwater Regulations. The County has retrofitted many of its existing facilities using green technology BMP practices. In addition, the County has installed many rain gardens in prominent locations to serve as examples for the public.

It would be great to read about DelDOT adopting a residential street profile that uses stormwater bump outs to collect sidewalk and front lawn runoff, pervious pavement in bike lanes and street parking, and street trees - Chicago has implemented this kind of street profiles and they argue that it saves them money. It would be great to see New Castle County thinking about how to manage its parks in a way that demonstrates LID practices - restoring robust riparian buffers, resurfacing basketball courts with pervious pavement (makes them usable more quickly after rain and snow storm events), planting rain gardens and installing interpretative signs for residents.

Generally, I was disappointed that the draft plan does not include any on-the-ground projects designed to start improving water quality immediately and that the soonest prospect for any such projects may not occur until 4.5 years into the permit.

While the time frame presented in the permit for Water Quality Improvement Plans indicates implementation will not begin until 4 ½ years into the permit cycle (about 3 ¼ years from now), that does not mean no projects have or will be undertaken. For example, the County has restored and/or retrofitted more than 150 stormwater management facilities at a cost of over \$10.5 million. Also, as previously noted, New Castle County and DelDOT are both active in multiple partnerships. The County teamed with the Partnership for the Delaware Estuary in the construction of several rain gardens over the last two years. DelDOT has also conducted extensive monitoring in the Christina River basin's Leatherman's Run watershed and has already begun construction of retrofit BMPs and stream restoration projects there based upon the monitoring results. Research performed by the Permittees' consultants of similar efforts in Maryland indicates that retrofitting untreated impervious surfaces with stormwater management features can cost roughly \$100,000 per acre. Considering both agencies have limited funds for these programs, it is prudent to have WQIPs prepared prior to implementation of major watershed-wide initiatives to assure investments are strategically made.

With respect to the watershed priority list, it appears that the permittees' approach is to target the watersheds in the best shape first for development of WQIPs. The logic for this decision was not spelled out in the draft plan.

The Permittees' approach to watershed management in New Castle County is to focus on getting streams removed from the 303(d) list. This is consistent with the Permittees' understanding of DNREC policies.

While there is the obvious economic argument to support this approach (it will be cheaper to start with watersheds that don't need much help), it ignores the fact that the watersheds in the worst shape may be in the less economically advantaged parts of the county and so there may be an environmental justice argument to be made in support of targeting the watersheds with the worst water quality first.

The objective of WQIPs is to reduce effective impervious area by three percent regardless of water quality parameters in any given watershed. Therefore plan development and implementation will not be "cheaper" in watersheds "that don't need much help". The final SWPP & MP will specify two watersheds for WQIP development during this permit term. One of these will be the Christina River which, based on impervious area estimates, will be the most expensive plan and though demographics were not a consideration in choosing watersheds, the Christina basin may include more impoverished areas than any other watershed. The other WQIP will be developed for the Dragon Run watershed. Selection of these two watersheds is consistent with the Permittees approach to select one "restoration" watershed and one "preservation" watershed for WQIP development.

Furthermore, the greatest environmental need would be in the watersheds with the worst water quality. It would be great to see more of a triple bottom line approach to this selection process (economic, social, environmental).

Finally, none of the matrix categories include biological indicators (i.e. habitat and/or aquatic insect survey information). Several of the streams are impaired for biology and habitat.

The SWPP & MP was prepared to address permit requirements. While streams may be impaired for biology and habitat, those measures were excluded from Tables A.1 and A.2 of the permit. Also, the Permittees wanted to include matrix criteria that were readily available for all watersheds in the County. The Permittees are unaware of comprehensive data from professional sources that meet this objective.

And flow volume and speed are huge factors in overall stream health - you can imagine a stream with low pollutant loads but problems with flashiness during storm events resulting in watersheds that are not truly healthy because they don't support healthy aquatic habitats.

Though water quantity is not a pollutant and is not regulated by the Clean Water Act or the permit, it is directly related to the amount of effective impervious area in a watershed. Effective impervious area was a criterion in the matrix and its reduction in the WQIPs will likely reduce flow volume and speed.

Responder #2

Hello, how will small municipalities implement public outreach and education when they have not the resources, experience, or knowledge to do so? I live in Elsmere and learned of SWPP at the town hall meeting 2 months ago. It would benefit the town to have the participation of residents in this effort. However, residents offered to start a committee on public outreach and were never contacted. Will there be consultants with expertise to push the public outreach agenda? It is challenging with small town politics to make change.

This comment has been forwarded to the Elsmere City Manager. Public outreach and education will be principally handled by New Castle County and DelDOT. Each of these agencies is on the process of hiring a consultant that specializes in these fields. Municipalities will address the permit requirements as specified on page 10 of the final draft SWPP & MP and in Appendix D.

Responder #1 – Comment #2

I found this method of public notice and comment difficult. The burden of finding information and reading it was placed on me as opposed to the burden being placed on the permittees. It was difficult to find the public notice - there is not a link on the opening page of the county's website or a link to existing public notices. Likewise for the DelDOT website - nothing about outstanding public notices, not listed under hot topics.

DelDOT's virtual workshop process was selected to make the draft SWPP & MP available to the public because the process has been used effectively by the Department for some time and has been well-received by the public. Links to all workshops and public notices are posted on the DelDOT home page and advertised in local newspapers. While we recognize that these notices may be challenging to find among all of the information on the DelDOT website, we are constrained by the format required by the state Department of Technology & Information.

I am not sure if I reviewed the Virtual Workshop properly. When I clicked on that link, it refreshed the same page. I looked through all the documents on the page and the power point presentation but I was expecting a video going through a workshop. I am sure that no one else in my neighborhood knows about this draft permit, despite the fact that access to our neighborhood was blocked by floodwaters during the storm on April 30, 2014 - i.e. our neighborhood has stormwater management issues.

In addition, this approach leaves out any members of the public who do not have access to computers or who do not have the ability to navigate websites easily. It would be great to see several methods of communication regarding review of draft documents - notification by direct mail, reaching out to neighborhood associations, partnering with county council members to assist with communications, in-person presentations.

The availability of the final draft SWPP & MP was advertised in newspapers and through various social media sources by New Castle County. The plan as well as a hard copy of the virtual workshop presentation and NPDES permit was also made available at each of the County's public libraries.

To me, only using this approach creates the impression that the permittees do not really want to interact with the public on this issue.

APPENDIX F

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND INVOLVEMENT PLAN

PROGRAM ELEMENT #1 – PUBLIC EDUCATION / PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Reference

Part II, Section A.1. – page 10 of 45.

Overview

Increase the knowledge of target communities regarding MS4s, impacts of urban runoff on receiving waters, and potential BMP solutions for the target audience; change the behavior of target communities; and decrease the discharge of pollutants to the MS4 by engaging the public.

SWPP & MP Best Management Practices

Best Management Practice #PEI-1				
	New Castle County	DeIDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Public Review and Comment	X	X	X	X
Measure: Yes / No.				
All Permittee Goal: Public review and comment on draft SWPP & MP.				

The permit requires the Permittees to develop and implement process for public review of and comment on draft SWPP & MP. The Permittees will utilize DeIDOT's "Virtual Workshop" to enable public review and comment on the draft SWPP & MP. This online tool will allow the Permittees to efficiently promote the plan and manage incoming comment from County residents.

Best Management Practice #PEI-2				
	New Castle County	DeIDOT	Co-permittees through IJA	Co-permittees Independently
Targeted Behaviors	X	X	X	X
Measure: Varies – see below.				
All Permittee Goal: Varies – see below.				

The Permit language calls on the Permittees to focus their efforts in eight areas:

- Public reporting of the presence of illicit discharges or improper disposal of materials, including floatables, into the MS4;
- The proper management and disposal of used motor vehicle fluids and household hazardous wastes;
- The proper management and disposal of grass clippings, leaf litter and domestic animal wastes;
- The proper use of water to limit excess pollutants from non-storm-water discharges from activities such as washing cars and lawn irrigation, from entering the MS;
- The proper use, application, and disposal of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers by commercial and private applicators and distributors;
- Public participation events, such as stream clean-ups, drain stenciling, etc.;
- The proper maintenance of BMPs directed toward private and commercial property owners, and state or municipal entities responsible for maintenance; and.
- Opportunities for residential installation of LID practices, and the use of Green Technology BMPs that reduce runoff and mimic natural hydrology.

The following is an outline of how the Permittees are preparing to meet these requirements.

BMP #PEI-2a: All Targeted Behaviors

Over the term of the Permit, the Principal Permittees and their partners will undertake the following activities:

Maintain and Update Comprehensive Websites

The Principal Permittee's websites currently include information as follows:

- New Castle County – information for home owner associations such as general material about maintenance of ponds, registration for inclusion in the County's database which qualifies home owner associations (HOAs) for financial assistance for major repairs, and links to other web pages for additional information. The web site can be accessed at: <http://nccde.org/223/Stormwater-Management>.
- DelDOT – numerous links such as the NPDES program and permit documents, monitoring programs, public education documents, and locations where inventorying is or will soon be conducted. Numerous white papers and copies of presentations are also available. The website can be accessed at: <http://deldot.gov/stormwater/>; and
- The Principal Permittees' websites will be updated on a periodic basis and will include the NPDES permit, SWPP & MP and subsequent annual reports, illicit discharge reporting / complain numbers, and public education events.

The Co-permittees will provide links from their own websites to appropriate locations on the New Castle County and DelDOT websites as well as summarize their participation and explain their role in the larger Phase I permit.

Press Releases

New Castle County and DeIDOT will distribute press releases on behalf of all Permittees for the term of the Permit. Press releases will be used to promote workshops and educational events, remind residents about hazardous waste disposal opportunities, to announce opportunities to receive technical and financial assistance to implement various best practices, etc.

Official Channels

The Principal Permittees produce email newsletters, maintain social media accounts and have other communications methods at their disposal. The Permittees will use all of these channels as appropriate.

BMP #PEI-2b: Public reporting of the presence of illicit discharges or improper disposal of materials, including floatables, into the MS4

New Castle County and DeIDOT will establish a new “It’s A Crime Hotline” and encourage residents to report illicit discharges via phone, text message, or smartphone app.

Twice during the permit period, the Principal Permittees will run extensive promotional efforts to alert residents to the existence of the hotline. The advertising content will educate residents about a range of illegal and polluting behaviors, all concluding with a call to action – report crimes to the hotline.

- The first campaign is tentatively planned to straddle the 2014 and 2015 fiscal years and will attempt to generate at least 500,000 impressions.
- The second campaign is tentatively planned to straddle the 2017 & 2018 fiscal years and will attempt to generate at least 500,000 impressions.

Following each promotional campaign, the Principal Permittees will survey county residents to measure their awareness of what does and doesn’t belong in storm drains, and how to report it when they observe somebody else illicitly discharging into the MS4.

In the event that the first attempt in 2014/2015 does not produce a statistically valid increase in public awareness, the partners will reevaluate the program for potential improvements for the second attempt in 2017/2018.

BMP #PEI-2c: The proper management and disposal of used motor vehicle fluids and household hazardous wastes

This BMP covers two distinct audiences. The target audience for motor vehicle fluid disposal is those who perform work on their own automobiles (a small portion of New Castle County residents do this). The target audience for household hazardous wastes, in contrast, is all residents.

Motor Vehicle Fluids

New Castle County, DeIDOT and the Co-permittees will compile a list of all public and private locations accepting used motor oil for recycling and make this information available online. The website will use a modern mapping feature to allow visitors to quickly load directions into their smart phones and navigate easily to the drop off site.

Twice during the permit period, the Principal Permittees will run promotional campaigns to alert county residents who change their own oil to this website. The Principal Permittees intend to use the following techniques:

- Advertising: Promote the recycling center webpage with Facebook ads aimed at users tagged as “auto mechanics”
- Public Relations: Circulate press releases to appropriate journalists in the area
- Direct Messages: Announce the hotline in county emails and on the county cable access channel.
- Word of Mouth: When individuals drop off their used motor oil for recycling, they will tell others who share their hobby

The Principal Permittees intend to measure the effectiveness of the website and promotional efforts as follows:

- Visit the website. Use Google Analytics web tracking software to track how many people visit the website
- Online “pop up” survey. Install a simple three-question popup survey onto this page to ask visitors how they heard about the page and related questions.

Household Hazardous Wastes

Working in cooperation with the Delaware Solid Waste Authority, New Castle County, DelDOT and the Co-permittees may create a county specific list of household hazardous waste events and drop off locations and make this information available online.

Twice during the permit period, the Principal Permittees may run promotional campaigns to alert county residents to the webpage and encourage them to bookmark it and subscribe for updates. The Principal Permittees may use the following techniques:

- Advertising: Promote the webpage with Facebook ads aimed at all residents
- Public Relations: Once the web page launches, circulate press releases to appropriate journalists in the area
- Direct Messages: Announce the hotline in county emails and on the county cable access channel.
- Word of Mouth: When individuals drop off their household hazardous wastes, they will tell others

The Principal Permittees intend to measure the effectiveness of the website and promotional efforts as follows:

- Web Visitors. Use Google Analytics web tracking software to track how many people visit the website
- Email Reminder Signups. Offer each resident the opportunity to sign up for free “reminder” emails to receive notification of drop-off events near them
- Popup Survey. Post a simple, three question “pop up” survey on the site to gather basic information from visitors

BMP #PEI-2d: The proper management and disposal of grass clippings, leaf litter and domestic animal wastes

Since a ban was instituted on the placement of yard wastes in refuse, multiple resources have become available to educate home owners on the best ways to dispose of yard wastes. The Principal

Permittees will develop strategies to disseminate this information more effectively. Similarly, there are several pet waste programs in existence and the Principal Permittees will develop approaches such that these programs have greater impact.

The Delaware Department of Transportation funds the “Livable Lawns” initiative, an educational program that works with homeowners and landscaping contractors to reduce the application of pesticides and fertilizer to lawns in New Castle County.

The Permittees will continue exploring options to expand the scope of the Livable Lawn initiative to cover grass clippings and leaf litter. In addition, the Permittees will continue exploring options to work with local nonprofit organizations to expand their existing “pet waste” efforts.

BMP #PEI-2e: The proper use of water to limit excess pollutants from non-storm-water water discharges from activities such as washing cars and lawn irrigation, from entering the MS4

The Principal Permittees will seek to address the car washing activities from not-for-profit youth groups, such as scout troops and marching bands.

To help scout troops, marching bands, and other youth groups conduct their car wash fundraisers in an environmentally responsible manner, the Permittees will consider establishing a “loaner” storm drain stopper program and associated educational materials. The Permittees intend to use the following techniques to promote this program to schools, churches, and other likely car wash organizers:

- Advertising: Promote the webpage with Facebook ads aimed at residents under the age of 25
- Public Relations: Once the web page launches, circulate press releases to appropriate journalists in the area
- Direct Messages: Announce the webpage in county emails and on the county cable access channel.
- Word of Mouth: When volunteer groups wash cars using suggested best management practices, they will tell others about their experience.

The Principal Permittees will seek to measure the effectiveness of the website and promotional efforts as follows:

- Web Visitors. Use Google Analytics web tracking software to track how many people visit the website
- Loaner Requests. Tally the number of loaner requests the Principal Permittees receive, and invite those who request the storm drain stopper to share how they heard about the program
- Popup Survey. Post a simple, three question “pop up” survey on the site to gather basic information from visitors

The Permittees will continue exploring options to expand the scope of the Livable Lawn initiative to cover lawn irrigation.

BMP #PEI-2f: The proper use, application, and disposal of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers by commercial and private applicators and distributors

The Principal Permittees will promote adoption of this BMP by advertising, mailings to existing contact lists, postings on web sites, coordinating with others to encourage participation, organizing workshops, and offering technical and financial assistance as appropriate. The Principal Permittees

will also continue to support ongoing initiatives, such as Delaware Livable Lawns, that encourage adoption of this BMP.

The Permittees will continue exploring options for continuing the work of the Livable Lawn initiative on these areas.

BMP #PEI-2g: Public participation events, such as stream clean-ups, drain stenciling, etc.

There are six organizations within New Castle County that currently organize public participation events:

- Delaware Nature Society
- Red Clay Valley Association
- Christina Conservancy
- Partnership for the Delaware Estuary
- Delaware Department of Transportation Adopt-A-Highway
- White Clay Creek Wild & Scenic Program

The Principal Permittees will offer to assist these ongoing efforts as follows:

- Posting announcements of upcoming events on the permittees' website
- Circulating announcements of upcoming events via permittees' official channels (email newsletter, public access channel, etc.)
- Displaying literature for these organizations on brochure racks at public facilities
- Providing in-kind or direct funding as budgets allow

In return for promotional and in-kind assistance, the Principal Permittees will ask these groups to provide the following information to include in future MS4 reports:

- Estimates on the number of participants at each event the permittees support
- Estimates on the advertising reach of promotional efforts for each event the permittees support

New Castle County has provided labor and equipment for the annual Christina River Cleanup in the past and will consider continuing support in the future. Elsmere and Bellefonte have also placed medallions on storm inlets and will replace as needed. The other Co-permittees will consider activities such as these in future years.

BMP #PEI-2h: The proper maintenance of BMPs directed toward private and commercial property owners, and state or municipal entities responsible for maintenance

The Principal Permittees currently conduct regular inspection programs and offer educational seminars to properties with BMPs in place.

BMP #PEI-2i: Opportunities for residential installation of LID practices, and the use of Green Technology BMPs that reduce runoff and mimic natural hydrology

The Permittees will continue exploring options to expand the scope of the Livable Lawn initiative to cover rain barrels, rain gardens, pervious patios, and related items.

BMP #PEI-2j: Holding two public workshops each year

The Principal Permittees will organize two workshops per year to promote the various best management practices.

Year	Workshop #1	Workshop #2
2013	Stormwater Management Maintenance and Inspections Program for Residential and Commercial facilities	BMP Maintenance for Residential (or Commercial) Property Owners/Managers
2014	Stormwater Management Maintenance and Inspections Program for Residential and Commercial facilities	BMP Maintenance for Residential (or Commercial) Property Owners/Managers Car washing best practices for not-for-profit youth groups
2015	Stormwater Management Maintenance and Inspections Program for Residential and Commercial facilities	BMP Maintenance for Residential (or Commercial) Property Owners/Managers
2016	Stormwater Management Maintenance and Inspections Program for Residential and Commercial facilities	BMP Maintenance for Residential (or Commercial) Property Owners/Managers Car washing best practices for not-for-profit youth groups
2017	Stormwater Management Maintenance and Inspections Program for Residential and Commercial facilities	BMP Maintenance for Residential (or Commercial) Property Owners/Managers Car washing best practices for not-for-profit youth groups

Measurable Goals

Goals are established as follows for number of impressions and the before and after surveys.

Impressions

BMP	Target Audience	Annual # of Impressions	Impression Method
#1 Illicit Discharges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 546,076 County Residents • 422,117 Adults 	250,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web Advertisements • News Coverage • Official Government Channels • Open Air Advertising • DelDOT road signs

#2 Household Hazardous Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 199,922 Households 	10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web Advertisements • News Coverage • Official Government Channels •
#3 Yard and Pet Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 149,327 Single Family Homes • 38,739 Households with Dogs • 90 Pet-Related Service and Retail Businesses 	1,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web Advertisements • News Coverage • Official Government Channels • Open Air Advertising • Phone Calls • Email • Direct Mail
#4 Water Discharge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unknown # of youth groups • 110,822 “green Thumbs” 	1,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web Advertisements • News Coverage • Official Government Channels • Open Air Advertising • Phone Calls • Email • Direct Mail
#5 Lawn Chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 110,822 “green Thumbs” • ~300 Lawn and Garden Service and Retail Businesses 	500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web Advertisements • News Coverage • Official Government Channels • Open Air Advertising • Phone Calls • Email • Direct Mail
#6 Event Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 546,076 County Residents • 422,117 Adults • ~9 nonprofit partners 	1,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web Advertisements • News Coverage • Official Government Channels • Open Air Advertising • Phone Calls • Email

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Mail
#7 Maintain Existing BMPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 286 homeowner associations • 666 commercial and industrial BMP owners 	1,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phone Calls • Email • Direct Mail
#8 Install Low Impact Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 55,309 Home Improvement Enthusiasts • 37,743 “Do It Yourself” Enthusiasts • ~300 Lawn and Garden Service and Retail Businesses 	1,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web Advertisements • News Coverage • Official Government Channels • Open Air Advertising • Phone Calls • Email • Direct Mail
Total:		265,500	

Before and After Surveys

The Principal Permittees intend to conduct one countywide “before and after” survey to evaluate the effectiveness of the “It’s a Crime Hotline” effort, as well as multiple smaller scale surveys to evaluate the effectiveness of each targeted outreach effort individually.

BMP	Target Audience	Baseline Survey method	Post Outreach Survey Method
Public reporting of the presence of illicit discharges or improper disposal of materials, including floatables, into the MS4;	All adult residents	Random dial telephone survey to 400 residents (5% margin of error)	Random dial telephone survey to 400 residents (5% margin of error)
The proper management and disposal of used motor vehicle fluids and household hazardous wastes;	Those who repair their own cars All adult residents		Online “pop up” survey on appropriate county website
The proper management and disposal of grass clippings, leaf litter and domestic animal wastes;	Homeowners with single family homes and yards Pet owners	TBD	TBD

The proper use of water to limit excess pollutants from non-storm-water water discharges from activities such as washing cars and lawn irrigation, from entering the MS;	Homeowners with single family homes and yards	TBD	TBD
The proper use, application, and disposal of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers by commercial and private applicators and distributors;	Homeowners with single family homes and yards Commercial lawn care providers	TBD 2,500	TBD Evaluation Forms
Public participation events, such as stream clean-ups, drain stenciling, etc.;	All Adult Residents		Online and paper surveys at events
The proper maintenance of BMPs directed toward private and commercial property owners, and state or municipal entities responsible for maintenance; and.	Commercial and residential BMP owners	Pre-survey when promoting annual workshop	After-survey upon completion of the annual workshop
Opportunities for residential installation of LID practices, and the use of Green Technology BMPs that reduce runoff and mimic natural hydrology.	Homeowners with single family homes and yards Commercial lawn care providers	TBD	TBD

APPENDIX G

DELDOT IDD&E PROGRAM



**DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
OUTFALL SCREENING AND
ILLCIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION PLAN**

On May 7, 2013, DNREC issued a new Phase I MS4 Permit to New Castle County, DelDOT and six municipal co-permittees for the discharge of storm water from/through the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) to all surface waters of the State that are located in New Castle County. As part of the permit-required Stormwater Pollution Prevention and Management Plan (SWPP&MP), DelDOT is required to develop an Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) program.

SUMMARY

The IDDE Program must include a schedule and methodology to evaluate at least 20% of the DelDOT storm sewer system per year, using existing mapping and water quality data, in order to determine areas with high potential for illicit discharges and improper disposal. Dry weather screening and field inspection activities are required to be conducted in these targeted areas.

DelDOT's IDDE Program consists of three major components:

1. **IDDE Outfall Evaluation:** The IDDE Evaluation process has been developed to specifically meet the requirements of DelDOT's Phase I NPDES Permit, which states that 20% of DelDOT's MS4 be evaluated annually for potential illicit discharges. This is accomplished by performing through:
 - a) Desktop evaluation to locate portions of the MS4 with highest potential for illicit discharges
 - b) Reports and data from MS4 inventory and inspection activities
 - c) Reports from maintenance crews and the public
 - d) Coordination with other permittees
2. **Dry Weather Field Screening:** The IDDE Outfall Evaluation targets portions of DelDOT's MS4 that will be field screened for potential illicit discharges. The field screening consists of the following:
 - a) Dry weather outfall screening
 - b) Screening/inspection of structures draining to the outfalls
3. **Tracking and Elimination of Illicit Discharges:** Verification of the source and nature of the illicit discharge and actions or procedures to eliminate the source.

Each of these three components of the IDDE plan is described in detail below.

1. IDDE OUTFALL EVALUATION

a) **Desktop evaluation to locate portions of the MS4 with highest potential for illicit discharges:**

The process for desktop evaluation of the MS4 generally follows the Center for Watershed Protection's 2004 guidance manual, *Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination, Chapter 5: Desktop Assessment of Illicit Discharge Potential*. The purpose of the desktop evaluation is to use available mapping and other data to locate MS4 outfalls with the highest potential for illicit discharges within a watershed. Using DelDOT's MS4 database and other available data, GIS software is used to target outfalls for field screening based on factors such as:

- Known past illicit discharges
- History of dry weather flow and/or detected ammonia or detergents
- Proximity to structures with environmental or pipe work orders
- Structures found during inspections to have connections from unknown sources
- Proximity to aging or abandoned sanitary sewer systems
- Communities with no sanitary sewer systems
- Proximity to potential discharge sources (e.g. industrial or commercial facilities)
- Proximity of outfalls to streams
- Proximity to previous known MS4 deficiencies
- Age of MS4 (pre-1962)

Past dry weather field screening experience has determined that illicit discharges often are found in non-outfall structures, such as catch basins or pipes, and that the discharge is not always evident at the outfall itself. As a result, other drainage structures (e.g., inlets) also are evaluated using the same criteria and referred to as "contributing structures."

This evaluation process results in a list of outfalls and structures in the watershed that have the greatest potential for illicit discharges or connections. Each of these is then screened in the field during dry weather.

The desktop evaluation will be conducted on a watershed by watershed basis. The 21 watersheds in New Castle County were divided into 5 evaluation years, with goal of evenly spreading out the number of outfalls over the 5-year permit term and meeting the permit requirement of evaluating 20% of the outfalls annually. **Table 1** describes the approximate schedule for evaluation of each watershed.

b) **Reports from MS4 Inventory/Inspection Field Activities:**

DelDOT's MS4 program includes a comprehensive field level inventory and inspection of the entire storm sewer system. Field crews record inventory and inspection data in a custom-designed DelDOT field application and database. If a member of the field crew observes flow from an outfall during routine MS4 inventory/inspection work, the information is noted in the field application. These outfalls are then screened during dry weather for potential illicit discharges by an IDDE crew.

Table 1. Approximate schedule for evaluation and screening of outfalls in each New Castle County watershed.

Year	Watershed
1	Shellpot C&D Canal East Appoquinimink River
2	Brandywine Creek Blackbird Creek Delaware Bay Smyrna River Delaware River Army Creek Red Lion Creek Dragon Run Creek
3	Christina River
4	White Clay Creek
5	Naamans Creek Red Clay Creek C & D Canal West Bohemia Creek Sassafras River Chester River Elk Creek Perch Creek

MS4 inspectors are also trained to recognize other signs of potential illicit discharges (such as oil sheens, unusual odors or toilet paper, for example). These are immediately reported to the IDDE manager for follow-up dry weather screening and investigation.

c) Reports/complaints from maintenance crews and the public:

DelDOT maintenance staff are trained to recognize and report signs of potential illicit discharges or connections into the MS4. In addition, the MS4 permittees are required to maintain a public hotline that allows Delaware citizens to report evidence of illegal spills or dumping to the MS4, such as:

- Anyone improperly disposing laundry wastewater, septic system effluent, oil, or any household chemicals into the storm drain system;
- Any strange odors or stains near a storm drain;
- Any dead fish in streams or ponds.

Reports may also be received from co-permittees or other municipalities or agencies.

IDDE staff respond within 48 hours to these reports after notification by DelDOT, including conducting field screening to identify potential illicit discharges.

d) Coordination with New Castle County and municipalities:

If an illicit discharge is suspected or reported in a portion of the MS4 that is not owned or maintained by the State, then DelDOT will notify New Castle County Special Services or the municipality that owns the system, as appropriate. The MS4 owner is then responsible for verification and/or elimination of the illicit discharge.

2. DRY WEATHER FIELD SCREENING

Dry weather field screening is conducted at each outfall targeted either by the desktop evaluation described in Section 1, or through reports of potential issues. The dry weather screening assists DelDOT in identifying potential illicit discharges. If a discharge is determined to be illicit, the IDDE consultant staff will follow up to help track the source of the discharge.

a) Dry weather field screening:

Dry weather screening is conducted in accordance with the recommendations provided in 40 CFR 122.26 (d)(1)(iv)(D) and in *Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination: A Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assistance* (CWP, 2004). All field screening is performed by a team of two people, allowing for the safe and efficient completion of the work.

A **Field Data Sheet** that documents the presence or absence of dry weather flow is filled out for each MS4 outfall or structure visited in the field (**Figure 1**).

If an outfall has flow during dry weather, a sample is collected and analyzed in accordance with the recommendations provided in 40 CFR 122.26 (d)(1)(iv)(D) and *Illicit Discharge*

Detection and Elimination: A Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assistance (CWP, 2004). Samples are tested in the field for ammonia and detergents. Laboratory tests for Oil and Grease, Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons, fecal bacteria and/or potassium are added if evidence exists of contamination from oils, sewage or industrial discharges. Likewise, tests for fecal bacteria are added if presence of sewage is suspected. Additional samples are taken to a certified laboratory to confirm field test results, as appropriate.

When the field testing and/or laboratory results are returned, a Flow Chart Method is used to identify contaminating sources based on parameter levels and land use. The results from the **Residential or Light Commercial Flowchart (Figure 2)** aid in categorizing discharge as:

- No Evidence of Illicit Discharge
- Likely Graywater/Washwater Source
- Likely Sanitary Wastewater or Graywater/Washwater Source
- Likely Sanitary Wastewater Source
- Probable Sewage Source

After field screening, any outfall or structure determined to have dry weather flow must also have an **IDDE Investigation Tracking Sheet** created (**Figure 3**). Tracking sheets are organized by incident ID number and serve as a summary of the IDDE evaluation and field screening, including photographs, determinations, follow up actions, and additional documentation that occurred throughout the IDDE process.

b) Screening/inspection of structures draining to the outfalls:

Often an outfall is located relatively far from the source of an illicit discharge or connection. For example, a pipe from a residential washing machine may be connected into a catch basin hundreds of feet from an outfall. When this occurs, dry weather flow may not be detected easily at the outfall.

Therefore, in addition to dry weather screening at the outfall itself, the IDDE field crew does a visual inspection of all MS4 structures in an outfall's drainage area to look for evidence of illicit discharges, connections or dumping. If such evidence is found then additional chemical testing of flow or standing water in catch basins may be performed.

3. TRACKING AND ELIMINATION OF ILLICIT DISCHARGES

Based on the results of dry weather screening and field inspections, it can be determined if steps for illicit discharge elimination are necessary or possible. The category of illicit discharge determines additional steps taken to verify the source and identify the responsible party.

When illicit discharges are detected, IDDE field crews create a Memorandum to DeIDOT that includes information regarding how the discharge was reported (field evaluation, desktop targeted or miscellaneous report), field screening observations and lab results. The memo is updated with the dates, times, and details of every activity related to the illicit discharge until it is eliminated or removed. A record is kept of all correspondence and field visits for each potential illicit discharge, and tracking forms are updated when any new information is received.

a) Elimination and enforcement actions:

DelDOT has no enforcement authority of its own, so administrative action is the first step used to eliminate an illicit discharge. The party or parties responsible for an illicit discharge are notified in person, if possible, and in writing (certified mail) of the suspected or identified illicit discharge by way of a **Notice of Potential Illegal Discharge (Figure 4)**. Permission is sought from the property owner to conduct further inspections, including dye testing or video pipe inspection, if appropriate in order to confirm the source.

Once a discharge and its source are confirmed, the responsible party is requested voluntarily to eliminate the illicit discharge or to develop and submit to DelDOT a written time-appropriate plan to do so. If the voluntary compliance is insufficient, or if the approved plan is not being executed as agreed upon, a cease and desist order is issued. If there is no response or appropriate action taken by the responsible party(s), after notice and within a specified period, DelDOT may undertake the required actions to eliminate the illicit connection and subsequently recover the cost from the owner.

DelDOT also has a Memorandum of Agreement with DNREC to provide enforcement assistance when needed. In addition, the following types of reports/discharges are immediately referred to DNREC for follow-up: onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTS), major spills, fish kills, immediate environmental hazards.

After illicit discharge elimination, consultant field crews return to the structure/outfall and complete follow-up field screening to confirm that the discharge has been eliminated.

b) Door hanger distribution:

In residential neighborhoods where dumping of materials into the MS4 is suspected or reported, DelDOT distributes **Stormwater Pollution Awareness Door Hangers (Figure 5)**. Door hangers are a public education tool to raise awareness that materials such as grass clippings, leaves, motor oil, pet waste, etc., are to be kept out of storm drains. Door hangers are distributed to a selected number of houses surrounding the affected outfall. The following information is presented on the door hangers:

- The type of illicit discharge that was found in the storm sewer system
- The location of affected structure
- The potentially affected water body
- The importance of stormwater management
- Guidelines for reducing stormwater runoff pollution
- DelDOT contact information for illegal discharge information

Figure 1. DeIDOT IDDE Field Sheet for screened outfalls.



**DELDOT AGREEMENT 1613
ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION & ELIMINATION
FIELD SHEET**

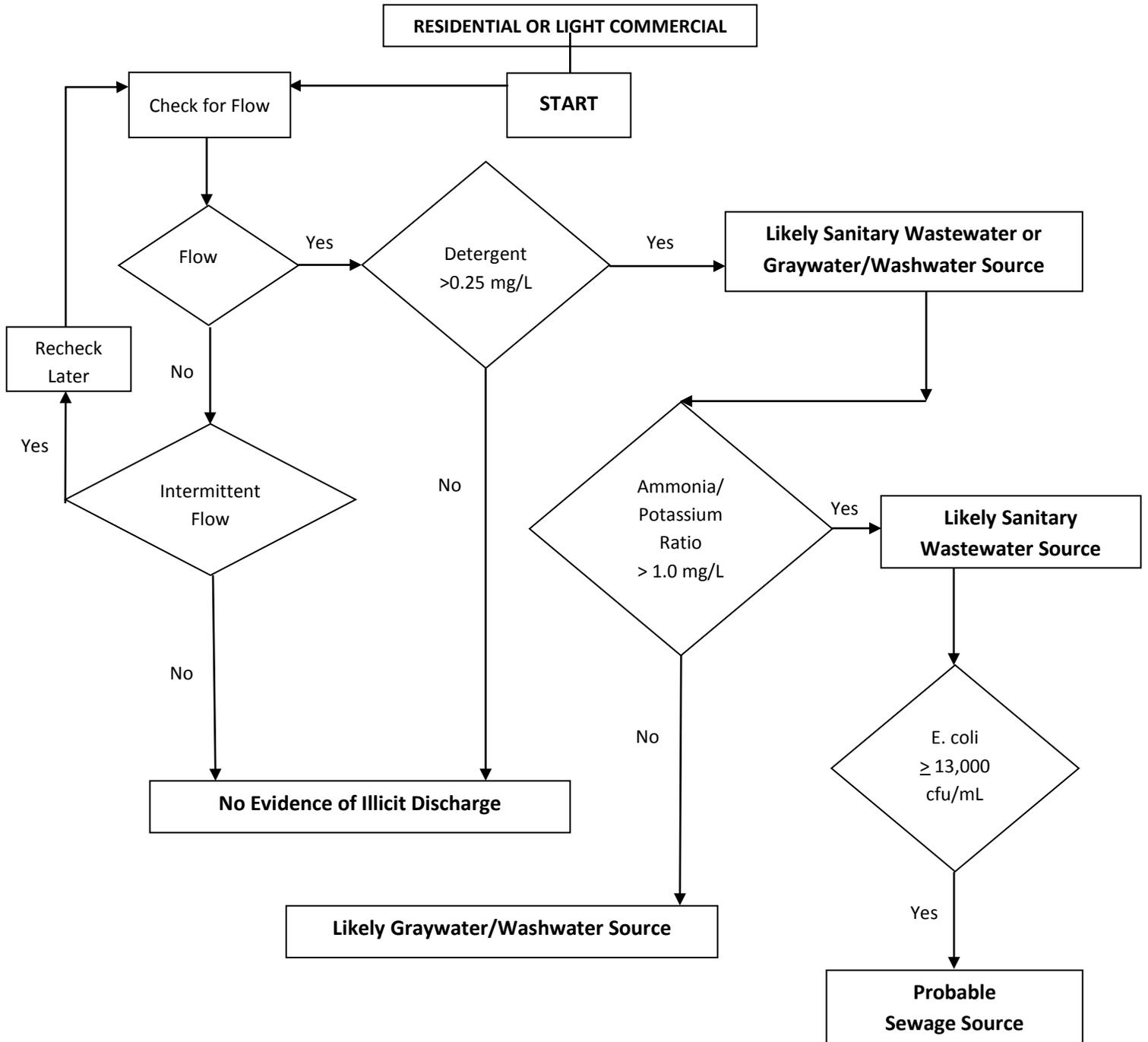


Structure Number: _____
 Incident ID # _____
 County: _____
 Subdivision: _____
 Address/Location _____

Personnel	
Date	
Time	
Air Temperature (F)	
Photograph	Yes(Y), No(N)
Date Last Rain	
Outfall Dimensions	(inches)
Outfall Shape	Round(R), Oval(O), Box(B), V-Ditch(VD), Trap Ditch(TD)
Outfall Type	Corrugated Metal Pipe(CMP), Reinforced Concrete Pipe(RCP) Polyvinyl Chloride Pipe(PVC), Other(O-explain)
Flow Observed	Yes(Y), No(N)
Land Use	Industrial(I), Commercial(C), Residential(R), Other(O-explain)
Structural Condition	Normal(N), Concrete Spauling(SP) Peeling Paint(PP), Concrete Cracking(CC) Outfall Damaged(OD), Submerged(S), Metal Corrosion(MC), Other(O-explain)
Erosion (Outfall Area)	None(N), Moderate(M), Severe(S)
Algae Growth	Yes(Y), No(N)
Vegetative Condition (Outfall Area)	Normal(N), Inhibited Growth(IG) Excessive Growth(EG), Other(O-explain)
Flow Rate (cfs)	
Water Temperature (F)	
pH (units)	
Turbidity (ntu)	
Surfactants (mg/L)	Field Tested:
	QC Lab Tested:
	Follow Up QC Lab Tested:
Ammonia (mg/L)	Field Tested:
	QC Lab Tested:
	Follow Up QC Lab Tested:
Potassium (mg/L)	QC Lab Tested:
	Follow Up QC Lab Tested:
Other	As applicable
Odor	None(N), Rancid-Sour(RS), Gas(G), Sewage(S), Oil(O), Sulfur(S), Other(O-explain)
Deposits/Stains	None(N), Sediment(S), Oil(OY), Other(O-explain)
Color	Clear(C), Gray(G), Red(R), Yellow(Y), Brown(B), Green(GR), Other(O-explain)
Floatables	None(N), Trash(T), Oil Sheen(OS), Sewage(S), Other(O-explain)
DETERMINATION (FROM IDDE FLOWCHART)	

Figure 2. Flowchart for determining probable source of illicit discharges

**FLOW SOURCE DETERMINATION:
RESIDENTIAL or LIGHT COMMERCIAL**



Robert Pitt, et al., *Source Verification of Inappropriate Discharges to Storm Drainage Systems*, Water Environmental Federation Technical Exhibition and Conference, September 2004.

Figure 3. Illicit Discharge Tracking Form (two pages).

IDDE INVESTIGATION TRACKING FORM

Incident ID No.
Structure No.

Date:

EVIDENCE OF ILLICIT DISCHARGE: YES NO TBD

LOCATION:

County:

House No:

Stream:

ADC:

Street:

Watershed:

Subdivision:

City:

Zip Code:

SETTING:

- | | | |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Storm Drain | <input type="checkbox"/> Outfall | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): |
| <input type="checkbox"/> In Stream | <input type="checkbox"/> Along Bank | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stormwater Pond | <input type="checkbox"/> Upland | |

VISUAL:

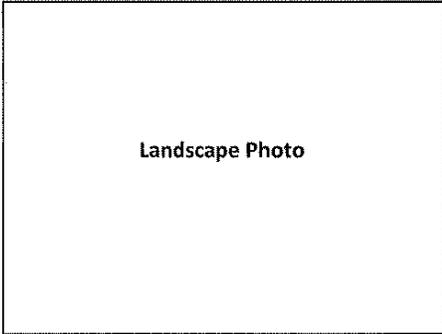
- | | | |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Flow | <input type="checkbox"/> Soap | <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Staining | <input type="checkbox"/> Floatables (toilet paper, etc) | <input type="checkbox"/> Algae |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oil / Oil Sheen | <input type="checkbox"/> Dead Fish | <input type="checkbox"/> Precip w/in 72 hrs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Antifreeze | <input type="checkbox"/> Yard Waste | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: Iron Flocculent |

ODOR:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> None | <input type="checkbox"/> Sulfide ("rotten egg") | <input type="checkbox"/> Gas/Oil |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): | |

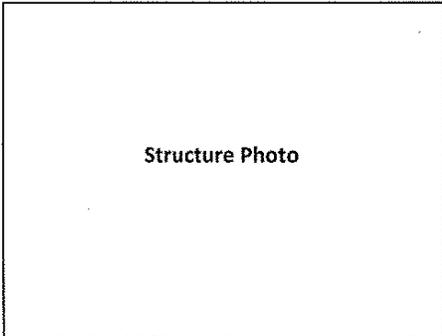
IDDE INVESTIGATION SUMMARY:

Referred By:
Issue:
Determination:



DOCUMENTATION:

- Location Map from NPDES Map Viewer
- Summary Memorandum with Photographs
- Field Data Sheet
- QCL Laboratory Data
- Door Hanger
- Notice of Potential Illicit Discharge
- Other: DNREC LUST Project Comments



IDDE INVESTIGATION TRACKING FORM

Incident ID No.

Date:

Structure No.

Figure 4. Notice of Potential Illegal Discharge.



STATE OF DELAWARE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
800 BAY ROAD
P.O. Box 778
DOVER, DELAWARE 19903

CAROLANN WICKS, P.E.
SECRETARY

NOTICE OF POTENTIAL ILLEGAL DISCHARGE

The Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) is responsible for maintaining not only roadways, but also the extensive storm drain and pipe networks located within State rights-of-way. The Federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Program, which is a component of the Clean Water Act of 1972, requires DelDOT to control the amount of pollutants entering the drainage system. Part of this charge is the detection and elimination of *illegal discharges* or connections to the system that may contain pollutants or are otherwise not allowed. Left uncorrected, any pollutants entering the system will ultimately impact nearby streams, as storm drainage is not treated at any sort of treatment facility.

DelDOT has contracted with the engineering firm KCI Technologies, Inc. to survey and inspect the drainage system and to check for illegal discharges or connections. Please review the following checked items that pertain to you:

- You are receiving this notice because a potential illegal discharge or connection from your property was detected during a recent investigation. Please see details below.*

Date: _____ Outfall #: _____ Address: _____

Indicators or Source: _____

- This discharge or connection must be ceased or removed within 30 days. A follow up investigation will be conducted after that time to ensure compliance.*
- We are requesting access to your property to assist in our determination. Within seven days, please contact KCI Technologies, Inc. as shown below to make the appropriate arrangements.*

Bruce Thompson
KCI Technologies, Inc.
1352 Marrows Road, Suite 100
Newark, DE 19711
(302) 731-9176 ext. 3312
Bruce.Thompson@kci.com

If the illegal discharge or connection cannot be removed within 30 days, you do not understand this notice, or you disagree that an illegal discharge or connection exists at your property, please contact KCI Technologies, Inc. with further details or explanation.

Program information can be obtained by contacting DelDOT's Project Manager, Randy Cole, by calling (302) 760-2194, or by email at randy.cole@state.de.us.

Thank you for helping us preserve Delaware's environment.



Figure 5. Stormwater Pollution Awareness Door Hanger.



Stormwater Pollution Found in Your Area!

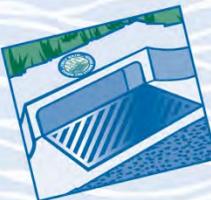
This is not a citation.

Date: _____

This is to inform you that our staff found the following illegal pollutants in the storm sewer system in your neighborhood.

It is illegal to put any of these items in the storm drain, punishable by a minimum \$1000 fine:

- Motor oil/filters
- Antifreeze/transmission fluid
- Paint
- Solvent/degreaser
- Cooking grease
- Detergent
- Home improvement waste (concrete, mortar)
- Pet waste
- Yard waste (leaves, grass, mulch)
- Excessive dirt and gravel
- Trash
- Pesticides and fertilizers
- Other: _____

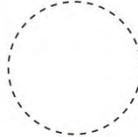


The pollutants were found at: _____

This storm sewer leads directly to: _____



If you have any information regarding this or any other illegal discharge of pollutants, please call: 1-800-652-5600 dotpr@state.de.us





Stormwater runoff is water from rain or snow-melt that flows over the ground. As it flows, it can pick up debris, chemicals, dirt, and other pollutants and deposit them into a storm sewer system or waterbody.

Anything that enters a storm sewer system is discharged **untreated** into the waterbodies we use for swimming, fishing, and drinking water.

**Remember:
Only Rain Down the Storm Drain!**

To keep the stormwater that leaves your home or workplace clean, follow these simple guidelines:

- Use pesticides and fertilizers sparingly.
- Repair auto leaks.
- Dispose of household hazardous wastes, used auto fluids (antifreeze, oil, etc.), and batteries at designated collection or recycling locations.
- Clean up after your pet.
- Use a commercial car wash or wash your car on a lawn or other unpaved surface.
- Sweep up yard debris rather than hosing down areas. Compost or recycle yard waste when possible.
- Clean paint brushes in a sink, not outdoors. Properly dispose of excess paints through a household hazardous waste collection program.
- Sweep up and properly dispose of construction debris such as concrete and mortar.

APPENDIX H

**DRAFT AGREEMENT BETWEEN CO-PERMITTEES
AND NEW CASTLE CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

Agreement
By and between

And
New Castle Conservation District

This AGREEMENT made this _____ day of _____ 2014 by and between the _____ (herein called CITY) and the New Castle Conservation District (herein called the DISTRICT).

WHEREAS, the CITY seeks assistance from the DISTRICT to provide technical review and staff resources to ensure that the Stormwater Pollution Prevention and Management Plan (SWPP & MP) for the CITY is being implemented consistent with the terms and conditions of DNREC NPDES permit DE0051071/State Permit WPCC 3063A/96, and

WHEREAS the CITY agrees to cover the costs incurred by the DISTRICT in providing the technical review and staff resources for the services described in Sections (A) through (G) as described below.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is agreed by and between the following that:

ON BEHALF OF THE CITY, THE DISTRICT SHALL:

- A. Require Erosion and Sediment Control Plans for any and all land disturbances unless exempted under the Delaware Sediment and Stormwater Regulations (DSSR);
- B. Require procedures for site plan review of construction plans that consider potential water quality impacts. (Note: DeIDOT has a stormwater plan review and checklist that design engineers use during their plan development that will be revised in year 2 to include DSSR changes);
- C. Require the use of appropriate erosion and sediment control devices in accordance with the DSSR;
- D. Inspect all active private and public approved construction sites to ensure the erosion and sediment controls are properly installed in accordance with the requirements of the DSSR;

- E. Assure construction sites have the appropriate level of oversight, inspection, and enforcement. Require post construction verification documents, including construction checklists and as-built plans, be submitted for all permanent stormwater management BMPs to ensure proper installation in accordance with the requirements of the DSSR;
- F. Inspect all publically and/or privately-owned stormwater management structures each year and report needed maintenance actions to the City for the publically owned structure(s) and/or the owner(s) of the privately owned structures, and
- G. Provide the City with the total number of BMPs and maintenance inspections conducted by the District by May ____ (insert agreed upon date) each year.

THE CITY SHALL:

- A. Reimburse the District at a rate not to exceed \$XX/hour and with a cap on the annual maximum not to exceed \$xx,xxx.

APPENDIX I

**INVENTORIES OF FACILITIES OR LOCATIONS
COVERED BY GOOD HOUSEKEEPING
PROVISIONS**

NEW CASTLE COUNTY - GOOD HOUSEKEEPING FACILITY LIST - SWPP MP APPENDIX G

Reservation Parks

Name	Address	BMP	SWPPP	Notes
DELCASTLE RECREATION AREA	710 McKennans Church Rd	Yes	No	Includes Golf Course
IRON HILL	1500 Whittaker Rd	Yes	No	
MIDDLE RUN NATURAL AREA	170 Possum Park Rd	No	No	Includes Tri State Bird Rescue
MILLER'S RESERVE	624 Salem Church Rd		No	
OMMELANDEN	1220 River Rd		No	Hunter Education Training Center Kirkwood Soccer

5 Reservation Parks

Regional Parks

Name	Address	BMP	SWPPP	Notes
BANNING	102 Middleboro Rd	No	No	
BECKS POND	0 Salem Church Rd	No	No	
CAROUSEL	3700 Limestone Rd	No	No	Includes Office, Barns, and Arena
GLASGOW	1284 Dusk Run Rd	Yes	No	Includes Hermitage
JAMES T. CORCORAN JR.	11 W. Edinburgh Dr	No	No	
LEWDEN-GREEN	400 Christiana Rd	No	No	
ROCKWOOD MUSEUM	610 Shipley Rd	Yes	No	Includes visitor's center, cottage, warehouse and porter's lodge
ROCKWOOD MUSEUM (Maintained but not NCC owned)	610 Shipley Rd	Yes	No	
SHARPLEY	52 Kerfoot Farm Rd	No	No	
WIGGINS MILL	488 Wiggins Mill Rd	No	No	
WOODLEY	501 Whitby Dr	No	No	

10 Regional Parks

District Parks

Name	Address	BMP	SWPPP	Notes
BECHTEL	1201 Naamans Rd	No	No	Includes Ivyside Farmhouse and outbuildings
BRANDYWINE SPRINGS	3300 Faulkland Rd	No	No	
BREVOORT * (Brevoort 55.07 + NCC Frenchtown RR 10.43)	210 Benjamin Blvd	No	No	
BRINGHURST WOODS	301 Carr Rd		No	
BRINGHURST WOODS (Maintained but not NCC owned)	0 Washington Blvd		No	
BROOKHAVEN	74 Green Ridge Rd		No	
CHELSEA MANOR	98 Jay Rd		Yes	
DISTRICT #4 PARK/ CARAVEL WOODS *	0 Howell School Rd		No	
HANN	0 Campfield Rd		No	
HARMONY HILLS	0 Tamara Circle		No	
JESTER PROPERTY	2818 Grubb Rd		No	Includes Jester House and outbuildings
LLANGOLLEN	201 Park Ave		No	
PAPER MILL	585 Paper Mill Rd	Yes	No	
POWELL FORD	1000 Kiamensi Rd		No	
PREST PROPERTY (aka DISTRICT #5, includes David Property)	1535 Red Lion Rd		No	
RED MILL	148 Fairway Rd		No	
RIVER ROAD	610 River Rd		No	Includes Camp Manito Bldg - United Cerebral Palsy of DE
ROGERS MANOR	441 Moores Ln		No	
SWIFT BICENTENNIAL	1023 Valley Rd		No	
TALLEY DAY	1300 Foulk Rd	Yes	No	Includes Streed Property and Talley Day House
VALERO PROPERTY	4110 Wrangle Hill Rd		No	
WEISS *	150 Aspen Dr		No	
WINDY MILL	136 N. Dillwyn Rd		No	
WOODSHAVEN KRUSE	100 Darley Rd		No	

23 District Parks

NEW CASTLE COUNTY - GOOD HOUSEKEEPING FACILITY LIST - SWPP MP APPENDIX G

Maintenance Bases

Name		BMP	SWPPP	Notes
ALAPOCAS	500 Alapocas Drive		No	
BANNING PARK	102 Middleboro Road		No	
BRANDYWINE SPRINGS	3300 Faulkland Road		No	
CAROUSEL PARK	3700 Limestone Road		No	
DELCASTLE	2920 Duncan Road		No	
IRON HILL	1500 Whitaker Road		No	
BASE D	187 A Old Churchmans Road		Yes	

7 Maintenance Bases

WWTP's

Name		BMP	SWPPP	Notes
DELAWARE CITY WWTP	1201 Sussex Avenue	No	No	
M-O-T WATER FARM NO 1	767 Old Corbitt Road	No	Yes	
PORT PENN WWTP	36 Augustine Beach	No	No	

3 WWTP

Major Pumping Stations

Name		BMP	SWPPP	Notes
AIRPORT ROAD	320 Airport Road	No	No	Includes Septic Dump Site
EDGEMOOR	199 Hay Road	No	No	
SOUTH MARKET	0 South Market Street	No	No	
TERMINAL AVENUE	594 Pigeon Point Road	No	No	
WHITE CLAY CREEK	140 Sears Blvd	No	No	

5 Major Pumping Stations

Libraries

Name		BMP	SWPPP	Notes
APPOQUINIMINK	651 North Broad Street		No	
BEAR	101 Governor's Place		No	
BRANDYWINE HUNDRED	1300 Foulk Road		No	
CLAYMONT	3303 Green Street		No	
ELSMERE	30 Spruce Avenue		No	
HOCKESSIN	1023 Valley Road	Yes	No	
KIRKWOOD	6000 Kirkwood Highway	Yes	No	Includes Kirwood EMS
NEWARK	750 Library Avenue	Yes	No	In City of Newark Phase II
WOODLAWN	2020 West 9th Street	Yes	No	In City of Wilmington

9 Libraries

Other Facilities

Name		BMP	SWPPP	Notes
CITY/COUNTY BLDG	800 North French Street	No	No	Partially owned and fully operated by COW
COUNTY PISTOL RANGE	1199 River Road		No	Not owned by NCC
DE LA WARR COMMUNITY CENTER	500 Rogers Road		No	
GARFIELD PAL	26 Karlyn Drive	Yes	No	
NCC GOVERNMENT CENTER/GILLIAM BLDG	87 Reads Way	Yes	No	
GLASGOW EMS STATION	2590 Summit Bridge Road		No	
HOCKESSIN PAL	7259 Lancaster Pike	Yes	No	
ODESSA BUILDING	307 North Sixth Street		No	
NCC POLICE ACADEMY	201 Kimberton Drive		No	
ARMY CREEK LANDFILL PROPERTY	0 Grantham Lane	No	No	Includes Reforestation Site and J&R Concrete Lease
SWEENEY PUBLIC SAFETY BLDG	3601 North DuPont Highway	Yes	No	

10 Other Facilities

DeIDOT_DART_Good Housekeeping Facilities - SWPP MP Appendix G

Facility Name	Facility Type	Function	Site Size	Available Space	Structure Type	Address	City	Spaces	Property Owner
Beech Street Admin Center	Office and Ticket sales	Parking	101,920 gsf	N/A	Open Lot	Beech Street	Wilmington	303	State
Boyd's Corner P & R	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	Shelter	Rt 1 & Pole Bridge Rd	Odessa	120	State
Boyd's Corner Park & Pool	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	N/A	Routes 13 & 896	Odessa	27	State
Brookside (Scottfield)	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	N/A	Chestnut Hill Road, Newark	Newark	20	State
Carpenter Station	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	N/A	Naamans Road, Wilmington	Wilmington	18	State
Christina Crescent Parking Garage	Parking Facilities	Parking	404375 S.F.	N/A	Parking Garage	Wilmington Train Station	Wilmington	1120	State
Claymont Rail Station	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	Shelter	Myrtle Ave, Claymont	Claymont	501	State
Fairplay Rail Station	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	Shelter	Rt 4 & Delaware Park, Newark	Newark	250	State
I-95 and Marsh Road Interchange	Road Maintenance	Salt Storage		N/A	Salt Barn	Interstate 95 Marsh Road Exit	Wilmington	N/A	State
I-95 Churchurchmans Marsh	Road Maintenance	Salt Storage		N/A	Salt Shed	Interstate 95 - South of I-295	Wilmington	N/A	State
I-95 Service Plaza	Park & Ride / Rest Area	Parking	N/A	N/A	N/A		Newark	104	State
Madison Street Parking Lot	Parking Facilities	Parking	191,271 S.F.	N/A	Open Lot	Wilmington Riverfront	Wilmington	547	State
Mid County P & R	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	Shelter	Routes 13 & 72	Bear	47	State
Newark Rail Station	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	Shelter	South College Ave, Newark	Newark	276	State
Odessa Park & Pool	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	N/A	Route 13, Odessa	Odessa	20	State
Odessa Park & Ride	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	Shelter	Route 1, Odessa	Odessa	102	State
Pennsylvania Bldg Lot	Parking Facilities	Parking	50,336 S.F.	N/A	Open Lot	Wilmington Riverfront	Wilmington	176	State
Pine Tree Corner	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	N/A	Route 13, Townend	Townsend	43	State
Prices Corner	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	Shelter	Centerville Road, Wilmington	Wilmington	160	State
Riverfront Parking Deck	Parking Facilities	Parking	56,161 S.F.	N/A	Parking Garage	Wilmington Train Station	Wilmington	424	State
Routes 4 & 896	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	Shelter	Intersection of Route 4 & 896	Newark	180	State
Routes 52 & 100	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	N/A	Intersection of Route 52 & 100	Wilmington	30	State
Routes 7 & 273	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	Shelter	Intersection of Route 7 & 273	Newark	180	State
Smyrna Rest Stop	Park & Ride / Rest Area	Parking	N/A	N/A	Shelter	Route 13, Smyrna	Smyrna	57	State
St. Georges	Road Maintenance	Salt Storage		N/A	Salt Barn	St. Georges (Under C&D Canal Bridge)	Middletown	N/A	State
Terminal Avenue	Road Maintenance	Salt Storage		N/A	Salt Barn	Terminal Avenuae and I-495 Cloverleaf	Wilmington	N/A	State
Tybouts Corner	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	Shelter	Route 13, Bear	Bear	117	State
Tybouts Corner	Road Maintenance	Laydown Area		N/A	Tool Shed	Tybouts Corner Route 13 and Route 1	Bear	N/A	State
Wilmington Operations Center - Lot 1	Office Property	Office Space	95,200 S.F.	30,000 S.F.	Building		Wilmington	30	State
Wilmington Operations Center - Lot 2	Office Property	Parking	67,200 S.F.	N/A	Open Lot		Wilmington	51	State
Wilmington Operations Center - Lot 3	Office Property	Parking	21,600 S.F.	N/A	Open Lot		Wilmington	90	State
Wilmington Operations Center - Lot 4	Office Property	Parking	39,600 S.F.	N/A	Open Lot		Wilmington	98	State
Wilmington Operations Center - Lot 5	Office Property	M&O	57,600 S.F.	11,600 S.F.	Building		Wilmington	41	State
Wilmington Operations Center - Lot 6	Office Property	Parking	45,000 S.F.	N/A	Open Lot		Wilmington	41	State

Inventory of Facilities - SWPP MP

Town of Bellefonte

Facility Name	Type or Use	Description	Parcel size	Street Address	Comments
Town Hall & Annex	Meeting Rooms/Class Rooms	4,400 Square feet	.45 Acre	901 Rosedale Avenue	Town Hall Building
Bellefonte Town Park	Public park	Park with benches, brick walk and 200 sq ft Gazebo	.21 Acre	907 Rosedale Avenue	Maintenance performed by contractor, fertilizer applied as reported under BMP #GH5
Town Parking Lot	Public Parking Lot	Small Municipal Parking Lot: 14 regular spaces; 2 handicap. 16 Total spaces	.11 Acre	907 Brandywine Blvd	Parking Lot for Store Customers

Inventory of Facilities - SWPP MP Appendix G

Town of Elsmere

<u>Name of Location</u>	<u>Physical/GPS Location</u>	<u>Parcel #</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>	<u>Description</u>
Town Hall	11 Poplar Ave	1900-100-043	39.74092	-75.60248	A 2.48 Acre parcel which houses the Towns, Administrative , Finanace, Code Enforcement and Police Departments. As well as a Library, Senior and Recreation center.
	19 Poplar Ave	1900-100-043	39.74092	-75.60248	
	30 Spruce Ave	1900-100-043	39.74092	-75.60248	
Public Works	200 New Rd Lot 1a & 1b	1900-500-365	39.74043	-75.58644	A 0.52 Acre parcel which houses the Towns Maintenance Department
Junction Street Park	513 Junction St	1900-200-079	39.74110	-75.59233	A 0.40 Acre parcel which is a parkland with playground equipment and open space.
Fairgrounds Park	0 Filbert Ave	1900-800-378	39.73471	-75.59453	Parcel # 1900-800-378 is a 0.35 Acre parcel and Parcel # 1900-500-169 is a 31.86 Acre parcel of land. Combined, the two parcels are parkland with playground area, a planned walking path, Baseball Fields and open space.
	O western Avenue	1900-500-169	39.73325	-75.61643	
Joseph R Walling Park	240 Linden Ave	1900-400-498	39.73588	-75.59714	A 1.93 Acre parkland with playground equipment, a,basketball court, community garden and open space.
Maple Ave Park	0 Maple Ave	1900-800-380	39.73443	-75.60585	A 5.05 Acre parkland with playground equipment, a,basketball court, parking area and open space.
Brian Martin Park	0 Tamarack Ave	1900-400-306	39.73535	-75.60068	A 0.40 Acre parkland with playground equipment, and open space.
Vilone Park	35 Olga Rd	1900-200-281	39.74413	-75.59279	Parcel # 1900-200-281 is a 10.93 Acre parcel and Parcel # 1900-200-282 is a 7.29 Acre parcel of land. Combined, the two parcels are parkland with playground area, Baseball Fields, a parking area and open space.
	35 Olga Rd	1900-200-282	39.74351	-75.59658	
Veterans Park	12 Spruce Ave	1900-400-019	39.74036	-75.60282	A 0.34 Acre parcel which is a parkland with playground equipment and open space.
Elsmere Bark Park	400 Baltimore Ave	1900-500-170	39.73730	-75.58989	A 1.01 Acre parcel which is a dog park.
Village Park	0 Richard Ave	1900-500-001	39.74021	-75.59389	A 0.35 Acre parcel which is a open space park.
Municipal Park	3 S. DuPont Rd	1900-500-073	39.73950	-75.58995	A 0.42 Acre parcel which is a open space park.

Inventory of Facilities - SWPP MP Appendix G

Town of Newport

Facility Name	Type or Use	Description	Parcel size	Street Address	Comments
Maintenance yard	Materials storage	Small office space on 2nd floor of garage with 3 bays and covered salt storage area	2.04 acres	415 Washington Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19804	
Ella Johnson Park	Public park	Park with walking trails and small (100 square foot) storage shed	2.44 acres	301 W. Ayre Street, Newport, DE 19804	

“A Historic Past”



“A Bright Future”

THE CITY OF DELAWARE CITY

407 Clinton Street – P.O. Box 4159

Delaware City, Delaware 19706

Phone: 302-834-4573 Fax: 302-832-5545

July, 2014

**INVENTORY of FACILITIES
City of Delaware City**

Facility	Type of Use	Description	Parcel Size	Address	Comments
The Cutting Edge	Material, Vehicle & Equipment Storage	Public Works Yard	144.9 x 440.8	601 Fifth Street	Stores mulch
Battery Park	Public Park	Gazebo, Walking Path, and Boat Lock	629.1 x 206.4	Battery Park	Maintenance performed by our contractor, The Cutting Edge
Seventh Street Park	Public Park	Playground Equipment	420 x 627	Seventh Street Park	Maintenance performed by our contractor, The Cutting Edge
Pump House/Well 4	Restore Window Sashes	Steam Tables and equipment to renovate historic windows	100 x 104	321 Washington St/506 Fourth St	Equipment maintained by the Challenge Program

Inventory of Facilities - SWPP MP					
City of New Castle					
Facility Name	Type or Use	Description	Parcel size *	Street Address	Comments
Trolley Barn	Vehicular maintenance, parking, and materials storage	Office Service /warehouse building, temporary exterior storage and 26 vehicle parking places	1.16 acres	900 Wilmington Road	Maintenance performed by contractor and city staff
New Castle Police Department & MSC Operations facility	Police Station, Utility Operations facility, parking and exterior material storage.	Police Station, Utility Office and warehouse facility, utility garage, 68 exterior parking spaces, exterior material storage for municipal and utility operations	5.29 acres	1 & 100 municipal boulevard municipal Boulevard	Maintenance performed by contractor and city staff
Arbutus playground	playground		2033	Arbutus Avenue	Maintenance performed by contractor
Penn Valley Park	playground		11733	Holcomb Lane	Maintenance performed by contractor
Van Dyke Park	playground		55400	East 14th Street	Maintenance performed by contractor
Bull Hill Park	playground		57864	2nd Street	Maintenance performed by contractor
Battery Park	playground, parkland, parking, service buildings		18.24 acres	200 South Street	Maintenance performed by contractor
Susi Park	playground		19576	Gray Street	Maintenance performed by contractor
Bantam Park	parkland		44698	Delaware & Basin Roads	Maintenance performed by contractor
Station Park	parkland		56371	Young Street	Maintenance performed by contractor
Memorial Park	parkland		6756	East 4th and Chestnut Streets	Maintenance performed by contractor
Wm. Penn School triangle	parkland		45389	Delaware and E. 9th Streets	Maintenance performed by contractor

*square feet except where noted

APPENDIX J

STATEWIDE VEHICLE WASH WATER PRACTICES FOR DELDOT MAINTENANCE YARDS



STATE OF DELAWARE
Department of Transportation
Matthew Hayward III, Secretary

Statewide Vehicle Wash Water Practices for DeIDOT Maintenance Yards

NPDES Program
Delaware Department of Transportation
P.O. Box 778
Dover, DE 19903

July 6, 2005

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Introduction

This report outlines the Department's proposal for treating vehicle wash water on-site at DelDOT's 16 maintenance yards. All facilities currently conduct washing operations on-site year round. The frequency in which vehicles are washed depends on their designated use. Regenerative vacuum and mechanical sweepers are washed at the end of the day of use, and snow-fighting equipment is washed after each storm event. Loaders, dump trucks, flusher trucks, pick-up trucks and passenger cars are washed on an as needed basis.

We first reviewed current operations, followed by site inspections, to help us identify areas requiring upgrading and to examine site-specific options for potential improvements and retrofits. We also considered the potential effects a proposed retrofit may have on each yard's functionality.

Our goal was to develop options to treat wash water and stormwater to acceptable levels before it exits our site or enters receiving waters. To meet this objective we developed a stormwater "treatment train" at each maintenance facility. This method incorporates multiple Best Management Practices (BMPs) to treat wash water to the maximum extent practicable. In several cases, existing practices, together with proposed policy changes and employee training, were sufficient to satisfactorily treat vehicle wash water.

The following section details BMPs chosen by the Department in the development of treatment trains at each maintenance facility.

1.0 Best Management Practices

Policy Implementation and Employee Training

DelDOT proposes implementing the following changes to existing “good housekeeping” practices:

1. Wash in designated areas on impervious pads only.
2. Equipment operators will be required to clean the wash area if an accumulation of sediment is present at the end of a wash event.
3. More frequent sweeping. A minimum of once a week will be required, and more frequently if accumulation is evident. Visual observation will determine the appropriate frequency.
4. Employees will be educated on the new requirement at weekly staff meetings.

Permanent Wash Pads

Yards without impervious wash surfaces will be retrofitted with asphalt wash pads with berms to restrict sediment runoff. All vehicle washing will occur in these designated areas only.

Sweeping

Sweeping from an impervious wash pad is an easy, effective method to prevent sediment from entering the stormwater system. New policy implementation, as stated above, will be the first step in the “treatment train.” In addition to sweeping, we propose requiring equipment operators to clean the wash area if an accumulation of sediment is present at the end of a wash event. In our observation of the washing operations, sediment collects on the wash pad. Accumulated sediment enters the stormwater system through a rain event or continuing washing operations. We propose to require all designated wash areas to have an impervious pad that is swept manually and/or mechanically to remove accumulated sediment. Sweepers for this purpose will be purchased for those yards that do not currently have them on-site.

Catch Basin inserts

All catch basins in the DelDOT maintenance yards have been retrofitted with Suntime® catch basin inserts. These inserts are designed to remove sediment, oil and grease. Previous studies have indicated that the Suntime filters remove 73-93% of TSS and 54-96% of oil and grease from the water that passes through them. These units were installed in the summer of 2004. All units are inspected during the Dry Weather quarterly inspections, and the oil collecting filters are replaced when needed.

Vegetated Swales

Vegetated swales are stormwater conveyance system BMPs that are used at several of our maintenance facilities to transport stormwater off the roadway and provide water quality treatment. In the past, swales were created because of their ease of maintenance and low installation cost. Properly vegetated and maintained swales are an effective and low cost BMP for stormwater treatment. Our field investigation revealed that some existing swales are not functioning as designed. These swales

will be retrofitted and upgraded to improve their effectiveness. These upgrades will include the following:

- Planting the proper material
- Increasing the channel size for increased pollutant removal
- Installing check dams for increased sediment removal
- Regrading to achieve proper drainage

Wet Retention Ponds

Wet ponds typically remove approximately 80% of TSS and other pollutants attached to the sediment. Contrarily, dry ponds are not as efficient. Our monitoring data support this. Wet ponds are also considered less of a safety hazard. For these reasons, DeIDOT is proposing converting our current dry ponds to wet ponds within the following maintenance yards: Bear, Middletown, Cheswold, and Harrington. These redesigned ponds will also have a well-defined forebay. Improvement in TSS and pollutants attached to sediment, such as metals, can be expected.

2.0 Wash Water Monitoring

The DeIDOT NPDES Program has performed preliminary wash water and outfall monitoring to determine the effectiveness of our BMPs in controlling discharge of sediment and other contaminants from the yards. In January and April 2005, we sampled wash water from several different vehicle types at Kiamensi and Chapman Road yards. The wash area at Kiamensi is located at the back of the yard, and runoff from washing activities is treated by Suntree catch basin inserts and a wet retention pond. Additionally, we have wet weather monitoring data from the outfall of Kiamensi pond. Table 1 displays the concentration ranges of selected contaminants measured in the wash water coming directly off various types of vehicles as they were rinsed. These ranges are compared with the levels of those same contaminants measured in stormwater discharge from the Kiamensi pond outfall. The data indicate that the combination of catch basin insert filters and wet pond treatment removes nearly all of these constituents from the runoff water before it discharges from the yard.

Wet weather monitoring data from the pond outfalls at other DeIDOT yards (Table 2) also supports the contention that inlet filters and wet retention ponds sufficiently treat yard runoff, which includes vehicle wash water. The ponds at Cheswold, Harrington, Middletown and Bear are dry ponds, and our data indicate that these BMPs do not remove solids as well as wet ponds (Table 2). Therefore, these yards are scheduled to be retrofitted with wet retention ponds.

We are also implementing the BMP of sweeping excess sediment from wash pads before it enters the treatment train. During our wash water monitoring, we found that much of the sediment that comes off the vehicles such as dump trucks and sweepers remains on the pad pavement. Therefore, if it is swept-up after wash operations, it is unlikely ever to enter the stormwater system.

3.0 Timeline

Currently, there are 16 DeIDOT maintenance facilities that have washing operations. Table 3 shows the timeline for design and construction of structural BMPs for treating vehicle wash water.

4.0 Cost estimate

Table 4 shows the cost estimate to design and retrofit DelDOT maintenance facilities to improve the quality of vehicle wash water. Not shown are costs to DelDOT of using in-house staff and equipment to construct, inspect and maintain the retrofits.

5.0 Site Specific Proposal

The following section details each individual maintenance facility. Listed for each site are the current practices and proposed BMPs. Details of the treatment train selected to control wash water at each facility are described. Site plans are also included to better enable the reader to understand the layout of the facility and the operational needs.

5.1 **Talley (Figure 1)**

Current Practices

All vehicle washing is conducted in the designated outside wash area. Wash water and stormwater flows to the northwestern property boundary, where it enters a vegetated swale. This swale travels towards the rear property boundary where it leaves the site. There is no closed drainage system at this site.

Currently, to reduce pollutants that may enter the stormwater system, the vehicle wash area is swept periodically when large amounts of sediment accumulate.

Proposed BMPs

At this time, DelDOT is working with the Becker Morgan consulting firm to redesign Talley yard. The only building that will remain is the current maintenance building. All others will be replaced. During this redesign, stormwater management will be a priority, and vehicle wash issues will be addressed. We anticipate that the design will take approximately one year with advertising and construction to follow. Expected completion date is July 2008. New BMPs will be constructed, and new policy procedures will apply.

5.2 **Kiamensi (Figure 2)**

Current Practices

All vehicle washing is performed outside in one of two paved wash areas. Both areas drain to the back of the yard, enter catch basins fitted with Suntree inserts, and then discharge to the wet retention pond.

Currently, the vehicle wash area is swept periodically when large amounts of sediment accumulate in order to reduce pollutants that may enter the stormwater system.

Proposed BMPs

- Continue washing at designated areas.
- Require maintenance personnel to sweep the wash area at a minimum of once a week per the policy implementation. Large accumulations of sediment will be the responsibility of the operator to dispose of properly and in a timely fashion.
- With these practices in place and after review of the monitoring data, DeIDOT feels that no further work is required at this site.

5.3 Chapman (Figure 3)

Current Practices

Summer washing occurs at Wash Area 1 on a partially paved surface. It then drains through a swale into the closed system and discharges into the stormwater pond. Winter washing is performed at Wash Area 2 due to freezing conditions at Wash Area 1. Wash Area 2 is on a paved surface and drains to a catch basin that is directed off site. Vehicle wash water does not enter a catch basin at Wash Area 1.

All catch basins on site have been retrofitted with Suntree catch basin inserts to remove sediment and hydrocarbons.

Currently, the vehicle wash area is swept periodically when large amounts of sediment accumulate to reduce pollutants that may enter the stormwater system.

Proposed BMPs

- Construct a wash pad at Wash Area 1.
- Regrade and refurbish the swale to include check dams.
- Ensure that all washing takes place in Wash Area 1 until freezing conditions dictate moving to Wash Area 2.
- Install new catch basin and associated piping to ensure that all water from Wash Area 2 is directed towards the stormwater pond.
- Require maintenance personnel to sweep the wash area at a minimum of once a week per the policy implementation. Large accumulations of sediment will be the responsibility of the operator to dispose of properly and in a timely fashion.

5.4 Bear (Figure 4)

Current Practices

Vehicle washing can occur in three locations. Wash water from vehicles washed in the indoor wash bay enters a large trench drain connected to the closed stormwater system. The closed system opens into a vegetated swale that runs down the side property line before it leaves the site. Vehicles are also washed in front of or behind the wash bay. Wash water from vehicles washed on the front

side of the wash bay enters the closed system through a Suntree catch basin insert, then follows the same path as described above. For vehicles washed on the backside of the wash bay, the wash water sheet flows down the back of the property. In doing so, it crosses over both pavement and unstable soil before it enters the dry pond.

Currently the vehicle wash area is swept periodically when large amounts of sediment accumulate to reduce pollutants that may enter the stormwater system.

All catch basins on site have been retrofitted with Suntree catch basin inserts to remove sediment and hydrocarbons.

Proposed BMPs

The back of Bear yard currently is being redesigned by RK&K to correct erosion problems and improve stormwater quality. Construction is slated to begin by early 2006. Improvements include the following:

- Designated paved travel lanes.
- Pave/repave areas around the salt barn. This will allow material to be swept back into the barn after storm events. It will also help solve some of the erosion problems due to unstable soil.
- Vehicle washing will no longer be permitted on the front side of the wash facility due to lack of an adequate treatment train.
- The trench drain inside the wash bay will be connected to the closed drainage system during renovation. Therefore, wash water will flow to a Suntree catch basin insert, enter the closed drainage system where it will empty into vegetated swales with check dams before discharging to the wet retention pond.
- The dry pond will be retrofitted to a wet retention pond. This will allow for greater pollutant removal.
- Require maintenance personnel to sweep the wash area at a minimum of once a week per the policy implementation. Large accumulations of sediment will be the responsibility of the operator to dispose of properly and in a timely fashion.

5.5 Middletown (Figure 5)

Current Practices

Most washing occurs in Wash Area 1, upstream of the dry pond. This area is a mix of pavement and tar and chip. During the winter months, washing takes place in Wash Area 2. All water from this location drains over pavement and discharges to the dry pond.

A wash building is under construction in the parking area west of the pond. When complete, vehicle washing will no longer occur in Wash Area 2.

Currently the vehicle wash area is swept periodically when large amounts of sediment accumulate to reduce pollutants that may enter the stormwater system.

Proposed BMPs

- Discontinue washing in Wash Area 2.
- Construct an impervious wash pad next to the wash building. This will allow several vehicles to be washed concurrently. It will also improve the efficiency of the sweeper to remove excess sediment from the wash area.
- Retrofit dry pond to a wet retention pond, and increase forebay area to enhance TSS and associated pollutant removal.
- Require maintenance personnel to sweep the wash area at a minimum of once a week per the policy implementation. Large accumulations of sediment will be the responsibility of the operator to dispose of properly and in a timely fashion.

5.6 Odessa (Figure 6)

Current Practices

All vehicle washing occurs next to the maintenance garage on a gravel surface. Water from this area drains to an off-site dry pond via overland flow through grass. The dry pond collects all water from this site. This pond was designed as part of the SR1 construction project. Therefore, this pond will not be modified.

Proposed BMPs

- Construct an impervious wash pad in the current washing location. Sweepers will collect excess sediment before entering the stormwater pond.
- Require maintenance personnel to sweep the wash area at a minimum of once a week per policy implementation. Large accumulations of sediment will be the responsibility of the operator to dispose of properly and in a timely fashion.

5.7 Cheswold (Figure 7)

Current Practices

All vehicle washing occurs outside in the wash area as shown in Figure 7. The area has a gravel surface and drains to a Suntree catch basin insert that discharges to the dry pond.

All catch basins on site were retrofitted with Suntree catch basin inserts to remove sediment and hydrocarbons.

Proposed BMPs

- Construct an impervious wash pad at the current wash location. This will allow the maintenance personnel to sweep the area following wash events to minimize sediment entering the pond.

- Construct a vegetated swale between the wash area and the nearest catch basin. This will allow greater volumes of sediment to be removed from the wash water. It also helps prevent any erosion of the yard surface.
- Convert the dry pond to a wet retention pond. This will allow greater treatment capability of the stormwater and wash water prior to exiting the site.
- Require maintenance personnel to sweep the wash area at a minimum of once a week per policy implementation. Large accumulations of sediment will be the responsibility of the operator to dispose of properly and in a timely fashion.

5.8 **Dover (Figure 8)**

Current Practices

All vehicle washing occurs in the indoor wash bay located in the shop building. This bay, along with all other trench drains in the shop building, drains to an oil/water separator located in the parking area on the southwest side of the shop building. This separator is cleaned periodically under contract and drains to the City of Dover sanitary system.

All catch basins on site were retrofitted with Suntree catch basin inserts. At this time, wash water does not enter any catch basin.

Proposed BMPs

- Continue current practice using indoor wash bay – all wash water goes to the sanitary sewer.
- Require maintenance personnel to sweep the wash area at a minimum of once a week per policy implementation. Large accumulations of sediment will be the responsibility of the operator to dispose of properly and in a timely fashion.

5.9 **Magnolia (Figure 9)**

Current Practices

Magnolia yard has two wash areas. Wash Area 1, located in the front of the facility, completes all washing operations inside the wash bay or directly outside the bay on a paved surface. In these locations, water drains through a Suntree catch basin insert, enters the closed system, then exits to a vegetated swale along the northern property line.

Wash Area 2 conducts all washing outside the shop building on a gravel/tar and chip surface. All wash water enters a Suntree catch basin insert that exits to a system of vegetated swales prior to it exiting the property.

Currently, both vehicle wash areas are swept periodically when large amounts of sediment accumulate to reduce pollutants that may enter the stormwater system.

All catch basins on site have been retrofitted with Suntree catch basin inserts to remove suspended solids and hydrocarbons.

Proposed BMPs

- Wash Area 1 will be eliminated due to an inadequate treatment train.
- Construct an impervious wash pad at Wash Area 2. This will allow maintenance personnel to sweep the area following wash events to minimize sediment entering the pond.
- Magnolia yard is currently being retrofitted with a wet retention pond. This pond will collect all wash water from Wash Area 2.
- Require maintenance personnel to sweep the wash area at a minimum of once a week per the policy implementation. Large accumulations of sediment will be the responsibility of the operator to dispose of properly and in a timely fashion.

5.10 Harrington (Figure 10)

Current Practices

Most vehicle washing occurs outside on a gravel surface as shown in Figure 10. Wash water from this area flows through a large riprap protection area at the upstream end of the 10" CMP pipe. This prevents bulk sediments from entering the stormwater system. This area drains through several vegetated swales into the dry pond. In the winter months, vehicle washing also occurs inside the office and shop building. This runoff then drains into a Suntree catch basin insert, enters the closed system, and then discharges into a system of vegetated swales until it enters the dry pond.

All catch basins on site were retrofitted with Suntree catch basin inserts to remove sediment and hydrocarbons. This includes the catch basin that drains the inside wash area.

Proposed BMPs

- Construct an impervious wash pad at the outside wash area. This will allow maintenance personnel to sweep the area following wash events to minimize sediment entering the stormwater system.
- Upgrade/retrofit the existing swales. The existing swales will be re-graded, re-vegetated and check dams will be installed. This will help in removing sediment from the wash water.
- The current dry pond will be retrofitted to a wet retention pond. This will provide better removal of TSS and associated pollutants.
- Require the maintenance personnel to sweep the wash area at a minimum of once a week per policy implementation. Large accumulations of sediment will be the responsibility of the operator to dispose of properly and in a timely fashion.

5.11 Ellendale (Figure 11)

Current Practices

The existing wash area is a gravel/tar and chip surface. All wash water drains to a vegetated swale and discharges to a borrow pit located at the back of the property. There is no outfall to this pond, so runoff remains on-site.

Currently, the vehicle wash area is swept periodically when large amounts of sediment accumulate to reduce pollutants that can enter the stormwater system.

Proposed BMPs

- Construct an impervious wash pad in the designated outside wash area. This will allow maintenance personnel to sweep the area following wash events to minimize sediment entering the stormwater system.
- Upgrade/retrofit the existing swales. The existing swales will be re-graded, re-vegetated and check dams will be installed. This will help in removing sediment from the wash water.
- Require the maintenance personnel to sweep the wash area at a minimum of once a week per the policy implementation. Large accumulations of sediment will be the responsibility of the operator to dispose of properly and in a timely fashion.

5.12 Georgetown (Figure 12)

Current Practices

Vehicle washing is not a routine practice at the Georgetown facility. Any washing that takes place at the facility occurs on the west side of the maintenance building. Water from this area drains over the paved parking lot to a vegetated swale. This swale then drains to the wet retention pond.

Currently, the vehicle wash area is swept periodically when large amounts of sediment accumulate to reduce pollutants that may enter the stormwater system.

All catch basins on site have been retrofitted with Suntree catch basin inserts. Presently, wash water does not enter any catch basin.

Proposed BMPs

- Continue treating any wash water via vegetated swale and wet retention pond.
- Require the maintenance personnel to sweep the wash area at a minimum of once a week per policy implementation. Large accumulations of sediment will be the responsibility of the operator to dispose of properly and in a timely fashion.

5.13 Laurel (Figure 13)

Current Practices

All vehicle washing occurs in the existing wash area. Water flows to a vegetated swale and discharges to Pond A. This pond is an old borrow pit that has filled with water. There is no outfall to this pond.

Currently, the vehicle wash area is swept periodically when large amounts of sediment accumulate to reduce pollutants that can enter the stormwater system.

All catch basins on site have been retrofitted with Suntree catch basin inserts. However, wash water does not enter any catch basin.

Proposed BMPs

- Construct an impervious wash pad in the current wash area. This will allow maintenance personnel to sweep the area following wash events to minimize sediment entering the stormwater system.
- Regrade/retrofit the existing swale. The swale will be widened and stabilized with vegetation. Check dams will also be installed to increase sediment retention.
- Require the maintenance personnel to sweep the wash area at a minimum of once a week per policy implementation. Large accumulations of sediment will be the responsibility of the operator to dispose of properly and in a timely fashion.

5.14 Seaford (Figure 14)

Current Practices

All washing occurs in the wash area as shown in Figure 14. Runoff enters the stormwater system through a catch basin retrofitted with a Suntree catch basin insert before it discharges into a vegetated swale.

Currently, the vehicle wash area is swept periodically when large amounts of sediment accumulate to reduce pollutants that may enter the stormwater system.

Proposed BMPs

- Construct two (2) impervious wash pads by the existing wash area. This will allow maintenance personnel to sweep the area following wash events to minimize sediment entering the stormwater system.
- Require the maintenance personnel to sweep the wash area at a minimum of once a week per the policy implementation. Large accumulations of sediment will be the responsibility of the operator to dispose of properly and in a timely fashion.

5.15 Gravel Hill (Figure 15)

Current Practices

Gravel Hill consists of two separate wash areas. Wash Area 1 conducts all washing operations in the enclosed wash bay. Water is collected by a catch basin fitted with a Suntree catch basin insert. Water is then filtered through a sediment trap prior to discharging to a borrow pit. This pond was not constructed as a stormwater pond and has no outfall structure.

Wash Area 2 conducts all washing next to the railroad tracks in the back of the facility. The area is gravel and drains to an inlet fitted with a Suntree catch basin insert that discharges into a vegetated swale along the tracks. The swale extends the length of the property and leaves the facility.

Currently, the vehicle wash area is swept periodically when large amounts of sediment accumulate to reduce pollutants that may enter the stormwater system.

All catch basins on site have been retrofitted with Suntree catch basin inserts to remove TSS and hydrocarbons.

Proposed BMPs

- Wash Area 2 will be eliminated due to inadequate treatment train.
- Construct wash pad at Wash Area 1.
- Replace the settlement tank outside Wash Area 1. The upgrade will also include a maintenance contract to maintain the unit.
- Continue treating wash water via Suntree inserts, settlement tank and borrow pit.
- Require the maintenance personnel to sweep the wash area at a minimum of once a week per the policy implementation. Large accumulations of sediment will be the responsibility of the operator to dispose of properly and in a timely fashion.

5.16 Dagsboro (Figure 16)

Current Practices

All vehicle washing takes place in the designated washing area next to the vehicle shed. Water from the wash area drains toward the side property line and enters a vegetated swale. This swale extends the length of the property.

Currently, the vehicle wash area is swept periodically when large amounts of sediment accumulate to reduce pollutants that may enter the stormwater system.

All catch basins on site have been retrofitted with Suntree catch basin inserts. However, wash water does not enter any catch basin.

Proposed BMPs

- Construct an impervious wash pad to include a catch basin fitted with a Suntree catch basin insert. This will allow maintenance personnel to sweep the area following wash events to minimize sediment entering the stormwater system. Wash water from this area is then discharged to a vegetated swale.
- Regrade/retrofit the vegetated swale to increase capacity and install check dams to capture sediment.
- Require maintenance personnel to sweep the wash area at a minimum of once a week per policy implementation. Large accumulations of sediment will be the responsibility of the operator to dispose of properly and in a timely fashion.

Table 3. Timeline for implementing structural BMPs at DeIDOT's maintenance facilities.

Table 4. Current expenditures and cost estimate for design work and retrofit construction.

BMP	Cost
Catch Basin Inserts ¹	\$ 80,000.00
Replacement filters ¹	\$ 10,000.00
Middletown, Cheswold, Harrington:	
Design cost to convert dry pond to wet pond	\$ 20,000.00
Construction costs	\$ 100,000.00
Bear Yard design work ¹	\$ 20,000.00
Bear Yard retrofit	\$ 640,000.00
Chapman Yard drainage improvement	\$ 20,000.00
Magnolia pond construction ¹	\$ 30,000.00
Tally Yard design & construction	\$ 25,000.00
Wash pads	\$ 50,000.00
New sweeper purchases	\$ 300,000.00
Vegetated swales	\$ 20,000.00
TOTAL	\$ 1,315,000.00

¹ Expenses to date

APPENDIX K

DELDOT STREET SWEEPING PROGRAM



DELDOT AGREEMENT 1613
ENVIRONMENTAL AND WATER QUALITY MONITORING



DELDOT STREET SWEEPING PLAN FOR NEW CASTLE COUNTY:
A SCIENCE-BASED METHODOLOGY

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A SCIENCE-BASED METHODOLOGY**

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**DELDOT AGREEMENT 1613
ENVIRONMENTAL AND WATER QUALITY MONITORING**



**DELDOT STREET SWEEPING PLAN FOR NEW CASTLE COUNTY:
A SCIENCE-BASED METHODOLOGY**

As part of the Delaware Department of Transportation's (DelDOT) National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, KCI Technologies, Inc. (KCI) was contracted to assist the Department in revising its Street Sweeping Plan for New Castle County.

A. INTRODUCTION

DelDOT is a co-permittee with New Castle County on a Phase I NPDES Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permit, issued on May 7, 2014. As part of the permit conditions, the Storm Water Pollution Prevention and Management Plan (SWPP&MP) must include a street sweeping plan to reduce pollutant loads from roadways to improve runoff quality.

The current requirement is to sweep all state-owned roadways in permitted areas on a frequency based on Average Daily Traffic (ADT), as follows:

- Interstates and major highways a minimum of four times per year
- Major/minor collector roads two times per year
- Local/subdivision roads at least once per year

This strategy has been referred to as a 4:2:1 frequency. It should be noted that some of the state roadways get swept more frequently than this – usually because of excessive build-up of trash/sediment (on high-traffic roads such as I-95 and I-495), or for aesthetic reasons (e.g. SR1 near the beaches during the summer). The most recent cost of sweeping at this frequency was estimated to be approximately \$538,000 annually.

DelDOT suspected that this was probably not the optimum sweeping strategy for maximum pollutant removal and had been considering revising the strategy based on a combination of data collection and modeling. Furthermore, the new Phase I MS4 permit was expected to require DelDOT to devise (and defend) a new sweeping program for the SWPP&MP. During discussions of permit conditions, two proposals were made by Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC). The first was to sweep all roads monthly (12:12:12) at a minimum. DelDOT estimated this program would require a substantial increase in cost, estimated at \$3,200,000 annually. DNREC proposed an alternative plan of essentially doubling the current effort, and presumably doubling the pollutant removal, so that the three classifications of roads would be swept at a 7:4:2 frequency. The cost of this plan was estimated to be \$1,033,700 annually, close to twice the current cost.

DelDOT proposed to conduct a study to determine if there was a more effective combination of sweeping frequency, existing equipment, and manpower that would increase the existing pollutant removal without greatly increasing the cost. The proposed methodology would need to meet four criteria:

- Must not “backslide” on existing estimated pollutant removal
- Must prescribe a numeric, measurable, sweeping program that demonstrates pollutant removal
- Can be documented to show that DelDOT is meeting the plan, including weighing swept material and tracking sweeper routes
- Must be robust enough to be accepted by both DNREC and the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The study was broken down into three tasks. Knowing that there was a considerable body of literature describing street sweeping effectiveness, the first task was to research variables affecting pollutant removal. Specific topics included identifying the highest priority roads to be swept, capability of different types and combinations of equipment, and sweeping procedures. The second task was to estimate the costs of sweeping per curb mile based on data provided by DelDOT and from a literature review. The third task was to develop a procedure for modeling pollutant removal for different road types, equipment and sweeping frequencies, and apply the model to a set of scenarios varying these three parameters in order to forecast results.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Roads to be Swept

The purpose of this review was to determine if there were particular types of roads or geographic locations which would provide better water quality benefits for the same frequency and type of sweeping. The review looked at the following:

- ADT to determine if roads with heavy traffic generate more buildup of pollutants than infrequently traveled roads
- Locations of hot spots or areas where accumulation rates were higher than average
- Dispersal of street dirt outside of the swept area due to street condition or traffic
- Effectiveness of sweeping for open section and closed section drainage

There were a number of references that discussed the effect of ADT on pollutant buildup. Sampling and research results were useful for estimating differences in loads based on ADT, but not on whether the source of street dirt was vehicles, adjacent land, or road surface breakup.

Information on ADT and pollutant loadings in general corroborated the earliest studies (Driscoll, 1990) of higher (or more rapid) buildup on roads with higher ADT.

Barrett et al. (1998) sampled runoff in Austin, TX, and found the median Event Mean Concentration (EMC) compared well with the data from Driscoll (1990) for sites with more or less than 30,000 ADT, with exceptions that could be explained by site conditions. Water quality of the high-traffic site was similar to industrial/commercial runoff, which the authors considered unsurprising because of the high percentage of streets and parking lots in these land uses, and the amount of pollutant loads derived from vehicles.

Walch (2006) found no clear pattern in the distribution of particle sizes collected from primary, secondary, and subdivision road types. The differences were small but not statistically significant. However, in general, metals and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) were higher on primary and secondary roads. Wu et al. (1998) tested for Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), oil and grease (O&G), nutrients, and metals, and found that only TSS showed a positive linear trend with traffic volume.

Kayhanian et al. (2003) examined the correlation between ADT and pollutant concentrations based on sampling data over a four-year period. They divided traffic levels into four categories of urban highways and one category of non-urban highways. No direct linear correlation was found; with the conclusion that ADT should only be a general indicator of concentrations if used as the sole predictor. However, it appeared that ADT had a stronger influence on pollutant load levels, particularly for those pollutants resulting from transportation activities (metals and O&G). Recommendations included prioritizing high traffic sites for structural BMPs and conducting more regular street sweeping or inlet cleaning.

Irish et al (1998) collected storm samples from an expressway in Austin, TX to develop regression models for predicting loads. For sediment, conditions during the antecedent dry period (dustfall, maintenance, sweeping) were more significant than ADT, so sweeping would be an effective measure for any level of traffic. Metals, COD, Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) and O&G were correlated with ADT. Rainfall was the most important source of nutrients in runoff, with high concentrations of nitrate and phosphorus relative to the concentrations in runoff.

Several researchers investigated whether particular land uses had a significant effect on pollutant buildup. CWP (2006) reported that accumulation rates for street dirt for a heavily traveled commercial street were 2 or 3 times higher than for high density residential streets. Industrial areas tended to accumulate pollutants faster than either commercial or residential areas. Law et al. (2008) found commercial / industrial land uses had higher accumulation rates than residential areas, by a factor of 4 on average.

Zarriello et al. (2002) summarized many of the studies of pollutants in street dirt. Streets were the main source of sediment and TSS. Lawns contributed phosphorus loads out of proportion to their area. Most of the phosphorus and metals were bound to the fine-grained particles. Breault et al. (2005) sampled street dirt and analyzed for 32 elements (including trace metals), hydrocarbons, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) for particles in five size classes. Most metals were detected in every size range and generally increased in concentration with decreasing size. Copper was the exception, being concentrated in gravels. PAH concentrations also increased with decreasing particle size, with a few exceptions. They found zinc, lead, and PAH were highly correlated with the finest silt/clay (<0.063mm) particles.

Street condition had an effect on the location and amount of street dirt buildup. Pitt et al. (2004) found that studies on smoother streets with no on-street parking corroborated the earliest findings that 90% of the street dirt was in the gutter, within 30 cm of the curb. However, other studies on rougher streets, where parking was common, found that most of the street dirt was in the driving lanes, trapped by the rougher street texture, or blocked by parked cars from being blown by traffic to the curb. Zarriello et al. (2002) reported on two studies that incorporated street condition into the results. Streets in poor condition (cracked and broken pavement) decreased the effectiveness because dirt particles could be lodged in the cracks but still be washed off during storms. Street condition likely affects mechanical sweepers the most. CWP (2006) reported that the amount of load contributed by the deterioration of the street surface depended on texture and condition of the road. Loads were higher for rough streets and for asphalt streets in poor conditions.

In summary, the highest priority roads appeared to be those with the most significant buildup of pollutants that are amenable to sweeping. These are roads with either ADT >30,000 or roads in commercial and industrial areas that are drained with curb, gutter, and storm drain. There were no studies identified that reported on the effectiveness of sweeping open section roads without curb and gutter.

2. Equipment Capability

There have been significant changes in sweeper technology since the Nationwide Urban Runoff Program (NURP) study in the early 1980s was unable to document statistically significant improvements from street sweeping. The improvements include vacuum-assisted sweepers and regenerative air sweepers that are capable of collecting finer particles than the mechanical broom sweepers tested during the NURP study. As particle size is a significant variable in pollutant loading, the ability to collect a wider range correlates to improvements in pollutant removal.

Selbig and Bannerman (2007) provided the results of several weeks of street sweeping with three types of sweepers operated under typical conditions. Street dirt samples were taken before and

after the sweepers cleaned each area. The median street dirt removal was 29% for regenerative air, 30% for vacuum assist, and 5% for mechanical broom sweeping. The same study also reported results of sweeper efficiency by particle size, and included information from previous studies. Consistent with studies dating back to the 1980s, their results showed mechanical broom sweepers were ineffective at collecting particles <250 um. The regenerative air sweeper could not pick up particles <125 um. The vacuum assist sweeper could reduce the street dirt yield for all particle sizes, including the smallest ones, <63 um.

Over half of the samples in the area swept by the mechanical broom had an increase in street dirt yield after sweeping. Their explanation was that the abrasive action of the wire bristle brooms may have torn up the pavement or loosened particles embedded in cracks. They also found that mechanical sweepers can increase the percentage of fine particles available to be washed off. This occurs through two mechanisms: first, gutter brooms can dislodge embedded particles, but not pick them up. Second, by removing larger particles, smaller ones which otherwise would have been armored, may be exposed to rainfall.

Breault et al. (2005) found that in their assessment, vacuum sweepers were at least 1.6 and up to 10 times as efficient as mechanical sweepers for all particle sizes.

Tandem sweeping, combining a mechanical broom sweeper followed by a vacuum-assist sweeper was found to be more effective than either of these types of sweepers operated individually. Pitt et al. (2004) reviewed street cleaner performance tests. In areas with high loadings of large particles that armored small particles (described by Selbig and Bannerman, 2007), it may be best to use a tandem operation where the streets are first cleaned with a mechanical broom to remove the large particles and dislodge the small ones, followed by a regenerative air sweeper to remove the finer particles. Sutherland and Jelen (1997) described the results of an earlier study in Portland, where tandem operation of a broom sweeper and a vacuum sweeper proved significantly more effective than the broom sweepers tested in NURP studies in the 1980s

3. Sweeping Procedure

The most significant procedural variable affecting pollutant removal is the frequency of sweeping. Ideally, sweeping would occur after a period of dry weather when pollutants built up on the road surface, and just prior to precipitation when they are washed off. Several studies, going back to the 1970s, correlated street dirt buildup with the length of the antecedent dry period.

However, Sutherland and Jelen (1996) identified the significance of street dirt buildup during wet weather events due to “washon”. Based on a study in Portland, OR, they found wet season

accumulation was higher than that in the dry season. They attributed the observations to situations where when runoff from adjoining pervious and impervious areas increased the amount of sediment on streets after higher intensity events.

Pitt et al. (2004) summarized earlier studies of street dirt accumulation. For long accumulation periods (infrequent rainfall) wind losses can approximate the accumulation rate, leading to low increases in loading. This was found in Bellevue WA when steady loadings were observed after 1 week of dry weather. Butcher (2003) described earlier studies that suggested buildup and storage of street dirt approaches its maximum in about 12 dry days for commercial and industrial land uses, and 20 dry days for residential land uses.

Zarriello et al. (2002) recommended that an optimal frequency would provide at least one cleaning between storms, and calculated the average dry period between measurable storms using a minimum inter-event time of 12 hours. Results were an average of 85 hours between storms. The authors also determined the length of time between storms with volumes of 0.10", 0.25", and 0.50", and recommended weekly street sweeping to provide contaminant removal between most storms. Seattle (2009) reported that sweeping alternate sides of the street every other week was very effective at reducing sediment and associated pollutants.

Three other variables in sweeping procedure were examined for their effect on pollutant removal: operating speed, curbside parking, and weather. CWP (2006) found that removal efficiency was improved by staying at the optimal operating speed of about 6 to 8 MPH. The same report also discussed parking. While the majority of pollutants are found close to the curb, results of parking restrictions were mixed. Seattle (2009) enforced parking restrictions, but found there was no relationship between residential sweeper pickup and the number of parked cars, suggesting that the sweeper continued to collect street dirt from the center of the street, and that parking was not as important as other factors affecting efficiency.

None of the studies reviewed tested street sweeping during or after a snow storm. In the street dirt sampling conducted by Selbig and Bannerman (2007), collection was done in April through September to avoid snow and ice in the winter and organic detritus in the fall, which would have biased the samples. Pitt et al. (2004) briefly discussed effects of wet pavement in relation to equipment, writing that most vacuum sweepers can't remove fine particles effectively under moist conditions; nor where there were larger particles that cover the finer street dirt. Zarriello et al. (2002) quoted an US Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) study that indicated the effectiveness of both mechanical and vacuum sweepers decreased in wet conditions.

C. COST ANALYSIS

The street sweeping cost analysis presented below is an effort to determine the estimated cost per curb mile for the implementation of a comprehensive sweeping program using tandem sweepers to improve water quality. Street sweeping costs were determined through two different approaches, a top-down approach using historic sweeping cost data from DelDOT, and a bottom-up approach where the estimate was derived from two sources of literature values for labor and equipment cost. Neither of these approaches addressed the cost of disposal, which should be equivalent per curb-mile for either estimate and varies among localities.

The top-down approach is a cost per curb-mile estimate which has been developed from data provided by DelDOT including total sweeping costs and curb-miles swept. The bottom-up approach estimate was developed from literature data, including equipment and operation and maintenance costs. The two sources were the Ramsey-Washington Metro Watershed Study (Schilling, 2005) and the EPA/NPDES data sets (EPA, 2006).

1. Top-Down Approach: DelDOT

In order to estimate the New Castle County cost per curb mile, DelDOT provided cost data for 2009-2011 for the North and Canal Districts of New Castle County. The data included all costs associated with the sweeping program except disposal. **Table 1** summarizes the data and the analysis. All annual costs were averaged, regardless of district or sweeper type, resulting in an average cost per curb mile of \$47.08 for a single sweeper. To determine costs of tandem sweeping, this number was simply doubled, resulting in a cost per curb mile of \$94.15.

**TABLE 1
 DELDOT SWEEPING COST DATA**

District	Fiscal Year	Total Costs	Curb Miles Swept	Cost/curb Mile
North	2011	\$248,360.56	1,229.50	\$202.00
	2010	\$186,815.46	3,264.00	\$57.24
	2009	\$241,596.43	4,981.80	\$48.50
Canal	2011	\$269,483.19	6,172.55	\$43.66
	2010	\$204,021.33	6,512.60	\$31.33
	2009	\$341,210.29	9,521.40	\$35.84
Average (Single Sweeper)		\$248,581.21	5,280.31	\$47.08
Cost/Mile (Tandem)				\$94.15

2. Bottom-Up Approach

Data for the bottom-up approach was a mix of capital costs for equipment and annual costs for operations and maintenance (O&M). Cost data for the Ramsey-Washington Metro District was published in Schilling (2005). EPA published cost data on their NPDES website (EPA, 2006).

Annual curb miles were estimated based on a sweeping speed of 6 mph, and an effective sweeping period of 50% of the day. This estimate was made to take into account time spent travelling to and from the sweeping site and time spent disposing of collected material. The result of the estimate was an average sweeping speed of 3 mph and mileage of 6,240 curb miles per year. The calculation is shown in the **Table 2**.

**TABLE 2
 ESTIMATED ANNUAL CURB MILES**

Curb-Miles / Yr (one pair)	
mph	6
hrs/yr	2,080
Effectiveness	50%
Effective hrs/yr	1,040
Effective mi/yr	6,240

To provide an equivalent cost per curb mile for comparison with the DelDOT analysis, all costs had to be converted to a single annual cost. Both sources published capital costs for the equipment, which were annualized using net present value calculations based on the estimated life of five years for mechanical sweepers and eight years for vacuum sweepers provided by Schilling (2005). A discount rate of 3% was used in the calculation.

O&M costs were provided in both the Schilling (**Table 3**) and EPA (**Table 4**) reports. Labor costs were estimated using wage rates provided by DelDOT.

**TABLE 3
 RAMSEY-WASHINGTON METRO DISTRICT COST**

Equipment	Life	Capital	Annualized @ 3%	Cost per curb mile
Mechanical	5	\$100,000	\$21,835.46	\$7.51
Vacuum	8	\$200,000	\$25,000.00	
Pair			\$46,835.46	
O&M				
Mechanical				\$40.00
Vacuum				\$20.00
Labor	\$30.15			
Crew	2			
Cost / hr	\$60.30			
Hrs/yr	2,080			
Labor Cost/yr	\$125,424			\$20.10
TOTAL				\$87.61

3. Cost Analysis Conclusion

Both approaches resulted in very similar estimates of the cost per curb mile for tandem sweeping. The DelDOT data gave a cost of \$94.15 and the average of the two costs based on literature values was \$94.36. For the purposes of comparing costs for sweeping scenarios in the next task, a cost of \$100.00 per curb mile was assumed for tandem sweepers and \$50.00 per curb mile for single sweepers.

**TABLE 4
 EPA FACT SHEET COST**

Equipment	Life	Capital	Annualized @ 3%	Cost per curb mile	Escalated, 1991-2011 @ 160%
Mechanical	5	\$75,000	\$16,376.59		
Vacuum	8	\$150,000	\$18,750.00		
Pair			\$35,126.59	\$5.63	\$9.01
O&M					
Mechanical				\$30.00	\$48.00
Vacuum				\$15.00	\$24.00
Labor	\$30.15				
Crew	2				
Cost / hr	\$60.30				
Hrs/yr	2,080				
Labor Cost/yr	\$125,424			\$20.10	\$20.10
TOTAL					\$101.11

D. MODELING APPROACH

During the literature review, four models that could be used to estimate loads and pollutant removal from street sweeping were identified:

- Watershed Treatment Model (WTM) is a spreadsheet-based annual loading model for watershed analysis
- Stormwater Management Model (SWMM) and Source Loading and Management Model (WinSLAMM) are general purpose continuous simulation models for hydrology, hydraulics and water quality
- Simplified Particulate Transport Model (SIMPTM) is a continuous simulation model specifically targeted to pollutant load calculations for management practices such including street sweeping and catch basin cleaning.

1. SWMM, WinSLAMM, and SIMPTM Models

The benefit of using a continuous model is the ability to compare the results from actual rainfall events with monitoring data collected during the same events. This allows the modeler to calibrate the input data and replicate real-world conditions. However, in a situation such as this, where monitoring data was not collected, the additional effort for modeling does not give an equivalent benefit in accuracy. For example, for the most accurate results, SIMPTM should be calibrated by matching model results to field measurements of runoff volume, total solids, and concentrations of other pollutants.

Input data for SWMM, WinSLAMM, and SIMPTM allow models to replicate conditions well. SWMM, for example, has input parameters for percent impervious, surface slope, pervious and impervious depression storage, and infiltration that can be fine-tuned with local data to estimate runoff fairly closely.

For this project, the effort to develop continuous simulation was judged by project staff not to be justified for the following reasons:

- There was insufficient local water quality monitoring data throughout New Castle County and for the different roadway types to tailor the input data and calibrate output. Since default values from nationwide studies were the only input source available, the benefits of more sophisticated modeling techniques to develop accurate loads were lost.
- The purpose of the modeling was to estimate the differences in pollutant removal among different street sweeping scenarios. For this purpose, relative accuracy among scenarios was important, but absolute accuracy comparing results to monitoring data was not a high priority.

2. WTM Model

The WTM was reviewed for suitability. The procedures for estimating loads and reductions are based on the Simple Method developed over 25 years ago (Schueler, 1987) and extended recently (CSN, 2009) which have been applied to other loading models used for NPDES compliance. Runoff loads are developed for distinct land uses, differentiated by whether they have similar or different percentages of impervious cover or pollutant concentrations. For each land use, runoff volume is based on annual rainfall, percent impervious, percent turf, assumed to be 80% of pervious cover, and percent forest, assumed to be 20% of pervious cover. Pollutant loads are calculated from the runoff volume and the EMC, with adjustments based on lawn care management practices, in particular, fertilizer use.

Load reductions from sweeping in the WTM are based on removal efficiencies for nutrients and sediment, which vary based on type of equipment, frequency, type of road swept, and conditions. The model begins with a base removal rate for weekly sweeping, which is applied to the proportion of either residential or other loads represented by the street area swept vs. the total area of the land use. The base rate is subsequently revised by discount factors for monthly sweeping and parking restrictions.

While the WTM modeling approach seemed reasonable in light of the project goals, the model itself was not ideal. It is intended for watershed-wide analysis of runoff loads multiple types of land use, along with secondary loads such as Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs), Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs), septic systems, channel erosion, and livestock. It also models stormwater controls including structural, non-structural, and programmatic types. In addition, many of the variables of interest have been hard-coded into the formulas. For these reasons, a simpler spreadsheet model was developed. The spreadsheet grouped modeling calculations in three areas: development of loading rates for different road types, estimates of annual loads based on rainfall and road type, and pollutant reduction by street sweeping.

E. LOADING RATES

Loading rates were estimated based on procedures used in the WTM, which uses the estimated runoff volume and pollutant concentration for each type of land use to calculate the pollutant load in lb/yr. For this study, each roadway classification was defined similar to land uses.

1. Roadway Classifications

Five types of roads were defined for comparing sweeping scenarios. They began with the existing sweeping plan with different frequencies for interstates / major highways, major/minor

collector roads, and local/subdivision roads. Based on the literature review, delineation of roads with and without curbs was also considered to be important, as well as roads adjacent to industrial and commercial areas. The result was the classifications shown in **Table 5**. These classifications were aggregated in two different ways, one for Scenarios 1 to 4, then a second for Scenario 5.

**TABLE 5
 ROADWAY CLASSIFICATIONS FOR SWEEPING SCENARIOS**

Roadway Type	Centerline Length (mi)	Average Width (ft)	Area (ac)
Interstates and Expressways	188.7	43.5	995.3
Targeted Areas > 30,000 ADT (Curb)	64.8	41.2	323.7
Targeted Areas COM/IND <30K ADT	96.7	38.3	449.3
Targeted Areas COM/IND >30K ADT	26.8	38.3	124.5
Local Roads, most curbed	937.7	29.2	3,321.7
Non Targeted Arterial <30K (Curb)	61.4	38.7	287.6
Non Targeted Arterial >30K (Curb)	6.2	37.3	27.9
Non Targeted Arterial <30K (No Curb)	117.6	40.7	579.5
Non Targeted Arterial >30K (No Curb)	32.2	44.3	172.9
Low Priority No Curb	732.1	28.2	2,503.0
All Roads	2,264.2		8,785.4

Interstates were defined as I-95, I-295, I-495, SR1, and ramps. Curbed roads were defined as all roads with curb on one or both sides of the roadway. Curbed roads adjacent to Industrial/Commercial land use were defined as all curbed roads within 250 feet of industrial/commercial areas, analyzed using a buffer of industrial/commercial land use. Delineation of roads based on traffic level was performed using DelDOT’s ADT layer.

2. Runoff Volume

The procedure (CSN, 2009) builds on the Simple Method (Schueler, 1987) by incorporating hydrologic soil groups. A runoff coefficient is given for each type of soil and land cover. This calculation was simplified by using a weighted average for the entire state of Delaware, based on two assumptions. First, that the sweeping program would eventually be carried out statewide, and second, that the majority of the land cover generating runoff would be impervious pavement, and that detailed local knowledge of the soils would not have a significant effect on the results. Weighted average runoff coefficients for the modeling were calculated using default values from the WTM, as shown in **Table 6**.

**TABLE 6
 RUNOFF COEFFICIENTS**

HSG	Statewide Percentage	IMPERV	FOREST	TURF
A Soils	0.3%	0.95	0.02	0.15
B Soils	59.8%	0.95	0.03	0.20
C Soils	23.0%	0.95	0.04	0.22
D Soils	16.9%	0.95	0.05	0.25
AVERAGE		0.95	0.04	0.22

Runoff coefficients for each type of roadway were based on GIS data, which delineated the area within the edge of pavement, and did not include the right-of-way (ROW). This is consistent with an assumption that runoff and potential pollutants will not drain onto the road surface, so calculations of loading rates should not take these areas into account.

As a result of the identical estimate of imperviousness of all types of roads runoff coefficients (Rv) and runoff volume for each classification are the same and are shown in **Table 7**. Roads were assumed to be 95 percent impervious, corresponding to the TR-55 classification of paved, with curbs and storm sewers. Runoff volume uses the runoff coefficient and the annual precipitation of 45 inches to find the annual amount of runoff with units of in/ac/yr.

**TABLE 7
 RUNOFF VOLUME BY ROADWAY CLASSIFICATION**

Cover Type	%IMPERV	%FOR	%TURF	Rv	Runoff (in/ac/yr)
Interstates and Expressways	95		5	0.82	37.00
Arterial >30,000 ADT	95		5	0.82	37.00
Arterials or local roads <30,000 ADT	95		5	0.82	37.00
Adjacent to Commercial/Industrial Areas	95		5	0.82	37.00

3. Event Mean Concentration (EMC)

In the methodology, pollutant loads are calculated using the EMC derived from stormwater monitoring data. Several researchers have reported on or compiled pollutant data for highway runoff, including Shelley / Gaboury (1986), Driscoll (1990), Barrett et al. (1998), Wu et al., 1998, and Kayhanian et al. (2003). Pitt (2004) established a database of stormwater quality based on sampling for NPDES MS4 permits nationwide. These sources were reviewed to develop EMCs for model input. The monitored highway sites were categorized into two classifications based on ADT, with a breakdown of the data shown in **Tables 8 and 9**. Data are reported in mg/L except as noted. Note that the sediment shown in these stormwater monitoring results is reported as TSS.

TABLE 8
EMCs FOR HIGH TRAFFIC ROADS

Roads > 30K ADT	TN	TP	TSS	FC	Zn (ug/L)	Source
Freeways	2.28	0.25	99	1700	200	Pitt, 2004
Mixed freeways	2.20	0.26	81	730	90	Pitt, 2004
Freeway land, shoulder	2.72		220		380	Shelly/Gaboury, 1986, urban, median
Urban (>30K)	3.30	0.30	145	6700	228.8	Kayhanian et al, 2003, Table 5 , avg
Walnut Creek Rd		0.10	19		24	Barrett et al, 1998, Table 2
W 35th St		0.33	129		222	Barrett et al, 1998, Table 2
>30K	2.59		142		329	Driscoll (1990)
AVERAGE	2.62	0.25	119	3043	211	
MEDIAN	2.59	0.26	129	1700	222	

TABLE 9
EMCs FOR LOW TRAFFIC ROADS

Roads < 30K ADT	TN	TP	TSS	FC	Zn (ug/L)	Source
Non-urban (<30K)	2.60	0.20	168	3800	63.4	Kayhanian et al, 2003, Table 5 , avg
Convict Hill Rd		0.11	91		44	Barrett et al, 1998, Table 2
Freeway land, shoulder	1.40		26		90	Shelly / Gaboury, 1986, rural, med
Site I	1.38	0.20	215			Wu et al, 1998, Table 3
Site II	1.14	0.37	88			Wu et al, 1998, Table 4
Site III	1.10	0.26	14			Wu et al, 1998, Table 5
<30K	1.33		41		80	Driscoll (1990)
AVERAGE	1.49	0.23	92	3800	69	
MEDIAN	1.36	0.20	88	3800	72	

4. Loading Rates Summary

Loading rates, sometimes referred to as export coefficients, represent the unit load for one acre of land are reported in lb/ac/yr. They take into account the volume of runoff and the concentration of each pollutant. Runoff volume was calculated as the runoff coefficient times the average annual rainfall for Delaware of 45 inches. To derive pollutant concentrations, the average EMC was used for roads with > 30,000 ADT and < 30,000 ADT. Since the unit runoff is the same for all the roadways, the only differentiator for the loading rates is the EMC. **Table 10** shows the loading rates for TN, TP, and TSS in lb/ac/yr by roadway classification.

**TABLE 10
 LOADING RATES BY ROADWAY CLASSIFICATION**

Cover Type	Rv	Runoff (in/ac/yr)	TN	TP	TSS
Interstates and Expressways	0.82	37.00	21.89	2.07	997
Arterial >30,000 ADT	0.82	37.00	21.89	2.07	997
Arterials or local roads <30,000 ADT	0.82	37.00	12.47	1.91	768
Adjacent to Commercial/Industrial Areas	0.82	37.00	21.89	2.07	997

F. POLLUTANT LOADS

The annual pollutant load is a function of the loading rate and the area of each roadway classification. The area was derived from data provided by DelDOT on the length and width of each type. Length was provided as miles of centerline, and width was a statewide average of the distance between edges of pavement. Classifications were based on the sweeping scenarios described earlier. The arterial roads were broken into categories depending on whether or not they would be targeted for sweeping in the scenario analysis. **Tables 11 and 12** list the results.

**TABLE 11
 SCENARIOS 1-4
 ANNUAL POLLUTANT LOADING IN LB/YR BY ROADWAY CLASSIFICATION**

Roadway Type	Centerline Miles	Acres	TN	TP	TSS
Interstate	188.7	995.3	21,788	2,060	992,511
Curbed, other	1,032.1	3,761.6	48,343	7,209	2,924,415
Targeted (Curbed > 30K ADT)	64.8	323.7	7,085	670	322,757
Targeted (Curbed IND/COM) <30K ADT	96.7	449.3	9,836	930	448,059
No Curbs	881.9	3,255.4	42,224	6,245	2,540,272
TOTAL UNTREATED LOADS	2,265.0	8,785.4	129,275	17,115	7,228,019

TABLE 12
SCENARIO 5
ANNUAL POLLUTANT LOADING IN LB/YR BY ROADWAY CLASSIFICATION

Roadway Type	Centerline Miles	Acres	TN	TP	TSS
Interstates and Expressways	188.7	995.3	21,788	2,060	992,511
Targeted Areas > 30K ADT or IND/COM, Curbed	188.3	897.5	19,646	1,858	894,948
Local Roads, most curbed	937.7	3,321.7	41,422	6,344	2,551,605
Non-targeted Arterial	217.4	1,067.8	15,207	2,072	866,234
Low Priority	732.1	2,503.0	31,213	4,781	1,922,716
TOTAL UNTREATED LOADS	2,264.2	8,785.4	129,275	17,115	7,228,019

G. STREET SWEEPING REMOVAL RATES

1. Introduction

There are a number of variables to take into account to estimate an annual removal rate for street sweeping. The first is the type of pickup itself. As the literature showed, there is a significant difference in the pickup efficiency of different sweeper technologies. Next is the frequency of sweeping. The more often a roadway is swept, the higher the level of pollutant removal will be. Finally, there are a number of other factors which affect the amount of each pollutant that is in particulate form and which can be collected by a sweeper operating near the curb. The starting point for developing removal rates to be used in modeling is the research identified during the literature review. In general, sediment shown in studies of street sweeping has been reported as Total Solids (TS), which includes both TSS and coarser material.

2. Pickup Efficiency

A number of studies have investigated the effectiveness of sweeper technologies. Most conducted measurements of street dirt at similar locations before and after sweeping, using procedures first documented by Pitt (1979), where a swath of street surface is vacuumed before sweeping to measure the buildup and a similar swath is vacuumed after sweeping to measure the remaining material.

To normalize the reporting of equipment capability, studies that reported results for reduction of solids for weekly sweeping are shown in **Table 13**. Several of these were documented in Zarriello (2002) and CWP (2006). Law et al. (2008) developed a conceptual model to develop street sweeping pollutant removal rates for the Chesapeake Bay Program, part of which summarized the research to come up with the removal rates for weekly sweeping for each type of equipment, shown in the last line of the table.

**TABLE 13
 PICKUP EFFICIENCY FOR VARIOUS SWEEPER TYPES, WEEKLY FREQUENCY**

Primary Source	Secondary Source	Mechanical	Vacuum	Regenerative Air
Bender / Terstriep (1984)	Zariello, 2002	14% - 55%		
Shoemaker (2000)	Zariello, 2002	55%	93%	
Pitt (1985)	Zariello, 2002	< 30%		
Terrene Institute (1998)	Zariello, 2002		35-80%	
Bannerman (1999)	Zariello, 2002		98%	
WI DNR (1983)	CWP, 2006	24%		
Sutherland / Jelen (1997)*	CWP, 2006	30%		65%
CWP for CB Program	Law, 2008	25%	60%	60%

* Modeled results

There were fewer studies of the effectiveness of tandem sweeping. Sutherland and Jelen (1997) modeled tandem operation in comparison with older and newer mechanical sweeping technologies, along with regenerative air sweepers. The regenerative air sweeper reduced loads by approximately 65% while the tandem combination had an effectiveness of 48%.

3. Nutrient Removal

The pickup efficiencies reported are for street dirt or solids. Nutrient removal is a function of the amount of N or P bound to the sediment or existing in solid form. Equipment capability is significant in this regard, as the pollutant concentration in sediment varies with particle size. As described earlier, the effectiveness of removing different particle sizes varies by type of equipment. Since smaller particles carry more nutrients than larger ones, the vacuum and regenerative air sweepers that pick up more of the smaller particles are more effective at reducing nutrient loads.

The literature search to support developing rates for the Bay Program (CWP, 2006) gave removal rates for TS, TP, and TN for three sweeping frequencies. On average, the removal rate for TP was 41% of that for TS, and similarly, the rate for TN was 80%. Based on this information, the model developed in this paper made the assumption that TP and TN would be reduced at 40% and 80% the rate of sediment, respectively. **Table 14** shows the pickup efficiencies used in the DelDOT model.

**TABLE 14
 SUMMARY OF PICKUP EFFICIENCY, WEEKLY SWEEPING**

Source	Sweeper	Percent Removal		
		TN	TP	TSS
Law, 2008	Mechanical	20	10	25
Law, 2008	Regenerative Air / Vacuum	48	24	60
Sutherland / Jelen 1997	Tandem	38	19	48

4. Frequency Discount

The frequency of sweeping is a significant element in pollutant removal and one of the key factors which was varied in developing different scenarios. The scenarios required modeling of pollutant removal for frequencies varying from one sweeping per year to two times per month. Recommendations for more frequent sweeping were based on asymptotic buildup of street dirt, which approached a maximum in 2 to 3 weeks.

Monitoring data focused on estimating removal for frequent sweeping, generally either twice a week or weekly. A summary of several of the studies is shown in **Tables 15 and 16**.

**TABLE 15
 MECHANICAL SWEEPER PICKUP EFFICIENCY BY FREQUENCY**

Primary Source	Secondary Source	Twice per Week	Weekly
Bender / Terstriep (1984)	Zariello, 2002	23% - 62%	14% - 55%
Shoemaker (2000)	Zariello, 2002		55%
Pitt (1985)	Zariello, 2002		<30%
WI DNR (1983)	CWP, 2006	18.5%	24%
Law, 2008 Recommended			25%

**TABLE 16
 REGENERATIVE AIR/VACUUM SWEEPER PICKUP EFFICIENCY BY FREQUENCY**

Primary Source	Secondary Source	Twice per Week	Weekly
Shoemaker (2000)	Zariello, 2002		93%
Pitt (1985)	CWP, 2006	49%	<30%
Terrene Institute (1998)	Zariello, 2002		35% to 80%
Bannerman (1999)	Zariello, 2002		98%
WI DNR (1983)	CWP, 2006	42%	24%
Law, 2008 Recommended			60%

No monitoring results were found for removal rates for monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, or annual sweeping. Law (2008) provided solids removal rates for weekly and monthly sweeping for two types of equipment, which were the basis for the Chesapeake Bay Program removal rates as of 2012, shown in **Table 17**.

TABLE 17
REMOVAL RATES FOR SOLIDS (LAW, 2008)

Sweeper	Weekly	Monthly
Mechanical	25%	18%
Regenerative Air / Vacuum	60%	42%

Two alternatives were investigated for estimating less frequent sweeps. The first was to research monitoring data for pollutant removal per curb-mile swept. The data obtained from this effort were highly variable and did not support the approach.

The second alternative involved simulated sweeping, reported in two studies, Zariello et al. (2002) who modeled variations of sweeping efficiency and frequency in SWMM for frequencies varying from daily to monthly, and Sutherland and Jelen (1997) who performed the same type of analysis using SIMPTM for frequencies from weekly to annually. Because the latter modeling provided results in the frequency range needed for this study, it was used to develop removal rate discount factors for sweeping at less than weekly frequencies. **Figure 1** shows the results of the SIMPTM simulations.

To estimate the reduced effectiveness as the sweeping frequency decreased, the percent reduction from weekly sweeping was calculated using removal rates read from **Figure 1** to supplement the data from Law (2008) in **Table 17**. For each of these rates, the ratio between the rate at the lower frequency and the weekly rate was calculated for Newer Mechanical, Tandem, and Regenerative Air sweepers. The average of the three ratios was calculated and was used for the frequency discount. **Table 18** shows the results.

These ratios were converted to discounts from weekly sweeping (**Table 19**) by subtracting the effectiveness in the last column of **Table 18**. For frequencies other than those shown in [Error! Not a valid bookmark self-reference.](#) ~~Error! Not a valid bookmark self-reference.~~ **Figure 1**, values were calculated by interpolation.

FIGURE 1
PICKUP EFFICIENCY VARIED BY EQUIPMENT AND FREQUENCY
 (SOURCE: SUTHERLAND AND JELEN, 1997)

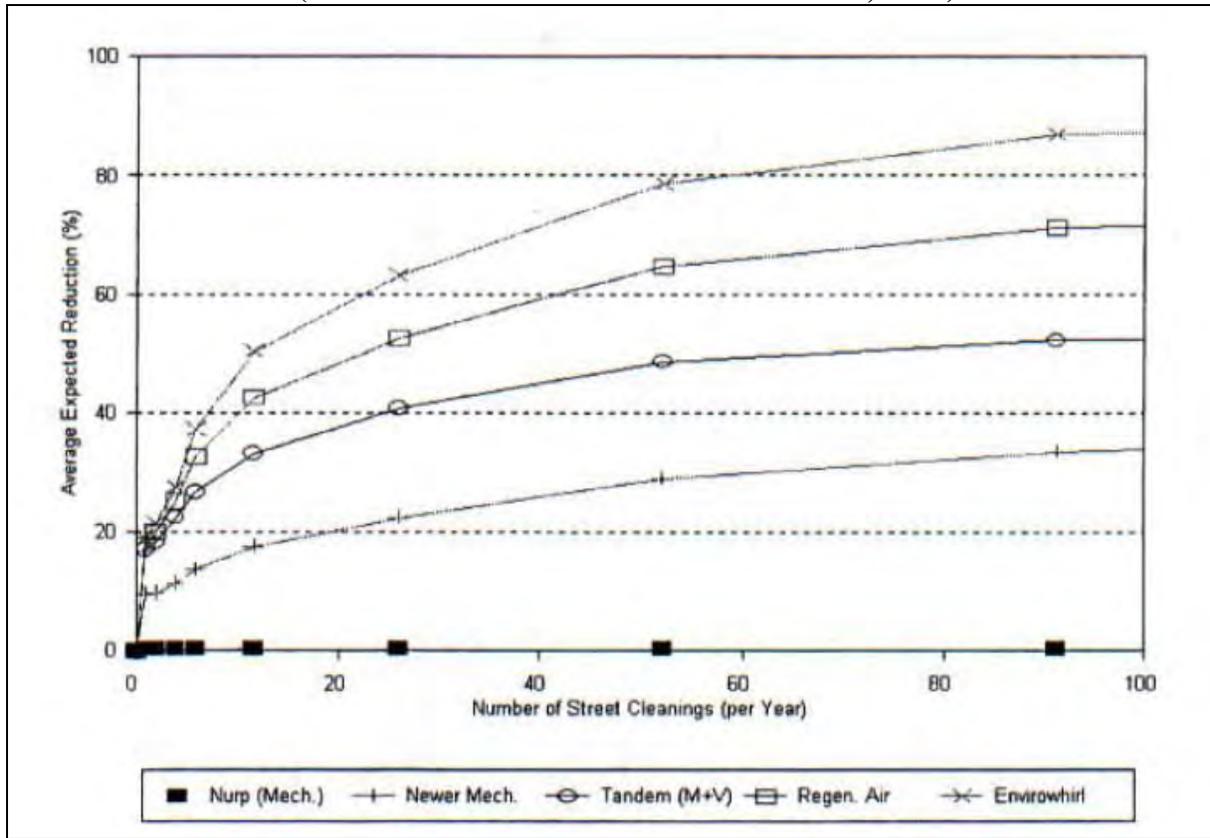


TABLE 18
REDUCED PICKUP EFFICIENCY BASED ON SWEEPING FREQUENCY

Sweep per Year	Removal Rate (%)			Ratio against Weekly			Avg to use
	New Mech	Tandem	Regen Air	New Mech	Tandem	Regen Air	
1	9	17	18	64%	65%	70%	66%
2	10	18	19	60%	63%	68%	64%
4	11	22	25	56%	54%	58%	56%
6	14	27	33	44%	44%	45%	44%
12	18	33	42	28%	31%	30%	30%
26	21	41	51	16%	15%	15%	15%
52	25	48	60	0%	0%	0%	0%

Source: **Bold:** Law et al., 2008
Italic Sutherland and Jelen, 1997

**TABLE 19
 DISCOUNT RATES FOR SWEEPING FREQUENCY**

Source	Frequency	TS Removal Rate
Graph	1x	34%
Graph	2x	36%
Interpolated	3x	40%
Graph	4x	44%
Interpolated	7x	53%
Graph	8x	56%
Interpolated	9x	60%
Graph	12x	70%
Interpolated	18x	77%
Interpolated	24x	83%
Graph	26x	85%
Graph	52x	100%

5. Other Discount Factors

Other factors which come into play include estimates of how much of the pollutant load in runoff can be removed by sweeping as a procedure. Sweeping will not remove dissolved nutrients, so the fraction of the load represented by particulates is important. Fugitive dust loss is another factor, representing the portion of street dirt that may be blown off of the street during windy weather, removing it from reach of the sweeper. Similarly, research has found that 90 percent of street dirt is within a few feet of the curb. The portion near the center of the street will not be collected by sweeping. Finally, obstructions such as parked cars which prevent sweeping against the curb will reduce the effectiveness of sweeping.

Discount factors used in the model were taken from the conceptual model developed by Law et al. (2008), as shown in **Table 20**. All five were applied to every roadway classification except interstates, which were assumed not to have obstructions at the roadside similar to parked cars on residential or commercial streets.

**TABLE 20
 DISCOUNT RATES FOR OTHER FACTORS**

Discounts	TN	TP	TSS
As particulate	67%	46%	100%
Fugitive dust loss	90%	90%	90%
Non-street contributions	75%	75%	80%
90% within 12" of curb	90%	90%	90%
Obstructions	80%	80%	80%

The particulate discount refers to the amount of pollutant that is in particulate form and therefore removable through sweeping. The factor of 100% for TSS indicates that all sediment is particulate and can be removed. The factor of 67% for TN indicates that two-thirds of this pollutant is bound to particulates and the remainder will not be removed by sweeping.

Fugitive dust loss shows that 10% of the street dirt is lost to sweeping when dust is created during the sweeping operation. Non-street contributions represent the loads contributed from off-site pollutant sources that are not reducible by sweeping, such as sidewalks, alleys, or roadsides that contribute washon loads but which are not swept.

The factor representing distance from the curb describes the fact that about 10% of the street dirt will be found away from the curb, where the sweeper will not reach it. Finally, the discount factor for obstructions shows that on average 20% of the curb length would not be swept because of parked cars or other obstructions.

H. RESULTS

1. Scenario Definitions

Five scenarios for sweeping were tested as alternatives to the existing sweeping procedure and the modification proposed by DNREC. All of them varied the frequency and equipment to be used. The first four used the same definition of roadway segments, while the fifth changed the mix of roads to be swept based on some of the preliminary planning for implementation. **Table 21** shows a summary of the roadway types and how they were combined for scenario planning.

TABLE 21
ROADWAY CLASSIFICATIONS AGGREGATED FOR SWEEPING SCENARIOS

Roadway Type	Area (ac)	Scenarios 1 to 4		Scenario 5	
		Length (miles)	Area (ac)	Length (miles)	Area (ac)
Interstates and Expressways	995.3	188.7	995.3	188.7	995.3
Targeted Areas > 30,000 ADT (Curb)	323.7	64.8	323.7	188.3	897.5
Targeted Areas COM/IND <30K ADT	449.3	96.7	449.3		
Targeted Areas COM/IND >30K ADT	124.5	1,032.1	3,761.6		
Local Roads, most curbed	3,321.7			937.7	3,321.7
Non Targeted Arterial <30K (Curb)	287.6			217.4	1,067.8
Non Targeted Arterial >30K (Curb)	27.9				
Non Targeted Arterial <30K (No Curb)	579.5	881.9	3,255.4		
Non Targeted Arterial >30K (No Curb)	172.9				
Low Priority No Curb	2,503.0			732.1	2,503.0
All Roads	8,785.4	2,264.2	8,785.4	2,264.2	8,785.4

Scenario 1: Year-Round Sweep

Scenario 1 was a year-round sweep of all the roadway segments, with frequencies varying from twice a month to one annual sweep, and a total of 15,606 curb-miles swept.

Scenario 2: Seasonal Sweep

For the second scenario, sweeping frequencies were reduced to eliminate sweeping during winter months, when below-freezing temperatures and potential snowfall were not conducive to effective sweeping. Interstates were reduced to monthly sweeps and other targeted roads were

reduced to twice monthly sweeps for nine months out of the year. This scenario reduced the swept miles from Scenario 1 by about 2,500, to 13,148.

Scenario 3: Seasonal Curb-Only Sweep

With the understanding that sweeping curbed roadways is expected to result in significantly better pickup and pollutant removal than those without curbs, this alternative eliminated the single annual sweeping of open section roads, with a total of 11,384 miles swept.

Scenario 4: Seasonal, Curb-Only, Targeted Monthly Sweep

This scenario was developed to reduce all sweeping to a maximum frequency of once per month. This affected the targeted high-travel roads and roads adjacent to commercial and industrial land use, and a result that 9,150 miles would be swept.

Scenario 5: Revised Plan

Scenario 5 was developed after receiving comments from DelDOT Maintenance District personnel. It was based on revising the mix of targeted and non-targeted roadway segments to be swept in Scenario 4 to avoid constraints in equipment /staff allocation and funding. Scenario 5 included sweeping of non-targeted arterials (curbed and non-curbed) with greater than 10,000 ADT, and reducing the sweeping frequency by one less month (8x/year from 9x/year) for interstates and targeted roadways. As with earlier scenarios, interstates, high traffic roads, and those in commercial and industrial areas would be swept most often. In this scenario, the targeted roads were swept monthly for eight months, non-targeted arterials were swept quarterly, except for the winter, and all other curbed roads were swept once annually. The total minimum mileage to be swept was 8,498. **Table 22** (next page) provides a summary of roadway types, sweeping frequencies, total miles swept, and total cost for each scenario.

I. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Effectiveness

Table 23 and **Figure 2** provide a summary of the effectiveness and cost of each of the scenarios. In terms of percentage of pollutant removal, the goal was to exceed the removal of the 4:2:1 current scenario. All five scenarios met this goal, with the exception of Scenarios 3, 4, and 5, which equal the current removal for TP. It should be noted that pollutant removal effectiveness increases with Scenario 5 compared to Scenario 4; Scenario 5 added quarterly sweeping of high traffic volume roadways and reduced the sweeping frequency of interstate and targeted roadways from 9x/year to 8x/year.

**TABLE 22
 SCENARIO DEFINITION**

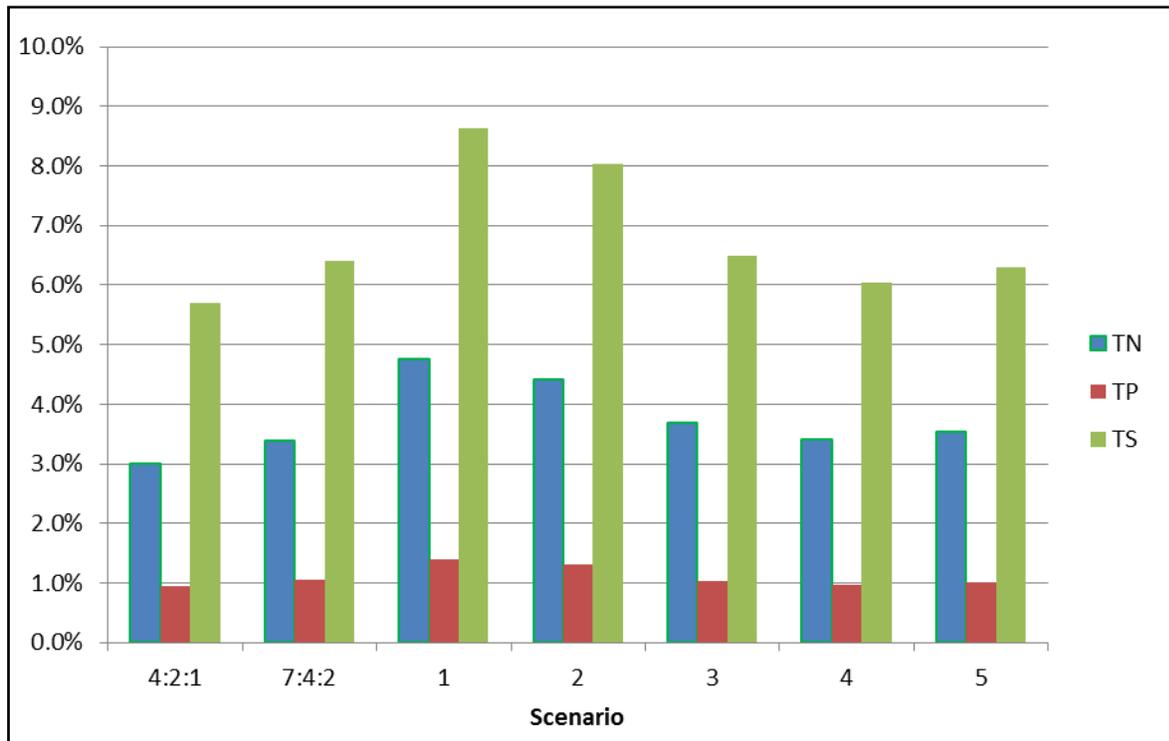
Scenario	Roadway Description	FRQ	Equipment	Cost/Mile	Curb-Miles Swept	Cost
Year-Round						
1	Interstates	12x	Tandem	\$100	3,882	\$388,236
	Roads > 30K ADT, All	24x	Tandem	\$100	2,132	\$213,192
	Roads - Commercial / Industrial	24x	Tandem	\$100	3,822	\$382,200
	Roads- Open Section	1x	Mechanical	\$50	1,764	\$88,195
	Total				15,606	\$1,272,135
Seasonal						
2	Interstates	9x	Tandem	\$100	2,912	\$291,177
	Roads < 30K ADT, Curbs	2x	Mechanical	\$50	4,006	\$200,312
	Roads > 30K ADT, All	18x	Tandem	\$100	1,599	\$159,894
	Roads - Commercial / Industrial	18x	Tandem	\$100	2,867	\$286,650
	Roads- Open Section	1x	Mechanical	\$50	1,764	\$88,195
Total				13,148	\$1,026,228	
Seasonal Curb-Only						
3	Interstates	9x	Tandem	\$100	2,912	\$291,177
	Roads < 30K ADT, Curbs	2x	Mechanical	\$50	4,006	\$200,312
	Roads > 30K ADT, All	18x	Tandem	\$100	1,599	\$159,894
	Roads - Commercial / Industrial	18x	Tandem	\$100	2,867	\$286,650
	Roads- Open Section*		None		0	
Total				11,384	\$938,033	
Seasonal, Curb-Only, Targeted Monthly						
4	Interstates	9x	Tandem	\$100	2,912	\$291,177
	Roads < 30K ADT, Curbs	2x	Mechanical	\$50	4,006	\$200,312
	Roads > 30K ADT, All	9x	Tandem	\$100	799	\$79,947
	Roads - Commercial / Industrial	9x	Tandem	\$100	1,433	\$143,325
	Roads- Open Section*		None	\$50	0	
Total				9,150	\$714,761	
Revised Plan						
5	Interstates and Expressways	8x	Tandem	\$100	3,019	\$301,904
	Roads > 30K ADT or IND/COM	8x	Tandem	\$100	2,318	\$231,800
	Local Roads, most curbed	1x	Mechanical	\$50	1,857	\$92,837
	Non-targeted Arterial	3x	Mechanical	\$50	1,304	\$65,214
	Low Priority *	0	Mechanical	\$50	0	
Total				8,498	\$691,755	

**TABLE 23
 POLLUTANT REMOVAL AND COST FOR ALL SCENARIOS**

Scenario	TN	TP	TS	Miles Swept	Cost	Increased Cost
4:2:1	3.0%	1.0%	5.7%	9,032	\$538,600	100%
7:4:2	3.4%	1.1%	6.4%	17,629	\$1,033,700	192%
1	4.8%	1.4%	8.6%	15,606	\$1,272,135	236%
2	4.4%	1.3%	8.0%	13,148	\$1,026,228	191%
3	3.7%	1.0%	6.5%	11,384	\$938,033	174%
4	3.4%	1.0%	6.0%	9,150	\$714,761	133%
5	3.5%	1.0%	6.3%	8,498*	\$691,755	128%

*This figure does not include additional roadways that would be swept, as needed, by special work order. They were excluded from this modeling exercise. Total actual miles swept in any given year would be greater, but variable.

**FIGURE 2
 POLLUTANT REMOVAL FOR ALL SCENARIOS (%)**



2. Proposed Costs Compared to Existing Plan

Scenario 5 is the least costly of the proposed plans with an estimated increase of 28% over the existing 4:2:1 plan. Conversely, DNREC's proposed 7:4:2 plan was estimated to nearly double the cost of the existing plan.

3. Feasibility of the Proposed Plans

During the development of any proposed plans, it was assumed that DelDOT is limited to their existing manpower and equipment for any new Street Sweeping Plan. Therefore, feasibility of the proposed plans was based on keeping total sweeping miles similar to the existing 4:2:1 plan. Of the 5 scenarios, only Scenarios 4 and 5 have been deemed to be feasible. Scenarios 1, 2 and 3 increase total sweeping miles by 26-72%; DNREC's proposed 7:2:1 plan increases sweeping miles by 95%. Scenario 4 increases total sweeping miles slightly, and Scenario 5 reduces total sweeping miles slightly compared to the existing 4:2:1 plan. However, roadways excluded from the modeling in Scenario 5 would still be swept as needed, by special work order. Thus, in a given year, total mileage swept would be variable, but still roughly equivalent to the existing 4:2:1 plan.

4. Ability to Meet the New Phase I MS4 Permit

DelDOT feels that each of Scenarios 1-5 meets the intent of the new Phase I MS4 Permit for New Castle County. Each scenario increases pollutant removal percentages for TN, TP and TS (with the exception of Scenarios 3, 4 and 5, which equal the current removal for TP) compared to the existing 4:2:1 plan. Scenarios 1, 2, and 3 exceed DNREC's proposed 7:4:2 plan pollutant removal; Scenario 4 has lower pollutant removal than DNREC's proposed 7:4:2 plan; and Scenario 5 nearly matches the pollutant removal for DNREC's proposed 7:4:2 plan.

5. Recommendation

Scenario 5 was judged to be the recommended scenario that met all of the objectives. This scenario increases pollutant removals over the existing 4:2:1 plan and nearly matches the pollutant removal of DNREC's 7:4:2 plan. Scenario 5 is the least costly of the proposed plans, with an estimated increase of 28% over the existing 4:2:1 plan. Conversely, DNREC's 7:4:2 plan was estimated to nearly double the cost of the existing plan. From a feasibility standpoint, Scenarios 4 and 5 were the only plans that realistically could be implemented with DelDOT's current manpower and equipment. This is based on comparing miles swept with the existing 4:2:1 plan. Scenario 5 is the only plan that reduces miles swept (by 8%) compared to the existing 4:2:1 plan.

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APPENDIX L1

**NEW CASTLE COUNTY
HERBICIDE APPLICATION S.O.P.**

New Castle County Special Services

Property Maintenance

Standard Operating Procedures

Subject: Herbicide Usage
Section: 20.0

Approved By: Paul Johnson
Page: 1 of 1
Date: September 1, 2006

Objective: To provide information for the safety of our employees and the general public while using general purpose herbicides.

Statement: This procedure will be followed by all Property Maintenance Personnel.

Procedure:

1. All Property Maintenance Personnel will be trained on the safe usage of general purpose pesticides before applying.
2. All applications will be made in accordance with the product label. In Delaware, the label is the law.
3. The use of personal protective equipment as outlined on the product label is mandatory while mixing or spraying is taking place.
4. Spraying will not take place on days where the wind speed is greater than 5mph to reduce the potential for drift. Or, when precipitation is forecasted within 24 hours after spraying concludes.
5. Every effort will be made to protect the public when spraying. Ideally, no spraying will occur while a park is occupied. If necessary to spray while a park is occupied, the occupants will be notified and a safety zone will be established until the spraying is complete.
6. The use of restricted use herbicide is forbidden. Should the need arise to apply a restricted use herbicide; applications will be made by an employee licensed by the State of Delaware.
7. The gas powered sprayers will be operated as outlined in the owner's manual.
8. All personnel will be trained on the proper use of our spraying devices. Training will be documented and kept on file.
9. The Technician for each Sub-Section will approve all areas to be sprayed. The goal is to only spray labor intensive areas that would require extra manpower to maintain. This will be limited to smaller fixed objects such as fence lines, bollards, sign posts etc. No large open areas are permitted to be sprayed.
10. Spraying by our mowing contractors will only be performed after authorization and supervision of a NCC Property Maintenance supervisor.

APPENDIX L2

**NEW CASTLE COUNTY
FERTILIZER APPLICATION S.O.P.**

New Castle County Special Services

Property Maintenance

Standard Operating Procedures

Subject: Fertilizer Applications
Section: 21.0

Approved By: Paul Johnson
Page: 1 of 1
Date: September 1, 2006

Objective: To outline the requirement for applying fertilizer to county owned property.

Statement: This procedure will be followed by all Property Maintenance Personnel.

Procedure:

1. Fertilization rates will be determined by a soil analysis conducted by a certified testing facility.
2. Applications will be made in accordance with the product label.
3. Application rates will not exceed 4# of Nitrogen per 1000 square feet in any given calendar year. 2# of nitrogen per 1000 square feet will never be exceeded during any single application.
4. An active nutrient management and animal waste plan will be kept up to date for our Carousel Park Equestrian operation.
5. To ensure accuracy of our application rates, all spreaders will be calibrated prior to applying fertilizer.
6. All applications made will be properly documented on the necessary work order.
7. All necessary safety gear and personal protective equipment will be worn in accordance with the product label.
8. Fertilization will primarily take place in the spring and fall. Fertilizer will not be applied throughout the summer months. (June through August)
9. Fertilizer will not be applied when precipitation is forecasted within a 24 hour period post-application.
10. As a general rule, to minimize fertilization rates, we will only fertilize the athletic fields within the park system.

APPENDIX M

NEW CASTLE COUNTY WATER STORM OPERATIONS / SNOW REMOVAL PLAN

DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL SERVICES
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

S.O.P. # 26
PAGE: 1 of 10
DATE: 01/18/2007
REVISED: 01/13/2010

SUBJECT: Winter Storm Operations / Snow Removal Plan

The Department of Special Services is committed to perform snow removal and other necessary services at all County facilities in a timely and orderly manner, 7 days a week, 24 hours a day, thereby contributing to the general public welfare and eliminating unnecessary hardship. This will be accomplished in the most expeditious and safe way possible, utilizing the resources available within the Special Services Department.

PURPOSE: To establish a policy and set forth procedures for response to winter storm events by the Special Services Department (the "Department"). This policy shall apply to snow/ice removal activities, as well as other services that the Department must provide during winter storm events.

POLICY GUIDELINES:

A. Construction Support Section:

- (1) Based on resource allocation and past practice, the Construction Support section of the Environmental Operations division shall normally be responsible for snow/ice removal and winter storm operations at County facilities listed in attachment "A" of this Policy. Attachment A also lists specific personnel assignments and priorities of response (High or Secondary Response.)
- (2) The Environmental Operations division head or his/her designee (usually the supervisor of Construction Support) shall be designated the Snow Operations Coordinator and is authorized to utilize division resources to perform winter storm response operations.
- (3) The Construction Support section areas of responsibility shall generally be supervised by one (1) Crew Chief II.

B. Property Maintenance Section:

- (1) The Property Maintenance section of the Internal Services division shall normally be responsible for snow/ice removal and winter storm operations at County facilities listed in attachment "B" of this Policy. Attachment B also lists specific personnel assignments and priorities of response.
 - (a) The following list of priorities corresponds to Attachment B and must be handled accordingly.

High Priority: Critical areas that must be completed first
Medium Priority: Important areas that will be completed after the critical areas
Low Priority: Completed as time allows once high and medium are completed

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(b) Personnel involved for each priority (non-working hours).

High Priority: Technician for Sub-Sections 1 and 2/Warehouse Personnel
Dist. 3, Special Projects and the Alapocas South Crews
Medium Priority: Both Technicians/Warehouse Personnel
All Crew Chiefs and sufficient personnel to complete priorities
Low Priority: All low priority work will be accomplished during normal working
hours

- (2) The Property Maintenance section manager or his/her designee shall be designated as the Assistant Snow Operations Coordinator and shall provide necessary assistance to the Snow Operations Coordinator while directing Property Maintenance resources during winter storm operations.
- (3) The Property Maintenance district shall be supervised by one (1) Property Technician. The County shall be divided into three property maintenance districts.
- (4) During a snow event, the Property Manager and Property Supervisor will communicate and determine at what time employees will be deployed. All decisions for call-ins will be made by one of these individuals. Once a decision is made, the Property Maintenance snow coordinator and the Construction Support snow coordinator will begin communicating on the needs of each section. As each snow event is unique to severity, day of the week and time of the day, needs will change or be adjusted accordingly. Nonetheless, Property Maintenance is responsible for critical areas that must receive attention regardless of the variable factors associated with each storm.
 1. Conner Building/Warehouse/Garage/EMS Station/Fuel Dispensers
 2. Woodlawn Library
 3. Tally Day Library
 4. Rockwood
 5. Carousel (due to the horses and fire department access)

C. Essential Personnel:

- (1) Because of the multitude of responsibilities within the Operations branch of the Department, each section head must maintain a listing by job title and/or facility function designation "essential personnel" within their section. A copy of these lists shall be forwarded to the general manager's office through the appropriate division head and the Operations branch senior manager no later than November 1 of each year.

D. Snow and Ice Control Plan (.1):

- (1) Attachments "A," "B" and "C" set forth equipment requirements, personnel assignments and priority levels of service for the various facilities and parks that the Department must maintain during a winter storm event.
- (2) Prioritization of facilities and parks are based on locations where there is a history of significant number of employees and/or citizens using the facility, even during storm events. Secondary priority plowing locations are infrequently used by the public during winter storm events or County facilities (such as pump stations) that would be a destination for County employees only if a malfunction occurred.
- (3) Whenever there is any precipitation during the winter months which occurs between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. during our regular work day, and the temperature is such that it could cause problems, all high priority areas will be checked during the day and before 2:00 p.m. If we receive a call for one location, all locations will then be considered for maintenance.
- (4) If personnel are called in during the night for any high priority location, then the following areas will be checked and maintenance performed as necessary:
 1. Conner Building
 2. Government Center
 3. Gilliam Building
 4. Public Safety
 5. Kimberton Police Academy
 6. Carousel
 7. EMS Stations
 8. All libraries (depending on the time of the call in)
- (5) In addition, if an emergency call-in occurs during the night, crews will be scheduled to come in at 5:00 a.m. (or earlier if determined by the Snow Operations Coordinator in conjunction with the Operations Branch Senior Manager) the next morning to begin the snow and ice removal schedule. This will be at the discretion of the Snow Operations Coordinator as to how many hand crews and trucks will be in operation. The remainder of the crews will be in operation as scheduling allows and as they are needed.
- (6) The timeframe in which facilities or parks will be plowed/salted or sanded during snow events depend upon the severity and/or duration of the event. Ideally:
 - (a) For snow events 6 inches or less, all priority locations should be completed within 8 hours.
 - For snow events 6 inches or less, secondary locations should be completed within 48 hours after all priority locations have been cleared.

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- (b) For snow events greater than 6 inches but less than 10 inches, priority locations should be completed within 16 hours.
 - Secondary locations should be completed within 72 hours after all priority locations have been cleared.
- (c) For snow events greater than 10 inches, priority locations should be completed within 24 hours of the end of the precipitation.
 - Secondary locations should be completed within 96 hours of the end of precipitation.
- (7) Supervisors shall ensure that Hansen entries are accomplished under the appropriate "Group Project" number to verify work accomplished.
- (8) Pre-season Preparation: By November 1 of each year, the Snow Operations Coordinator and his/her assistant shall review this plan with special emphasis on:
 - (a) Updating added facility/park responsibilities, assigning responsibilities to appropriate crew and annotating attachments "A" and "B" of this Policy.
 - (b) Review the Department training program regarding updated facility/park responsibilities, safety issues, driving skills and new equipment.
 - (c) Coordinate with the Fiscal unit for purchase of necessary quantities of salt, sand or other materials and ensure that additional snow handling equipment has been ordered.
- (9) Operator Training: Due to the hands-on nature of training necessary for plowing and salting operations, the Snow Operations Coordinator shall maintain a list of all personnel who have been trained and certified to utilize plowing and salting vehicles. Prior to an individual operating a plowing or salting vehicle who has not been trained, the Snow Operations Coordinator will assign that individual with a certified operator. The certified operator will explain all pertinent information needed for the safe operation of the equipment to be utilized and demonstrate during snow/ice conditions the appropriate use of the plowing/salting equipment vehicle. The certified trainer shall then observe the hands-on operation of the trainee. Once the trainee has successfully demonstrated his/her ability to operate the vehicle and equipment in snow event conditions, the trainer shall notify the Snow Operations Coordinator so that the trainee will be added to the list of authorized operators.

E. Snow Warning Notification (.2):

- (1) When the Department receives credible information of a potential winter storm that will require snow plowing/salting and/or salting, the Snow Operations Coordinator shall:

- (a) Coordinate with the Transportation section manager to ensure all essential equipment is prepared for utilization during the snow event and that garage facilities will be available during the storm event.
 - (b) Coordinate with the Assistant Snow Operations Coordinator concerning availability of personnel.
 - (c) Coordinate with the Central Receiving supervisor for warehouse resources.
- (2) The New Castle County Office of Emergency Preparedness and the Delaware Emergency Management Office are the primary monitoring agencies for storm events. The Office of Emergency Preparedness issues winter storm warning information via the County e-mail system. In addition, the Special Services Dispatch office will monitor the Weather Channel and local television stations when winter storm events are eminent.

F. Personnel Scheduling (.3):

- (1) Snow plows and other pieces of mechanical equipment are difficult to operate under storm conditions. Winter maintenance activities require night time use of plows, loaders, heavy equipment and snow blowers. Road surfaces are slippery, visibility can be limited and the potential for accidents increase during winter storm events. Fatigue and cold/damp weather conditions can reduce an employee's alertness or response time. Operators need to be aware that long hours of demanding work will exact a toll and the price paid for an error in judgment may be extremely high. To minimize the potential for injuries or property damage, employees working a storm event shall be limited to sixteen (16) continuous hours of actual work whenever it is possible. After sixteen (16) continuous hours, the employee will be required to rest at their assigned shop or other designated area, for at least four (4) hours (if possible) before resuming winter storm operations. Employees shall remain on the clock during this period of time. In all situations where employees have worked sixteen (16) continuous hours, the Snow Operations Coordinator and the General Manager, or his/her designee, shall discuss each situation and document their meeting and conclusions. Supervisors shall closely monitor the ability of vehicle/heavy vehicle operations after sixteen (16) continuous hours of operation to gauge the employee's ability to continue their operations with a rest period. Operators indicating a desire to rest for at least a four (4) hour period of time, shall be granted that request.
- (2) When scheduling crews, supervisors must ensure maximum use of equipment and equalization of work assignments of their personnel.
- (3) As noted in Sections A, B and C of this Policy, areas of responsibility have been pre-designated for snow/ice removal activity. The Snow Operations Coordinator may make adjustments to those assignments due to severity of storm events or in the best interest of

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public health/safety. Variations in assignments from this Policy do not create a precedent for future activities.

G. Mobilization (.4):

- (1) The Snow Operations Coordinator shall initiate the Winter Storm Operation Plan upon:
 - (a) A severe weather warning being received and the storm is eminent; or
 - (b) Field conditions indicated snow or icing hazards.

- (2) If the Winter Storm Operation Plan is activated during normal work hours of the Department (Monday through Friday, 7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.), the Snow Operations Coordinator shall notify:
 - (a) The General Manager.
 - (b) The Dispatch office, who shall notify all personnel by radio.
 - (c) Essential personnel on vacation who may be available.
 - (d) The Property Maintenance manager (i.e., Assistant Snow Operations Coordinator).
 - (e) The Fleet Operations manager.

- (3) If the Winter Storm Operation Plan is activated during off hours, the Snow Operations Coordinator shall notify:
 - (a) The General Manager.
 - (b) His/her subordinate supervisors who will, in turn, contact all essential personnel in the Environmental Operations division to advise that the Plan is activated.
 - (c) The Property Maintenance manager/the Assistant Snow Operations Coordinator who shall make the appropriate notification to Property Maintenance personnel that the Plan is activated.
 - (d) Dispatch (if open) who, in turn, shall notify the Fleet Operations manager or the Fleet Operations supervisor on call.

H. Snow and Ice Control Materials (.5):

- (1) Rock salt is the primary material that will be applied by snow removal equipment and all personnel performing this function need to be aware of their surroundings, intensity of the storm, consistency of the snow and temperature.

- (2) Operators of salt spreading vehicles **will not** spread salt within a 10± foot area of the main entrances to New Castle County buildings (i.e., Government Center, Public Safety Building, Conner Building, Gilliam Building, paramedic facilities/stations, libraries). Hand crews will apply an ice melting agent (magnesium chloride) in these main entrance areas to maintain a minimum level of "tracking" of salt residue into the buildings.
- (3) Operators will adjust the intensity of the salt application when working near vehicles that are parked nearby. This will avoid possible damage to the paint caused by the "sandblasting" effect of the rock salt striking the vehicle. Spinners should be adjusted to rotate at the lowest possible speed to accomplish this goal.
- (4) The application of salt will be monitored by the Snow Operations Coordinator, who will assess each storm and direct the operators as to the need for applying this chemical. Each storm event will require various levels and timeframes in the applications of salt, and every effort will be made to ensure the safety of both the public and New Castle County employees. However, good resource management practices dictate that the salt should not be wasted due to financial and environmental concerns.

I. Equipment Preparation (.6):

- (1) All snow removal equipment (Attachment "C") will be checked by Fleet Maintenance for the purpose of assuring that everything is available for winter operations no later than November 15 of each year. Any deficiencies will be corrected as soon as they are noted.
- (2) Depending upon the temperature and weather forecasts, further preparation of snow removal equipment will be done well in advance of any impending storm event. This preparation should be started as early as late November of each year. In the Environmental Operations division, the Snow Operations Coordinator will be responsible for the implementation of this task; the Property Maintenance manager/Assistant Snow Operations Coordinator will be responsible for the same task within the Internal Services division.
- (3) Prior to the operation of snow removal equipment/vehicles for a winter storm event, operators shall inspect the equipment/vehicle for damage, ensure fluid levels are full, belts and tire pressure are appropriate, and all lights, safety and warning devices are operational.
- (4) On the first working day of November, December, January, February and March, the Snow Operations Coordinator shall forward a listing of the operational status of all equipment listed in Attachment "C," noting those equipment items that are not operational, reason not operational and estimated date of full operational capability.

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

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J. Equipment Calibration (.7):

- (1) Once all the equipment is mounted and ready for use, the vehicle coordinator in Construction Support, under the direction of the Snow Operations Coordinator, will instruct all operators in the proper operation and settings of the spinners, plows and all associated snow removal equipment. This will ensure that everyone, seasoned plowing veterans and those learning how to plow/salt, will understand the proper operation and function of his/her equipment. This is especially important when new equipment has been purchased or different personnel have been assigned to Construction Support.

K. Snow Route Assignment (.8):

- (1) The vehicle assignment sheet for Construction Support (Attachment "A" and "A-1") of this Policy will be strictly adhered to in order to prevent unnecessary confusion and the possibility of an assignment within an area not being plowed.
- (2) The Snow Operations Coordinator, or his/her designee, is the only person authorized to alter the assignment sheet.
- (3) A copy of this sheet, along with any changes made during each snow/ice event, will be supplied to Dispatch, who will assist and monitor the snow operations.

L. Loading Procedures (.9):

- (1) Only qualified personnel authorized by the Snow Operations Coordinator will load snow removal equipment with salt.
- (2) Every effort shall be made by the operator of the loader to perform this task in the safest and most effective manner possible. Material wastage shall be held to a minimum, and all trucks will be loaded to level with or below the sideboards of the truck bed.
- (3) After loading, each dump truck operator will ensure that his/her vehicle is properly tarped.

M. Spreading and Plowing Procedures (.10):

- (1) Operators are expected to know their snow plowing routes and, where possible, will be afforded the opportunity to perform a pre-winter season run of the assigned areas during regular working hours. In this way, the operator can recognize possible hazards that exist before it snows when everything is covered over.
- (2) Before each winter season begins, markers will be placed in the areas deemed necessary by the Snow Operations Coordinator to avoid potential problems and aid the operators in their effort to plow safely. Participation of the Property Maintenance section is an

important part of this task, since they are located throughout New Castle County and can readily perform this vital function. The Snow Operations Coordinator will request assistance of Property Maintenance through the Property Maintenance manager.

- (3) When actual plowing operations commence, each individual operator will perform in his/her area of responsibility and report any problems, concerns or equipment failure to the Snow Operations Coordinator. Any areas not plowed will be noted with the appropriate reasons and this information will be turned over to the Snow Operations Coordinator.
- (4) Snow removal vehicles traveling with and working around traffic are subject to the same traffic regulations as other vehicles. Operators must be alert and should adopt defensive driving habits. All snow removal operators will ensure that all emergency situation lighting is working properly on their assigned vehicle and will turn in for repair anything that is malfunctioning. The Snow Operations Coordinator must be notified if any vehicle is put down for repairs.
- (5) No snow removal operator will leave his/her assigned area without notification from the Snow Operations Coordinator or his/her designee.

N. Snow Storage (.11):

- (1) During plowing operations, snow can be pushed into piles when it is not feasible to attempt to push it totally off paved areas. Depending on the intensity of the storm, rubber tire loaders/backhoes will be utilized to consolidate the materials into larger piles in order to provide more post-storm parking at County facilities.
- (2) In the event of large storm events where the amount of plowed snow needs to be totally removed, the Snow Operations Coordinator will explore the different options available.
 - (a) Contact the Delaware River & Bay Authority (DRBA) to haul snow to designated areas at the New Castle County Airport.
 - (b) In County parks, haul to an area in the parkland where storage of snow will not interfere with the daily operations of the park.
 - (c) Contact State agencies to explore the feasibility of dumping snow into the Christiana River at the boat ramp area on Churchmans Road.

O. Snow Operations Damages (.12):

- (1) In the event any operator of a snow removal vehicle/equipment encounters any problems such as accidents, damage to plow equipment due to hidden objects, or personal injury, the operator will adhere to the following procedures:

DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL SERVICES
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

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- (a) Notify Dispatch with the seriousness of the problem and inform them to notify the Snow Operations Coordinator or his/her designee and police/fire units if deemed necessary. The Snow Operations Coordinator will direct the operator on how to proceed to rectify the problem.
- (b) The Snow Operations Coordinator or his/her designee shall record all pertinent data that will be needed for the SIR and/or injury report. This will include, but is not limited to, the time and place of the incident, what happened, if police were notified, and the damage and condition of the vehicle and operator.
- (c) As soon as possible after the storm event, complete all appropriate paperwork and forward same through the general manager to Risk Management so that the accident/problem may be resolved as expeditiously as possible.

P. Parking Control (.13):

- (1) An informative and concise plan (Attachment "D") has been established concerning parking at County facilities during the winter/snow/ice season. The Snow Operations Coordinator shall meet with his supervisors, to include a senior manager of the Department, to establish and update parking procedures and to inform all locations of the plan.
- (2) A contact will be established at the following County locations to aid in the implementation of parking control:
 - (a) Government Center
 - (b) Public Safety
 - (c) PAL Hockessin
 - (d) Churchmans Road Complex – Fleet Maintenance



General Manager, Special Services Department

1/15/10

Date

Attachments:

- A. Construction Support Location/Equipment/Personnel Assignment Roster
- B. Property Maintenance Location/Personnel Assignment Roster
- C. Snow Plan Equipment Listing
- D. Snow Plan Parking Control Plan

CONSTRUCTION SUPPORT - 2011/12 ? CREW ASSIGNMENT BY AREA

IMMEDIATE AREA AND WEST		IMMEDIATE AREA AND SOUTH		IMMEDIATE AREA AND NORTH	
CC II - B. Kocher (#4318)		CC II - B. Lockard (#4317)		CC II - T. Casson (#4350)	
High Priority		High Priority		High Priority	
Code	Location	Code	Location	Code	Location
ABD	Churchmans Road Base (Churchmans 18)	ABCD	Government Center	ABCD	Public Safety Building
ABD	Conner Building (Churchmans 1)	ABCD	Airport Road Pump Station	ABC	Garfield PAL
AB	Duncan Road Substation	ABCE	Gilliam Building	AB	Rockwood Museum
ABCD	Hockessin PAL	ABC	Bear Library	ABC	Westover Hills Substation
BC	Hockessin Library	ABC	Newark Library	ABC	River Road (Cerebral Palsy)
AB	Carousel Park	ABC	Appoquinimink Library	ABC	Claymont Library
ABC	Kirkwood Library and EMS #3	ABC	Kimberton Police Academy	ABC	Brandywine Hundred Library
AB	Delcastle Maintenance Base	AB	Glasgow EMS Station #6	AB	Alapocas Maintenance Base
AB	Brandywine Springs Maintenance Base	AB	Iron Hill Maintenance Base	AB	Edgemore Pump Station
		AB	MOT Treatment Plant		
		AB	Port Penn Treatment Plant		
		AB	Delaware City Treatment Plant		
		AB	Southern Patrol		
Secondary Priority		Secondary Priority		Secondary Priority	
Code	Location	Code	Location	Code	Location
AB	White Clay Creek Pump Station	AB	Tybouts Pump Station	ABC	Bonsall Park
AB	Christiana Pump Station	AB	State Road Pump Station	ABC	Bechtel Park
AB	Delcastle Park (parking lots)	AB	Iron Hill Park	ABC	Talley Day Park
AB	Brandywine Springs Park	ABC	Weiss Park	AB	River Road Park
AB	Powell Ford Park	AB	Harmony Hills Park	AB	Stoney Creek Pump Station
AB	Greenbank Park	AB	Deacon's Walk	AB	Naamans Pump Station
AB	Swift Park	AB	Glasgow Park	C	Society Drive
AB	Woodcreek Park	AB	Paper Mill Park	AB	Woodshaven-Kruse Park
		AB	Marl Pit Road (Vaughn 01)	ABC	Woodley Park
				ABC	The Streed Property
				AB	Richardson Park Pump Station
				AB	Banning Park

CODES:
 A - DUMP w/ PLOW + SPREADER
 B - 4x4 w/ PLOW

C - HAND CREWS
 D - BACKHOES / COMPACTOR

Property Maintenance Snow Assignments

<u>Area</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Linear Feet</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Order</u>
<u>Alapocas North</u>	Bechtel	Walking path / School access	2565	High	1
	Harvey Mill	Walking path	1372	High	2
	Holiday Hill	Walking path	721	High	3
	Ramblewood	Walking path	385	Medium	4
	Afton	Walking path	495	Low	5
	Knollwood	Sidewalks	862	Low	6
	Channin	Walking path	196	Low	7
	Cardiff	Walking path	225	Low	8
	Tarleton	Walking path	200	Low	9
	Devonshire	Walking path	275	Low	10
	Darley Woods	Walking path	53	Low	11
	Total Linear Feet		7349		
<u>Alapocas South</u>	Talley Day	Sidewalks around the Library / Bus stop	760	High	1
	Rockwood	Sidewalks around thw Mansion / Visitors Center	250	High	2
	Chatham	Bus Stop	331	High	3
	Graylyn Crest	Bus Stop	728	High	4
	Shellpot	Bus Stop / Walking path	665	High	5
	Woodley	Sidewalks / Path	1213	Medium	6
	Oaklane Manor	Walking path	105	Low	7
	Delwynn	Walking path	571	Low	8
	Woodbrook	Sidewalks	1375	Low	9
	Sharpley	Sidewalks	407	Low	10
	Total Linear Feet		6405		
<u>Banning Park</u>					
	Park	Sidewalks and Bus Stop	9000	High	1
		Around the Maintenance Base	200	High	2
		Woodstock sidewalks	350	Low	3
	Total Linear Feet		9550		

<u>Spec. Projects</u>	Conner Building	Sidewalks	800	High	1
	Woodlawn Library	Sidewalks	700	High	2
	Assist Dist 3	Various Locations		Medium	3
	Total Linear Feet		1500		
<u>Glasgow</u>	IH Maintenance Base	Plow the Base to allow access	250	High	1
	Park	Plow the walking path	15000	High	2
	Park	Plow the Parking Lots	2500	High	3
	Dist 4	Assist the IH crew until the park is fully developed	0	High	4
	Total Linear Feet		17750		
<u>Iron Hill</u>	PaperMill	Walking Path	5200	High	1
	Fox Run	Sidewalk and Bus Stop	600	High	2
	Robscott	School Path	800	High	3
	Hann	Sidewalk and Bus Stop	150	High	4
	Sycamore Gardens	Bus Stop	0	Medium	5
	Newkirk	Sidewalk and Bus Stop	222	Medium	6
	Meadowood	Sidewalk and Bus Stop	350	Medium	7
	Tri-Woods	Sidewalk and Bus Stop	700	Medium	8
	Linden Hill	School Path	145	Medium	9
	Heritage Park	School Path	425	Medium	10
	Townsend	Sidewalk and Bus Stop	240	Medium	11
	Rutherford	Sidewalk	95	Low	12
	Windy Mill	Walking Path	75	Low	13
	Old Mill Manor	Walking Path	22	Low	14
	Linden Heath	Walking Path	495	Low	15
	Brookbend	Walking Path	700	Low	16
	Todd Estates 4	Sidewalk	45	Low	17
	Total Linear Feet		10264		
<u>Carousel</u>	Park	Plow entrance and lane into the park	2500	High	1
	Park	Plow Parking lots	20	High	2
	Maintenance Base	Clear sidewalks around the Base	350	High	3
	Office Building	Clear sidewalks around the Base	125	High	4
	Total Linear Feet		2995		

Snow Equipment

<u>Crew</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Description</u>
Alapocas North	5605	Gravelly Pro 12 with attachments
		Broadcast spreaders
		Miscellaneous hand tools
Alapocas South	5600	Bobcat with attachments
	5604	Gravelly Pro 12 with attachments
	5523	Ford Tractor with a plow
		Broadcast spreaders Miscellaneous hand tools
Banning	5607	Gravelly Pro 12 with attachments
	5621	Kubota ATV with a plow
		Broadcast spreaders Miscellaneous hand tools
BWS	5609	Gravelly Pro 12 with attachments
		Broadcast spreaders
		Miscellaneous hand tools
Canby	5606	Gravelly Pro 12 with attachments
	5622	Kubota ATV with plow
Carousel	4326	Ford pick up with a plow
	5610	Gravelly Pro 12 with attachments
		Broadcast spreaders Miscellaneous hand tools
DelCastle	5077	Ford pick-up with a plow
	5617	Gravelly Pro 12 with attachments
	5623	Kubota ATV with a plow
	5501	Kubota tractor with a plow
		Broadcast spreaders tailgate spreader Miscellaneous hand tools
Dist 3	5601	Gravelly Pro 12 with attachments
	5603	Gravelly Pro 12 with attachments
	5699	Bobcat with plow and broom attachments

**New Castle County
Department of Special Services
Snow Plan Parking Control Plan**

1. **Government Center** – During snow events when the County is closed, crews will plow all open parking areas. Upon the re-opening of the County, the Snow Operations Coordinator or his/her designee will contact the Front Desk at the Government Center to coordinate the moving of any County vehicle(s) for additional clearing of the snow.

For snow removal during normal County business hours, the Front Desk at the Government Center will continue to be the contact for the coordination of any parking issues.

2. **Public Safety Building** – During all snow events, the Duty Lieutenant will be contacted by the Snow Operations Coordinator or his/her designee to assist in the relocation of any parked vehicle(s) in order to facilitate snow removal operations.
3. **PAL Hockessin** – Although there are normally only a few County vehicles parked at this facility, the Snow Operations Coordinator or his/her designee will contact the County Police desk in the front office when there are any parking issues.
4. **Churchmans Road Complex–Fleet Maintenance** – The Snow Operations Coordinator or his/her designee will contact Fleet Maintenance supervisors in the Garage to assist in providing keys for any County vehicle(s) that may need to be moved during snow removal operations.

APPENDIX N

STATEWIDE SALT BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR DELDOT MAINTENANCE YARDS



STATE OF DELAWARE

Department of Transportation

Nathan Hayward III, Secretary

Statewide Salt Best Management Practices for DeIDOT Maintenance Yards

Table of Contents

- 1.0 Introduction
 - 1.1 Overview
- 2.0 Operational Practices and Strategies
 - 2.1 Salt Delivery
 - 2.2 Salt Stockpiling
 - 2.3 Liquid Storage Facilities
 - 2.4 Salt/Sand Mixing
 - 2.5 Loading
 - 2.6 Site Drainage

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

Maintaining a safe and efficient road network in Delaware throughout the year is essential. For winter road maintenance, salt has been the deicer of choice for keeping roads passable and safe during storms. It is effective, economical and reliable. The benefits of using road salt, however, come with costs, both economic and environmental.

There is increasing concern about the environmental impacts of the handling and application of road salt and abrasives. Because salt is highly soluble in water, it moves easily with the flow of both surface water and groundwater. It can enter the environment from storage piles, spilled salt or salt spread on roadways. Salt that enters the environment can travel great distances and potentially impact - directly or indirectly - soils, vegetation, groundwater and wells, aquatic habitats, and wildlife.

Highway maintenance yards can be sources of significant salt loss to the environment. Potential sources of salt loss to the environment include:

- Runoff from exposed stockpiles
- Washing of vehicles
- Blowing salt from exposed stockpiles
- Spillage during delivery, handling and loading.

Effective salt management practices can help reduce the amount of road salt that enters the environment. This document outlines best management practices (BMPs) for salt management at DeIDOT maintenance facilities. These BMPs are consistent with those used across North America. Good yard design and salt handling practices are essential to preventing unnecessary salt loss. This translates into savings for DeIDOT, protection against liability, and minimization of impacts of salt on our environment.

2.0 OPERATIONAL PRACTICES and STRATEGIES

This section was organized by looking at the cycle of salt handling at our maintenance facilities and other satellite salt storage facilities. The typical salt handling cycle flows from delivery, to stockpiling, to mixing, and to loading on the spreader and off-loading any unspent salt. The section will present the strategies related to the effective management of salt for each of the main elements of the handling cycle. Salt is needed to ensure public safety on the roadways in the winter months, but there is also a need to reduce the environmental effects as well. These measures will assist in the protection of surface and ground waters.

2.1 Salt Delivery

Deliveries of salt should be arranged such that material is placed within the covered storage facility as soon as possible upon delivery. Deliveries should be scheduled for periods of good weather.

All deliveries should be covered when being transported to the maintenance yard.

2.2 Salt Stockpiling

Solid salt stockpiles must not be exposed to rain or snow. Dissolved salt does not “disappear,” but rather enters the groundwater and creates problems offsite. Therefore, proper storage of salt and sand/salt mix requires that they be covered to protect them from the elements.

Stockpiles frequently have portions that have become frozen. These frozen blocks need to be properly managed and should not be placed into spreaders. These blocks should be pushed into the corner of the storage facility and allowed to thaw and dry. Once they have thawed and dried, the material should be broken up and reintroduced to the pile. Where brine production is ongoing, blocks of pure salt can be put into the brine production tank.

There are a variety of types of covers in use around the State. They range from tarps to sheds, to large domes and barns. Salt should never be stored outside.

2.2.1 Inside Storage

The roof and exterior of the storage structures should be constructed of waterproof material such that precipitation and moisture are prevented from entering the building.

The entrance to the storage structure should have a door, curtain or a sufficient overhang to minimize precipitation entering the structure.

Any roof leaks, tears, or damage should be temporarily repaired during winter to reduce the entrance of precipitation, with permanent repairs being completed prior to the next winter season. At no time should leaks be allowed to persist when materials are being stored inside.

The storage shed floor as well as the loading area should be an impervious surface such as asphalt or concrete.

2.2.2 Outside Storage

If sand/salt stockpiles must be stored outside a structure, an asphalt or concrete pad must be utilized. The pile will also require a cover.

All covers must meet the following requirements:

- Be water-resistant or impermeable.
- Be secured against wind with weights or tie-downs, such as ropes, cables or wire-mesh.
- Completely cover the entire pile.
- Opened only at working face, which is: uncovered only while salt is actually being removed; and open only to the minimum dimensions reasonably necessary.

2.3 Liquid Storage Facilities

Where salt brine storage tanks are used, these tanks should be placed above ground, protected from potential impacts by vehicles and periodically inspected for leaks.

2.4 Salt/Sand Mixing

Sand and salt mixtures should be mixed inside, or on low permeable pad located as close to the salt storage area as possible.

Mixing should be done during good weather. This will reduce salt loss due to precipitation and wind, and minimize the moisture content of the sand/salt mix.

After the sand and salt have been mixed, the mix should be loaded into a storage facility as soon as possible. The mixing area should then be swept and the sweepings returned to the storage facility.

2.5 Loading

Spillage during stockpiling and spreader loading is the main sources of salt loss. The extent to which these activities can be carried out under cover minimizes salt loss. Care to minimize spillage and practices to clean up spilled salt can reduce costly losses. Spilled materials should be swept up and returned to the pile.

When loading spreaders outside of the storage structure, care should be taken to minimize spillage of salt onto the loading pad.

Overloaded spreaders are prone to spilling salt during operations. Therefore, spreaders should not be loaded beyond their capacity.

Salt and sand/salt mixtures that are spilled outside of storage facilities or within, or adjacent to maintenance yards should be collected and returned to the storage facility as soon as possible following the completion of the storm event.

Excess salt and sand remaining in the spreader following a storm should be returned to the storage facility and deposited within or as close to the entrance of the salt storage facility as possible. Where materials are off-loaded outside of the storage facility, they must be placed into the storage facility as soon as possible.

2.6 Site Drainage

The site should be graded to direct drainage away from the storage areas. Snow plowed from the site should be directed to areas where the melt water will be directed away from the storage area.

APPENDIX O

**MEMORANDUM OF
UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN
DNREC AND NEW CASTLE COUNTY
REGARDING THE INDUSTRIAL STORMWATER
PROGRAM**



STATE OF DELAWARE
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES &
ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL
DIVISION OF WATER
89 KINGS HIGHWAY
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901

Surface Water Discharges Section

Telephone: (302) 739-9946
Facsimile: (302) 739-8369

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL, DIVISION OF WATER,
SURFACE WATER DISCHARGE SECTION
AND
THE COUNTY OF NEW CASTLE, DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL SERVICES

December 16, 2013

WHEREAS, the Surface Water Discharge Section of the Division of Water within the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control ("Department") has enjoyed a successful and mutually beneficial relationship in carrying out the Industrial Stormwater Inspection Program with the New Castle County Department of Special Services ("DSS") as a component of the Phase I MS4 permit issued in 2001; and

WHEREAS, a new Phase I MS4 permit ("Permit") was issued on May 7, 2013 necessitating modifications to the terms and conditions of the previous Memorandum of Agreement between the Department and DSS signed in 2001; and

WHEREAS, the Department has been delegated the NPDES program from the Environmental Protection Agency; and

WHEREAS, industrial facilities throughout the State of Delaware with specific identified Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes are required to have NPDES permit coverage for storm water discharge according to 7 Del. Admin. C §7201-9.0 of Delaware's *Regulations Governing the Control of Water Pollution*; and

WHEREAS, DSS has familiar knowledge of those industrial sites within the unincorporated boundaries of New Castle County and will be able to identify those industrial facilities that require additional attention; and

WHEREAS, DSS has gained experience in inspecting and reporting on the stormwater management programs practiced at industrial sites requiring permitting around the County; and

WHEREAS, this MOA is not intended to transfer any part of the delegated Industrial Storm Water General Permitting Program to DSS; and

WHEREAS, the Department and its Secretary have the power and authority to, among other things, require a permit from any person who undertakes any activity in a way which may cause or contribute to discharge of a pollutant into any surface or groundwater, and make necessary and desirable agreements in the performance of such functions, pursuant to 7 Del. C. Ch. 60 and 29 Del. C. Ch 80; and

WHEREAS, the Department has promulgated 7 Del. Admin C. §7201-9.1 (Industrial Storm Water Regulations).

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants and promises contained herein, the parties hereto agree as follows:

SECTION ONE: DEFINITIONS

- A. Industrial Storm Water Permit Program: A portion of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program that is delegated to the Department by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This program includes the issuance of individual and general permits for storm water discharge to industrial facilities that possess specifically identified SIC codes as identified in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(xi).
- B. "High Risk" Facilities: Those industrial facilities that have been determined, by the Department, in conference with DSS, and agreed to by both parties, to possess some defining character that makes these facilities more likely to discharge contaminated stormwater to the Waters of the State or to discharge stormwater that may incur a larger deleterious effect on the receiving water body. The character of these facilities could include, but are not limited to the following:
 - 1. Industrial sites that have had compliance problems in the past;
 - 2. Industrial sites that have the potential to release higher levels of industrial contamination to the areas outside of the building;
 - 3. Industrial sites in or near ecologically sensitive areas;
 - 4. Industrial sites that are listed among facilities reporting to the Toxic Release Inventory
 - 5. Industrial sites with a large total amount of impervious area; and
 - 6. Industrial sites that have a complicated strategy to comply with the Industrial Storm Water Regulations.
- C. Waters of the State or State Waters: All water, on the surface and under the ground, wholly or partially within, or bordering the State of Delaware, or within its jurisdiction including but not limited to:
 - 1. Waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide including, but not limited to, estuaries, bays and the Atlantic Ocean;
 - 2. All interstate waters, including interstate wetlands;
 - 3. All other waters of the State, such as lakes, rivers, streams, (including intermittent and ephemeral streams), drainage ditches, tax ditches, creeks, mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, or natural or impounded ponds;
 - 4. All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the State under this definition;

5. Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in (1)-(4).

Waste and storm water treatment systems that would otherwise meet this definition are not “waters of the State” or “State waters”.

- D. Notice of Intent (NOI): A document filed by an industrial facility to request coverage under the Industrial Storm Water General Permit Program to gain authorization to discharge storm water to Waters of the State.

SECTION TWO: Overview of Phase I MS4 Collaboration for the Industrial Storm Water Permit Program in New Castle County

- A. The Department will serve as the lead agency for coordination with the EPA consistent with the EPA NPDES program delegation agreement between the two agencies.
- B. The Department will provide DSS with a full list of all Industrial Stormwater Permittees within the unincorporated area of New Castle County and within the incorporated areas of co-permittees on the Phase I MS4 permit within the boundaries of the County of New Castle. If inspector, or any authorized New Castle County individual identifies a facility that may require coverage under the Industrial Stormwater Program within these areas, this information shall be communicated in writing to the Department.
- C. DSS shall include a provision in the inter-jurisdictional agreement(s) with co-permittees defining mutual responsibilities for implementing the Industrial Storm Water Inspection provision written in Part II Section A.6 aa of the permit.
- D. DSS will continue to exercise its delegation of the Department’s Sediment and Stormwater Regulations and perform BMP inspections on sites in their post-construction inventory regardless of whether or not the sites are on the “high risk” facility list assigned to DSS or the Department.
- E. DSS will be the initial point of contact for those facilities that have been designated as, “high risk” and that have been assigned by the Department to DSS pursuant to the annual “New Castle County High Risk Facility” list (“List”).
- F. DSS will ensure permittee is aware that the Department is the only point of contact for Notice of Intent, No Exposure Certification, Notice of Termination, billing and SWP submission. (Satisfying this requirement may be done by creating and distributing a Department approved fact sheet to permittees that details the structure of the inspection process).
- G. The Department will ensure that the Storm Water Management Plan (SWP) submitted by the facility for permit compliance meets all regulatory requirements. The Department will review and approve the SWP or the Department will provide comments to the facility on alterations necessary to bring the SWP into compliance.
- H. Each of the facilities on the List shall be inspected by DSS once per calendar year.

SECTION THREE: INSPECTION PROCESS

- A. A list of designated “high risk” facilities will be determined by the Department, in conference with DSS, on an annual basis. There are three options for the annual renewal of this list:
1. The list will remain the same, and the same facilities will be inspected again during the current year;
 2. Some of the facilities will change on the list and those facilities will be inspected by DSS. Those facilities that remain on the list will be re-inspected by DSS during the current year.
 3. The entire list will be revised
- B. The “high risk” facility list shall include no fewer than thirty-six (36) industrial facilities that are currently permitted by the Department. In the event that NCC DSS is unable to fulfill this obligation, a written request for relief shall be submitted to the Department within 90 days before the end of the inspection year. This request shall include the reasons for the delay in inspections and a schedule to perform these inspections, in addition to the following year’s inspections during the following inspection year. Each inspection year shall be run on a calendar year basis
- C. The inspection will be performed by only a properly trained individual. DSS will be responsible for ensuring that adequate training be maintained for all inspectors and that only properly trained individuals perform these industrial storm water inspections.
- D. Inspections will be performed to ensure compliance with 7 Del. Admin. C. § 7201-9.1 of the *Regulations Governing Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities*. Several guidance documents can be used to assist the decision making process on compliance issues. These documents include:
1. “Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, A Guide for Industrial Operators”, EPA 833-B-09-002, February 2009 (http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/industrial_swppp_guide.pdf)
 2. Industrial Fact Sheet Series for Activities Covered by EPA’s Multi-Sector General Permit (http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/docs.cfm?program_id=6&view=allprog&sort=name)
 3. NPDES Storm Water Sampling Guidance Document, EPA 833-8-92-001, July 1992 (<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/owm0093.pdf>)
 4. How to do Stormwater Sampling, A guide for industrial facilities, Department of Ecology, State of Washington, Publication #02-10-071, December 2002 (rev. march 2010) (<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/publications/0210071.pdf>)
 5. Delaware Industrial Storm Water BMP Manual, DRAFT- July 2012
- E. A Department approved inspection checklist shall be used during the on-site inspection. This checklist and any additional documents or communication initiated by DSS should include the logo of the DSS only when an employee of the DSS performs the inspection.

- F. The DSS inspector shall coordinate the timing of the inspection with the facility operator, or that individual specified as contact person on the Notice of Intent (NOI).
- G. Photo documentation shall be one aspect of the inspection process and all photos shall be submitted to the Department with the inspection report.
- H. For each of the “high risk” facilities on the DSS Inspection List, the NOI and SWP that have been submitted to the Department shall be provided to DSS. These documents shall be reviewed by the DSS inspector prior to inspection to ensure accuracy. If any element of the NOI is not currently accurate, the DSS inspector shall work with the facility to ensure the proper documentation is on file at the Department.
- I. DSS shall contact the Department if any questions on proper procedure should occur.
- J. DSS shall immediately notify the Department if inspector observes any violation of 7 *Del. C.*, Chapter 60, beyond the scope of the Industrial Storm Water Permitting Program or if stormwater management violations exist that require immediate Department intervention.
- K. The Department may accompany DSS on any site inspections to either, 1) provide input on the inspection of an identified permittee, or 2) to evaluate procedures employed by DSS inspector.
- L. The Department may also conduct its own separate inspections of these facilities without notification to DSS or having DSS present.

SECTION FOUR: FOLLOW-UP & REPORTING

- A. The DSS inspector will perform inspections on designated “high risk” facilities as necessary (but annually at a minimum) to ensure compliance with the applicable regulations,
- B. The DSS inspector shall provide notice to the Department of a scheduled inspection. Electronic mail is an acceptable form of communication for this requirement.
- C. The DSS inspector will provide the Department the inspection reports within 30 days of the inspection.
- D. Submittal of the inspection report shall be accompanied by any follow up communication (letters, e-mails, details of phone or one-on-one conversations) with the regulated facility that occurs within that time frame.
- E. The DSS inspector will perform full follow up with the facility to obtain full compliance with the regulations. If follow up is required past the initial 30 day reporting period, DSS inspector shall provide the Department with an update (in writing) no later than 90 days after the initial inspection.

- F. If compliance cannot be obtained after 180 days from date of inspection, DSS inspector shall provide the Department with all follow up communication. The Department will then take over enforcement under the General Industrial Stormwater Permitting process.

SECTION FIVE: COORDINATION

- A. Annual reporting- As part of the MS4 Annual Report, the following information for each inspection performed during the reporting year shall be recorded:
 - 1. Date of inspection
 - 2. Facility name
 - 3. Facility I.D.
 - 4. Facility address
 - 5. Contact during inspection
 - 6. Summary of inspection
- B. The face-to-face annual review meeting will take place near the end of the calendar year and include all relevant parties from DSS and the Department.
- C. If for any reason the annual review is not conducted within an appropriate time frame for DSS planning, DSS will continue to inspect facilities on most current List
- D. The Department hereby acknowledges that this agreement is designed to fulfill DSS's obligations with respect to industrial and high risk runoff found in Part II, Section A.6.aa of the Permit.
- E. This MOA shall not be construed to confer or create any rights in third parties.

[Signature Page Follows]

IN WITNESS THEREOF, the parties have duly executed this Agreement as of the day, month and year first above written.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL SERVICES

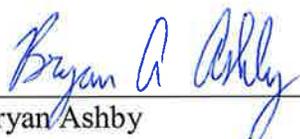


J. Wayne Merritt
Acting General Manager

1/30/14

Date

THE DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL, SURFACE WATER DISCHARGE SECTION



Bryan Ashby
Program Manager

2/10/14

Date

APPENDIX P

WATERSHED PRIORITY LIST MATRIX

**NEW CASTLE COUNTY / DeIDOT NPDES MS4 SWPP MP
WATERSHED PRIORITY LIST RANKING FOR WQIP DEVELOPMENT - WEIGHTED**

	305(b) report and 303(d) list - nutrients	305(b) report and 303(d) list - bacteria	Percent load reductions nutrients	Percent load reductions bacteria	Existing impervious cover / EIA	Planned DeIDOT roadways / projects	Projected growth	Public or quasi-public open space	ERES waters	Drinking water sources	Flood prone areas	Areas with SSO / CSO impacts	Total score	Notes	Implementation costs	
Restoration Watersheds																
	Weighted Criteria															
	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	1	3	1	1				
	Watershed Scores															
Army Creek	3	4	1	4	2	1	4	3	1	0	3	0	60			\$\$\$
Brandywine Creek	1	1	3	1	2	3	2	4	4	3	1	2	58			\$\$\$
Christina River	3	2	3	2	4	4	4	2	1	2	3	2	71			\$\$\$\$
Delaware River	1	1	-	-	3	2	4	2	1	0	4	0	38	*		\$\$\$
Naamans Creek	4	1	4	3	4	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	56			\$\$\$
Red Clay Creek	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	3	4	4	1	0	52			\$\$\$
Shellpot Creek	4	1	2	2	4	3	3	1	1	0	2	1	54			\$\$\$
White Clay Creek	2	1	3	2	3	2	2	4	4	4	2	0	66			\$\$\$\$
Preservation Watersheds																
	Weighted Criteria															
	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	1	3	1	1				
	Watershed Scores															
Appoquinimink River	3	3	1	2	4	4	3	2	1	0	2	0	59			\$\$\$
Blackbird Creek	1	4	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	0	2	0	42			\$
Bohemia Creek	1	1	unk	unk	2	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	unk	**		\$
C&D Canal East	3	1	-	-	3	4	2	3	1	0	3	0	46	*		\$\$
C&D Canal West	3	2	unk	unk	3	3	2	2	1	0	1	0	unk	**		\$\$
Chester River	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	3	1	0	1	0	37			\$
Delaware Bay	1	1	unk	unk	1	1	1	4	1	0	4	0	unk	**		\$
Dragon Run	4	3	2	3	4	3	3	3	1	0	2	0	67			\$\$
Elk Creek	1	1	unk	unk	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	unk	**		\$
Perch Creek	1	1	unk	unk	3	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	unk	**		\$
Red Lion Creek	2	1	2	2	4	3	4	1	1	0	2	0	49			\$\$
Sassafras River	1	1	unk	unk	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	unk	**		\$
Smyrna River	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	28			\$

Notes: Factors including but not limited to environmental considerations (such as the presence of contaminated sites) and availability of public rights-of-way (such as DeIDOT excess parcels) may also affect future WQIP selections.

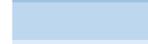
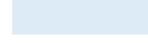
* Watersheds shown with "-" in the percent load reductions columns represent streams that do not have nutrient TMDLs. The Permittees will continue evaluating methodologies for scoring these watersheds for this criterion.

** Watersheds shown with "unk" or unknown in the percent load reductions columns represent streams that still need to have load reduction information furnished by DNREC to the Permittees in order to finish table computations.

**NEW CASTLE COUNTY / DeIDOT NPDES MS4 SWPP MP
WATERSHED PRIORITY LIST RANKING FOR WQIP DEVELOPMENT
CRITERIA BACK UP**

	<i>303(d) delisted stream miles (nutrients)</i>	<i>Nutrients, mi/sqmi</i>	<i>303(d) delisted stream miles (bacteria)</i>	<i>Bacteria, mi/sqmi</i>	<i>% TMDL load reductions (nutrients)*</i>	<i>% TMDL load reductions (bacteria)*</i>	<i>3% EIA (as % of watershed area)</i>	<i>Planned DeIDOT projects</i>	<i>Projected Growth</i>	<i>Public/quasi-public open space</i>	<i>ERES Waters</i>	<i>Drinking water sources</i>	<i>Flood-prone areas</i>	<i>Areas with CSO impacts</i>
Restoration Watersheds														
Army Creek	4.1	0.409	3.0	0.2989	40%	39%	0.56%	2.96	0.6451	21%	--	0.0%	12.2%	--
Brandywine Creek	0	0.000	0	0.0000	3%	90%	0.50%	19.73	0.3377	32%	Y	86.7%	5.5%	22
Christina River	38.0	0.566	6.3	0.0937	4%	79%	0.89%	57.83	0.6358	16%	--	53.5%	13.9%	16
Delaware River	0	0.000	0	0.0000	-	-	0.75%	4.63	0.7247	17%	--	0.0%	23.2%	--
Naamans Creek	8.1	0.794	0	0.0000	0%	66%	0.85%	14.56	0.4306	10%	--	0.0%	5.1%	--
Red Clay Creek	2.6	0.123	0	0.0000	28%	70%	0.30%	1.96	0.1697	25%	Y	100.0%	6.5%	--
Shellpot Creek	9.9	0.689	0	0.0000	18%	72%	0.84%	17.51	0.5088	13%	--	0.0%	9.0%	1
White Clay Creek	12.8	0.277	0	0.0000	6%	82%	0.65%	7.54	0.4161	28%	Y	100.0%	8.3%	--
Preservation Watersheds														
Appoquinimink River	17.03	0.367	12.2	0.2631	60%	44%	0.16%	11.91	0.3573	17%	--	0%	18%	--
Blackbird Creek	0	0.000	13.6	0.4390	40%	80%	0.03%	0.20	0.0465	25%	--	0%	21%	--
Bohemia Creek	0	0.000	0	0.0000	unk	unk	0.02%	3.94	0.2358	6%	--	0%	3%	--
C&D Canal East	13.18	0.299	0	0.0000	-	-	0.07%	8.55	0.2148	37%	--	0%	29%	--
C&D Canal West	5	0.288	3.18	0.1830	unk	unk	0.09%	3.56	0.2348	27%	--	0%	4%	--
Chester River	0	0.000	0	0.0000	20%	37%	0.01%	0.00	0.0082	42%	--	0%	7%	--
Delaware Bay	0	0.000	0	0.0000	unk	unk	0.00%	0.00	0.0002	70%	--	0%	73%	--
Dragon Run	7.3	0.703	3.2	0.3083	40%	15%	0.18%	3.22	0.5161	32%	--	0%	13%	--
Elk Creek	0	0.000	0	0.0000	unk	unk	0.01%	0.00	0.2443	13%	--	0%	0%	--
Perch Creek	0	0.000	0	0.0000	unk	unk	0.07%	0.00	0.2677	9%	--	0%	0%	--
Red Lion Creek	2.4	0.219	0	0.0000	40%	40%	0.19%	4.49	0.6426	8%	--	0%	10%	--
Sassafras Creek	0	0.000	0	0.0000	unk	unk	0.00%	0.66	0.0496	3%	--	0%	5%	--
Smyrna River	0	0.000	0	0.0000	40%	75%	0.02%	0.00	0.0343	13%	--	0%	14%	--

* awaiting DNREC clarification for "unk" watersheds - some values derived independently

	=	Highest quartile
	=	2nd quartile
	=	3rd quartile
	=	Last quartile

APPENDIX Q

POLLUTANT MINIMIZATION PLAN FOR PCBs

*****DRAFT*****

**POLLUTION MINIMIZATION PLAN (PMP) FOR
POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBs)**

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

Permit Number: DE 0051071

State Permit Number: WPCC 3063A/96

May 2014

Submitted to:

Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control

Division of Water

Surface Water Discharges Section

Prepared by:

Duffield Associates, Inc.

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On Behalf of:

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Department of Special Services
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Duffield Associates, Inc.
Project No. 4192.WL
May 2014

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ATTACHMENTS

- Attachment 1 – Table 1 – DNREC WATAR-Identified Waterbody Segments
- Attachment 2 – DNREC WATAR-Implementation Schedule

1.0 INTRODUCTION / PURPOSE

This Pollution Minimization Plan (PMP) for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) has been prepared on behalf of the Principal and Co-permittees (TBD) as a requirement of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Number DE 0051071, State Permit Number WPCC 3063A/96 (the “permit”). The purpose of this PMP for PCBs is to address the potential conveyance of PCBs in the Delaware River Watershed from the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) located in New Castle County, Delaware. The PMP described herein was established in general accordance with the elements described in Part II. B.1. of the permit. In addition, this PMP for PCBs will be implemented in parallel to the ongoing efforts of New Castle County regarding its wastewater collection system.

Although overland transport of PCBs into the MS4 following a significant storm event is possible [assuming the presence of a PCB source(s) within the watershed], the magnitude and extent of that transport is not well characterized. This PMP proposes to gather data and information leading to a better understanding of the situation, which in turn will be used to propose a path forward to further assess or otherwise address identified sources. In this regard, it is understood that the scope of this PMP is limited to only those PCB sources that have the potential to discharge from the MS4. It is also understood that the ultimate responsibility for managing and controlling PCB sources within the MS4 may or may not lie exclusively with the Permittees. The Permittees are however committed to working cooperatively with the Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC).

In addition to meeting the requirements of the permit, this PMP is also intended to provide the PCB analytic data collected for this PMP to the DNREC to supplement and complement their ongoing water quality management efforts with respect to toxic substances. More specifically, DNREC’s Division of Watershed Stewardship (DWS) and DNREC’s Division of Waste and Hazardous Substances (DWHS) have developed a Watershed Approach to Toxics Assessment and Restoration (WATAR) work plan that presents the implementation process by which DNREC intends to address toxics in the aquatic environment (for more information refer to Section 5.0 of this document). Data gathered during implementation of this PMP is intended to be used by DNREC to support those efforts.

This PMP was developed with the following principles in mind:

- Acquiring high quality, useable, reliable, and cost-effective data is key to support sound decisions regarding the potential conveyance of PCBs from the MS4 to the Delaware River Watershed;
- A holistic, “good science” approach to this PMP is desirable;
- A deliberate, collaborative and cooperative approach that recognizes the need to use personnel and financial resources efficiently and effectively will be vital to achieving progress in PCB load reduction; and

- PCB minimization/load reduction is a long-term endeavor and discerning improvements to impaired waterways is a gradual process.

2.0 DISCHARGER CONTACT

The following is a list of key representatives and PCB minimization team members, their job titles, and contact information.

Michael Harris
Environmental Compliance Manager
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Department of Special Services
187A Old Churchmans Road
New Castle, DE 19720
302.395.5806
mharris@nccde.org

Randall V. Cole
Environmental Program Manager
Delaware Department of Transportation
800 Bay Road
Dover, DE 19903
302.760.2194
Randy.Cole@state.de.us

New Castle County and DeIDOT are the Principal Permittees. The towns of Bellefonte, Elsmere, and Newport and the cities of Delaware City and New Castle are the Co-permittees. The Principal Permittees are preparing this PMP for PCBs on behalf of the Co-permittees as stipulated in Inter-jurisdictional Agreements.

David J. Athey
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5400 Limestone Road
Wilmington, DE 19808
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dathey@duffnet.com

Rebecca L. Harris
Senior Project Scientist
Duffield Associates, Inc.
5400 Limestone Road
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302.239.6634
rharris@duffnet.com

3.0 MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4) DESCRIPTION

The New Castle County MS4 is considered a “large” municipal separate storm sewer system. The system is a route of drainage for precipitation (e.g., rain or snow) that is considered “runoff” once the precipitation hits the ground and starts to flow over land. This runoff can transport harmful materials and/or substances to local waterways, which is why prevention of contaminated runoff is a growing concern and maintaining local water quality is a priority. Accordingly, this PMP will assess the potential for PCBs to be conveyed from the MS4 into local waterways.

4.0 KNOWN / PROBABLE PCB SOURCES

DNREC's Site Investigation and Restoration Section (SIRS), working cooperatively with DNREC-DWS, compiled a list of known/probable PCB sources within New Castle County. Under this PMP, an updated list specific to areas of the County draining to the MS4 will be generated. Since the list was compiled more than a year ago and appears to be limited to areas north of the Chesapeake and Delaware (C&D) Canal, site status(es) may have changed, additional information may now be available, and potential sites in New Castle County south of the C&D Canal may need to be added. The review will also remove from consideration known and/or probable PCB sources that fall out of the jurisdiction of the permit (e.g., sources within the City of Wilmington that are covered under individual NPDES permit #DE0020320; State Permit No. WPCC 3074D74).

As such, the list will be reviewed relative to: 1) the current status of the source (e.g., closed, remediated); 2) the location of each source with respect to the impaired waterbody segments targeted by DNREC's WATAR (see Section 5.0 and Attachment 1); and 3) the location of each source relative to the MS4. Based on the review, the list of PCB sources will be updated, as appropriate and pertinent to the focus of this PMP. Further, a description of remaining known and/or probable sources (including, but not necessarily limited to, materials, equipment, processes, soil areas or facilities) and pathways and pollutant concentrations, if known, will be reported.

Using the PMP-specific list discussed above, it is anticipated that the applicable PCB sources will be mapped relative to the locations of the impaired waterbody segments targeted by DNREC's WATAR (see Section 5.0 and Attachment 1). Mapping using a location-enabled framework is intended to provide visualization for informed and collaborative decision making as well as for future sampling strategy design.

5.0 DNREC WATAR

DNREC's WATAR work plan utilizes a watershed-based approach to assess and manage Delaware's aquatic environment. This type of approach considers the cumulative effects of multiple pollutant sources within a watershed. In addition to providing a broader, more complete representation of conditions within a watershed, this approach also allows the relative importance of individual sources or collection of sources that contribute to environmental impairments to be assessed.

WATAR is aimed at reducing toxins (including PCBs) in impaired Delaware waterways. It seeks to draw connections between sources and sinks within a watershed so that follow-up steps can be taken to control significant release to local waterways. The WATAR work plan is part of a larger initiative intended to improve water quality in Delaware through the implementation of Section 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act. One requirement of Section 303(d) is for DNREC to develop a list of water bodies for which existing pollution control activities are not sufficient to attain applicable water

quality standards (303(d) list) and to develop Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for pollutants of concern (including PCBs), as necessary and appropriate to meet standards.

Utilizing results from prior sampling events and PCB site mapping information, DNREC has assembled a list of waterbodies within Delaware which do not meet applicable standards for PCBs. The majority of these waterbodies lie in New Castle County, Delaware, and all flow toward the Delaware River and Delaware Bay. The list of waters includes information such as:

- Name of the watershed of which the waterbody is a part;
- Identification number specific to the waterbody;
- Segment of the waterbody most impaired as well as the length of that segment; and
- Pollutant and/or stressor and the probable source(s).

The U.S. EPA has established PCB TMDLs for the tidal Delaware River and the Delaware Bay. Those TMDLs considered the PCB mass loads discharged from Delaware's watersheds into the Delaware River and Delaware Bay. As such, the EPA has determined that PCB TMDLs have already been established for the Delaware watersheds. This is significant because it means that Delaware can focus its resources on implementing PCB TMDLs rather than developing TMDLs. Indeed, the fact that the Permittees are initiating a PCB PMP for their MS4, and that the PMP is being developed in concert with DNREC's WATAR program demonstrates that Delaware is actively implementing the PCB TMDLs for the tidal Delaware River and Delaware Bay.

As noted in the WATAR, two key objectives, which are pertinent to this PMP, include:

- Acquire new, comprehensive data on the concentrations of persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT) contaminants in priority watersheds; and
- Identify high priority remediation projects that have the potential to significantly address toxics problems in State waterways.

The efforts associated with this PMP can contribute to meeting those objectives. As such, the rationale for source prioritization as well as the sampling and analytic methodologies described in the following section will be based partially on these objectives.

6.0 SOURCE PRIORITIZATION

Although numerous PCB sources have been identified within New Castle County, it is important, both financially and administratively, to prioritize the sources based on those with the greatest potential to be conveyed to the MS4. This can be accomplished by considering the current status of the source (e.g., active, closed, remediated) as well as the likelihood that a pathway exists that may convey elevated PCB levels from the source

into the MS4. Further, previously identified PCB sources can be prioritized based on their spatial relation to waterways listed in DNREC's WATAR to be impaired by PCBs.

To some degree and as it relates to this permit, source prioritization has been completed by DNREC with respect to the identified impaired waterbody segments listed in the WATAR. Specific PCB sources were considered priorities by DNREC due to an assessed higher probability that these sources contributed to the apparent impairments identified in the listed waterbody segments. There is not, however, affirmation that the impairments can be attributed in whole or part to conveyance from the MS4. Although the Delaware 303(d) list is state-wide in geographic scope and includes substances in addition to PCBs, this PMP will focus only on waters within New Castle County that drain to the Delaware River and Bay and which have been indicated to be impacted by PCBs (see Attachment 1 - adapted from full WATAR list included as Attachment 1).

7.0 MEASURING, DEMONSTRATING, AND REPORTING PROGRESS

In order to evaluate the efficacy and/or success of this pollution minimization process, measurement and demonstration of progress towards PCB load reduction, over time, if occurring, must be performed. In conjunction with DNREC's WATAR, this section describes how progress in PCB pollution minimization, assuming PCB conveyance from the MS4, will be tracked and documented over time using a phased approach.

7.1 Sampling and Analytic Approach

The sampling and analytic approach described herein will be implemented in an iterative, phased approach with the rationale for any one phase being dependent upon the results of the prior phase. As stated previously, the sampling and analytic approach is intended to not only satisfy the requirements of the permit, but also to provide high quality supplemental PCB analytic data to DNREC as part of the WATAR.

Currently, two initial phases are being proposed; the first being a desktop review phase, and the second being a focused, sampling and analysis phase. Limiting this PMP to two phases, at least initially, was intentional given the lack of prior PCB sampling and/or PCB analytic data to indicate if PCBs are being conveyed by the MS4. The initial phases are intended to allow for establishment of baseline conditions against which future sampling activities can be compared. This PMP is intended to be dynamic and as analytic data is acquired, additional phases may be proposed in an effort to further assess the conditions indicated in prior phases. This is a form of adaptive management that permits adjustments as new information is gathered.

Sampling efforts will be limited to "outfalls" or specific points where conveyance of MS4 storm water discharges directly into waterbodies. Specifically, this PMP will target outfalls that discharge into impaired water segments identified and

listed in the WATAR. Further, it is anticipated that the sequence in which the waterbody segments are assessed by this PMP will generally follow the implementation schedule presented in the WATAR (see Attachment 2), recognizing that some watersheds have already been assessed by DNREC prior to implementation of this PMP. Those waterbody segments will be evaluated independent of DNREC's schedule but will consider data collected under those prior efforts.

The following sections describe the objective of each phase as well as the anticipated sampling strategy to be employed. As required by the permit, a more detailed sampling and analysis plan (SAP) will be submitted to DNREC for their review and approval, prior to the commencement of field activities. As stated above, the resultant data, specifically from the second phase, will be used to establish baseline conditions (discussed further in Section 9.2) upon which the continuing assessment outlined in Section 9.3 can be based.

7.1.1 First Phase- Outfall Selection / Prioritization

The goal for this initial phase is to select the outfalls that will be targeted for sampling and analysis during the second phase (discussed below). In order to accomplish this, a desktop-type review consisting of, but not limited to, the following will be performed:

- Review of known and probable PCB sources located within the area applicable to the permit and relevant to the DNREC WATAR-listed impaired waterbody segments;
- Review of relevant regulatory databases [e.g., DNREC Delaware Environmental Navigator (DEN)] for updates to known and/or recently identified PCB sources located within the area applicable to the permit;
- Mapping and review of MS4 outfalls as defined in this PMP; and
- Compilation of PCB sources, MS4 outfall locations, and DNREC WATAR-listed impaired waterbody segments into a Geographic Information System (GIS) file and overlay for data management and spatial analysis purposes.

Following the creation of a spatially-referenced GIS file, the specific outfalls that will be selected for sampling and analysis during the second phase of this PMP will be considered based on the following:

- Accessibility of the outfall;
- Spatial relation to segment of impaired waterbody;
- Proximity to suspected PCB source relative to impaired waterbody;
- and

- Outfalls that have the highest potential to largest PCB mass loads. This will consider the number and source strength within the MS4 drainage area as well as the expected stormwater flows. Here it is understood that both concentration and flow are important to consider in determining mass load.

Although the exact number of outfalls selected for sampling and analysis will be dependent upon the conditions described above, as well as the number of outfalls that exist along each targeted water segment, it is anticipated that a maximum of 10 outfalls per WATAR-listed impaired waterbody segment will be considered for further analysis. The desktop review does not include sampling and/or analytic testing and is intended to be performed once (updated as necessary). Alternatively, the focused assessment described below will include sampling and analytic testing and will target specific impaired waterbody segments each year, generally following the implementation schedule presented in the DNREC WATAR.

7.1.2 Second Phase- Focused Assessment

Utilizing the data compiled as part of the desktop review, specific outfalls along each waterbody segment will be targeted for sampling and analysis. Prior to sample collection, several parameters will be measured and recorded. The parameters, which include turbidity and flow rate, will be important for data interpretation as well as future loading calculations. In addition, physical measurements (e.g., outfall pipe diameter, distance above surface water), description of the outfall, tidal information, and global positioning system (GPS) coordinates of the outfall will be recorded.

It is anticipated that stormwater samples will be collected during a significant storm event (i.e., wet weather sampling event). For the purposes of this PMP, a significant storm event is defined as a precipitation event of 0.1 inches or greater, provided that precipitation greater than 0.1 inches has not occurred within the previous 72 hours. The samples will be collected directly beneath the point at which the stormwater exits the outfall (i.e., as close as possible to outfall) and will be collected prior to the stormwater contacting and mixing with the surface water. One sample will be collected per outfall, with up to 10 outfall water samples collected from any one WATAR-listed impaired waterbody segment. In addition, it is anticipated that quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) samples will be collected in order to assess the accuracy and precision of the sampling and analytic procedures utilized.

The water samples will be submitted to an environmental laboratory for analysis of PCB congeners using high resolution gas

chromatography/mass spectroscopy (GC/MS) by Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) Method 1668. This method is highly sensitive and specific and can achieve detection limits in the parts per quadrillion (ppq) range for individual PCB congeners. PCB congener analysis has several advantages over conventional PCB analysis using Aroclors as analytical standards.

Prior to the commencement of field work, a more detailed sampling and analysis plan for the sampling events will be submitted to DNREC for review and approval. The sampling and analysis plan will include details regarding sampling methodologies (e.g., discrete versus composite samples, automated versus manual sampling) specific outfall sampling locations, QA/QC samples to be collected, and schedule. It may also include contingencies should unanticipated field conditions be encountered during a sampling event.

With respect to the WATAR and assuming detections of PCB congeners are reported, PCB congener data collected during this phase could be used in direct comparison with PCB congener data collected by DNREC from the impaired waterbody segment. Such a comparison would support future source trackdown efforts.

7.2 Methodology for Establishment of Baseline Loading

Establishing baseline loading of PCBs is critical to assessing and demonstrating progress towards PCB load reductions, if PCB loading is occurring. Urban land use data shall be used in conjunction with the approved TMDL pollutant loading rates for PCBs to calculate local baseline stormwater pollutant loads. This can be achieved using the analytic data, measured parameters, and physical measurements acquired during the second phase.

7.3 PCB Monitoring – Continuing Assessment

After compiling data acquired from the initial and second phases, the baseline loading calculations, and information regarding source identification/trackdown, a plan for continuing assessment and/or a plan of action to control the discharge of PCBs can be designed by the Permittees, DNREC, and other appropriate agencies.

7.4 Reporting

As required by the permit, reporting shall occur annually as part of the permittees' Annual Storm Water Report and should provide evidence of implementation of this PMP. Topics to be reported in the report include the number of known PCB sites, number of sites referred for joint interagency action, sampling results, and other actions taken in furtherance of this PMP.

*****DRAFT*****

8.0 SCHEDULE / KEY DATES

*****TBD*****

WORD\4192WL.0514-Appendix N PMP FOR PCBs.COR

*****DRAFT*****

ATTACHMENT 1

TABLE 1 – DNREC WATER-IDENTIFIED WATERBODY SEGMENTS

****DRAFT****

ATTACHMENT 1

List of Waters Needing TMDLs

Adapted from DNREC WATAR

and limited to New Castle County and PCBs only

FINAL DETERMINATION FOR THE STATE OF DELAWARE 2012 CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 303(d) LIST OF WATERS NEEDING TMDLs

WATERBODY ID	WATERSHED NAME	SEGMENT	DESCRIPTION	SIZE	POLLUTANT OR STRESSOR	PROBABLE SOURCE(S)	YEAR LISTED	TARGET DATE FOR TMDL	TMDL DATE	Pollutant CALM Code	Year Changed from Category 5 Per 305(b) Assessment and Methodology	Notes
Piedmont Basin												
DE300-001-01	Shellpot Creek	Lower Shellpot Creek	From the head of tide below the east set of railroad tracks to the mouth of the Delaware River	1.0 mile	PCBs	NPS Del. River	2002	2003	2003	4a	2012	EPA TMDL for PCBs in Delaware River Zone 5 and tributaries
DE040-001	Brandywine Creek	Lower Brandywine	Mainstem Lower Brandywine	3.8 miles	PCBs	PS, NPS,	1996	2003	2003	4a	2012	EPA TMDL for PCBs in Delaware River Zone 5 and tributaries
DE040-002	Brandywine Creek	Upper Brandywine	From State Line to Wilmington	9.3 miles	PCBs	PS, NPS, SF	1996	2003	2003	4a	2012	EPA TMDL for PCBs in Delaware River Zone 5 and tributaries
DE260-001	Red Clay Creek	Mainstem	From PA-DE line to the confluence with White Clay Creek	12.8 miles	PCBs	PS, NPS, SF	1996	2003	2003	4a	2012	EPA TMDL for PCBs in Delaware River Zone 5 and tributaries
DE320-001	White Clay Creek	Mainstem	White Clay Creek from the PA-DE line to the confluence with the Christina River	15.6 miles	PCBs	PS, NPS	1996, 2006	2003	2003	4a	2012	EPA TMDL for PCBs in Delaware River Zone 5 and tributaries
DE120-001	Christina River	Lower Christina River	Mainstem Lower Christina River	1.5 miles	PCBs	NPS, SF	1996	2003	2003	4a	2012	EPA TMDL for PCBs in Delaware River Zone 5 and tributaries
DE120-002	Christina River	Mid Christina River	Between White Clay Creek and Brandywine River	7.5 miles	PCBs	SF	1996	2003	2003	4a	2012	EPA TMDL for PCBs in Delaware River Zone 5 and tributaries
DE120-003	Christina River	Upper Christina River	Mainstem Upper Christina River	6.3 miles	PCBs	NPS, PS	1996	2003	2003	4a	2012	EPA TMDL for PCBs in Delaware River Zone 5 and tributaries
DE120-004-01	Christina River	Lower Christina Creek	Mainstem Lower Christina Creek	8.4 miles	PCBs	NPS, SF	1996	2003	2003	4a	2012	EPA TMDL for PCBs in Delaware River Zone 5 and tributaries
DE120-007-01	Christina River	Little Mill Creek and Willow Run	From the confluence of Willow Run and Chestnut Run to the confluence with the Christina River	5.1 miles	PCBs	NPS	1996	2003	2003	4a	2012	EPA TMDL for PCBs in Delaware River Zone 5 and tributaries
DE120-L01	Christina River	Smalleys Pond	Smalleys Pond east of Newark	30.0 acres	PCBs	NPS	1996	2003	2003	4a	2012	EPA TMDL for PCBs in Delaware River Zone 5 and tributaries
DE120-L02	Christina River	Becks Pond	Becks Pond southeast of Newark	25.6 acres	PCBs	NPS	2002	2003		1		Listed in 2002, Delisted 2010 due to removal of advisory. EPA TMDL for PCBs in Delaware River
DE120-L03	Christina River	Becks Pond	Becks Pond southeast of Newark	25.6 acres	PCBs	NPS	2002	2003		1		Listed in 2002, Delisted 2010 due to removal of advisory. EPA TMDL for PCBs in Delaware River

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ATTACHMENT 1

List of Waters Needing TMDLs

Adapted from DNREC WATAR

and limited to New Castle County and PCBs only

WATERBODY ID	WATERSHED NAME	SEGMENT	DESCRIPTION	SIZE	POLLUTANT OR STRESSOR	PROBABLE SOURCE(S)	YEAR LISTED	TARGET DATE FOR TMDL	TMDL DATE	Pollutant CALM Code	Year Changed from Category 5 Per 305(b) Assessment and Methodology	Notes
DELAWARE BAY BASIN												
NA	Delaware River	DRBC Zone 5	From the Pennsylvania- Delaware line to Liston Point, Delaware.	59.0 sq. mi.	PCBs	PS, NPS, SF	1996	2005	2003	4a	2006	
DE020-001	Army Creek	Lower Army Creek	Segment from Route 13 to mouth at Delaware River tidal freshwater segment	3.0 miles	PCBs		2006	2015	2006	4a	2012	EPA TMDL for PCBs in Delaware River Zone 6 and tributaries
DE020-002	Army Creek	Upper Army Creek	Nontidal segment from headwaters to Route 13	1.1 miles	PCBs		2006	2006	2006	4a	2012	EPA TMDL for PCBs in Delaware River Zone 6 and tributaries
DE270-001-01	Red Lion Creek	Lower Red Lion	From U.S. Route 13 to the mouth at Delaware River	1.5 miles	PCBs	NPS	2002	2006	2006	4a	2012	EPA TMDL for PCBs in Delaware River Zone 6 and tributaries
DE090-001	Chesapeake & Delaware Canal	C&D Canal	C&D Canal from the MD Line to Delaware River	15.0M	PCBs	NPS	2002	2006	2006	4a	2012	EPA TMDL for PCBs in Delaware River Zone 6 and tributaries
DE010-001-01	Appoquinimink River	Lower Appoquinimink River	Saline Tidal Reach, excluding Hangman's Run	7.1 miles	PCBs	NPS	2002	2006	2006	4a	2012	EPA TMDL for PCBs in Delaware River Zone 6 and tributaries
DE010-001-02	Appoquinimink River	Upper Appoquinimink River	Freshwater Tidal Reach	6.1 miles	PCBs	NPS	2002	2006	2006	4a	2012	EPA TMDL for PCBs in Delaware River Zone 6 and tributaries
DE010-001-03	Appoquinimink River	Drawyer Creek	Tidal Portion	5.45 miles	PCBs	NPS	2002	2006	2006	4a	2012	EPA TMDL for PCBs in Delaware River Zone 6 and tributaries
DE010-L02	Appoquinimink River	Silver Lake	Lake adjacent to Middletown, below Deep Creek	38.7 acres	PCB	NPS	2002	2006	2006	4a	2012	EPA TMDL for PCBs in Delaware River Zone 6 and tributaries
DELAWARE ESTUARY BASIN												
N/A	Delaware Bay	DRBC Zone 6	From Liston Point to the confluence with the Atlantic Ocean	782.0 sq. mi.	PCBs	PS, NPS, SF	1996	2005	2006	4a	2008	
KEY for Pollutant(s) or Stressor(s):												
DO = Dissolved Oxygen												
KEY for Probable Source(s):												
NPS = Nonpoint Source(s)												
PS = Point Source(s)												
SF = Superfund Site(s)												
KEY for CALM Code												
1= Fully Supporting for this parameter												
3= Information is insufficient to make a determination												
4a= TMDL has been completed and approved by EPA												
4b= Management Actions are expected to solve impairment												
5= TMDL Needed												
A WATERBODY ID highlighted in light grey is an indication no data was collected in that segment in the assessment period												

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ATTACHMENT 2

DNREC WATAR-IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

DRAFT
ATTACHMENT 2

Table 1. Proposed Schedule for Toxics Monitoring in Impaired Delaware Watersheds

Watershed	Contaminant(s)	Media	Calendar Year	Fiscal Year
Del Est. Zone 5	Hg	Water, sediment, biota	2012	2013
Del Est. Zones 5&6	PCBs, DxF, OC Pest, Hg	Biota only (striped bass)	2012	2013
Red Lion Creek	PCBs, DxF, OC Pest, Hg, Chlorobenzenes	Water, sediment, biota	2013	2013
C&D Canal	PCBs, DxF, OC Pest, Hg, Chlorobenzenes, PAHs	Water, sediment, biota	2013	2013
Saint Jones	PCBs, DxF, OC Pest, Hg, PAHs	Water, sediment, biota	2013	2014
Army Creek	PCBs, DxF, OC Pest, Hg, PAHs	Water, sediment, biota	2014	2014
Appoquinimink	PCBs, DxF, OC Pest, Hg, PAHs	Water, sediment, biota	2014	2015
Shellpot Creek	PCBs, DxF, OC Pest, Hg, PAHs	Water, sediment, biota	2015	2015
Christina Basin	PCBs, DxF, OC Pest, Hg, PAHs	Water, sediment, biota	2015	2016
Slaughter Creek	PCBs, DxF, OC Pest, Hg	Water, sediment, biota	2016	2016
Waples Pond & Primehook Creek	Hg	Water, sediment, biota	2016	2017
Saint Jones	Hg (if needed)	Water, sediment, biota	2017	2017
Del Est. Zones 5&6	PCBs, DxF, OC Pest, Hg	Biota only (striped bass)	2017	2017

APPENDIX R

WET WEATHER MONITORING PLAN

NCC/DeIDOT Wet Weather Monitoring Plan

Executive Summary

The new MS4 permit requires that DeIDOT/New Castle County (NCC) conduct monitoring as part of SWPP&MP, including sampling and analysis to be used to demonstrate load reductions. We intend to address each permit requirement for wet-weather monitoring by using new sampling and literature review to inform modeling and watershed planning, including (1) establishing regular monitoring stations, (2) developing and implementing a statistically based wet-weather outfall monitoring, and (3) estimating event mean concentration and seasonal pollutants from major outfalls.

The statistical design of the wet-weather monitoring program is based on BACI (Before-After-Control-Impact), wherein both control sites (sites that are not being treated) and treatment sites (sites receiving stormwater controls) will be monitored both before and after construction of controls begins. This will be accomplished through paired-sewershed design (one control and one treatment sewershed). A “sewershed” is a catchment defined by storm drain infrastructure emptying into a common outlet. The second aspect of the statistical design is the representativeness of monitoring for the permit area. The third aspect of the statistical design is the seasonal sampling of storm events to obtain accurate estimates of contaminant loadings downstream. For each outfall, a minimum of four storm events will be sampled annually, with a goal of obtaining samples from all four quarters of the year.

The initial wet-weather monitoring sites in both control sewersheds and treatment sewersheds have not been selected, but DeIDOT and New Castle County will monitor major outfalls draining multiple acres in a watershed undergoing stormwater control improvements. Preference will be given, when possible, to sites within watersheds for which Watershed Quality Improvement Plans (WQIPs) are being developed. The first years of sampling will provide the “before” (baseline) results, and subsequent years will provide the “after” (stormwater treatment) results. The control sewershed will be a comparable subwatershed within the basin without stormwater treatment activities planned.

The choice of wet-weather monitoring sites will reflect (1) different BMP project types and (2) different landscape settings.

To the extent possible, the monitoring plan will coordinate with other monitoring efforts in NCC, such as (1) long-term monitoring stations such as those operated by USGS and DNREC; (2) stream sampling for water quality, habitat, geomorphology, and biology; and/or (3) microbial source tracking. This will increase the ability to extrapolate results to areas without wet-weather monitoring stations.

1. Background

Part II.B of the new permit requires that the Permittees conduct monitoring as part of SWPP&MP, including monitoring and analysis to be used to demonstrate load reductions. This monitoring contributes to the overall goals of the permit in combination with pollutant modeling and watershed planning.

Specifically, Component B.3 Wet-Weather Performance Monitoring Plan requires that the Permittees develop and implement a wet-weather performance monitoring program that will provide the data needed

- To assess the effectiveness and adequacy of Best Management Practice (BMP) implementation toward meeting TMDLs
- To estimate the annual cumulative pollutant loadings from the MS4
- To estimate the event mean concentrations and seasonal pollutants in discharges from major outfalls
- To identify and prioritize portions of the MS4 requiring additional controls

The Permittees intend to address each of the subcomponents of this wet-weather monitoring by using new sampling and literature review to inform modeling and watershed planning as follows:

Permit requirement	Methodology
Use existing data on BMP performance	literature review
Establish regular monitoring stations	NEW SAMPLING
Calculating load reductions on future development	modeling
Demonstrate any progress toward achieving applicable water quality standards	modeling
Analysis of BMP performance standards data in tandem with water quality monitoring data to quantify expected pollutant load reductions and provide indicator of anticipated progress	analysis
Develop and implement a statistically based wet-weather outfall monitoring	NEW SAMPLING
Assess effectiveness and adequacy of BMP implementation toward meeting TMDLs	modeling
Estimate annual cumulative loadings from the MS4	modeling
Estimate event mean concentration and seasonal pollutants from major outfalls	NEW SAMPLING
Identify and prioritize portions of MS4 requiring additional controls	watershed planning
If additional or modified BMPs are determined to be necessary, modify SWPP & MP to include expected additional load reductions with new BMPs and modifications	modeling

2. Proposed New Wet-Weather Monitoring

Wet-weather monitoring is challenging at anything other than the site scale. To achieve the goals of the new permit, a monitoring plan must include (1) robust statistical design of monitoring stations, (2) representative sampling of the outfalls covered in the permit, and (3) seasonal sampling of storm

events. The methods for sampling storm events are well established but costly, requiring a careful balance between the number of stations and the number of samples per station. The following components of the proposed monitoring plan are designed to meet the permit conditions and achieve this balance.

Note that the details described are for example purposes and will change when the final watersheds and sites for sampling have been evaluated. Final site selection and monitoring protocols will be submitted to DNREC for approval before implementation begins.

2.1 Statistical Design

Recognizing that all major outfalls cannot be monitored, the Permittees will monitor representative outfall sites (sites) that can be extrapolated through statistical inference. This entails a component of replication and randomization in the monitoring design.

The statistical design is based on BACI (Before-After-Control-Impact) wherein both control sites (sewersheds without stormwater BMPs) and treatment sites (sewersheds with planned stormwater improvements) will be monitored both before and after BMP implementation begins. This will be accomplished through a paired-sewershed design (one control and one treatment sewershed). A “sewershed,” in the context of this plan, is a catchment defined by storm drain infrastructure emptying into a common outlet. Sewershed pairs will be selected that are representative of different landscape situations or restoration activities. If appropriate, the same control sewershed may be paired with more than one treatment sewershed. The analysis of BACI data is a test is for a significant interaction in the statistical model (i.e., difference in the slopes of the two changes over time).

The second aspect of the statistical design is the representativeness of monitoring for the permit area. While wet-weather monitoring sites must be selected based on logistical concerns, the representativeness of the sites for other areas will be determined based on a comparison of effective imperviousness. In the future, representativeness may be evaluated using results of other sampling efforts, by the permittees or by others, (e.g., water quality, geomorphic, and biological sampling) throughout the permit area.

The third aspect of the statistical design is the seasonal sampling of storm events to obtain accurate estimates of contaminant loadings downstream. Samples will be spread over all four quarters of the year to account for seasonal variability. A minimum of four representative storm events at each outfall will be sampled annually, with a goal of obtaining samples from all four quarters of the year, with event mean concentration and flow, as follows:

- A representative storm event is defined as a storm event of greater than 0.1 inch of rainfall and that occurs at least 72 hours after the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch of rainfall) storm event.
- One sample collected at each outfall per quarter (January to March, April to June, July to September, October to December);
- If the Permittees are unable to obtain a sample from a representative event during any quarter, then two samples may be obtained during the next quarter at that outfall.

2.2 Outfall Site Selection

As described above, the sampling approach will include wet-weather outfall monitoring sites in paired “control” and “impact” sewersheds. The first years of sampling at the “impact” site will provide the before (baseline) results, and subsequent years will provide the after (restoration treatment) results. A total of three sewershed pairs (i.e., up to six outfalls) will be monitored at any given time during the permit term.

The criteria for selecting outfall sites to be monitored include the following:

- Presence of a “major outfall,” defined by DNREC and EPA as either (a) a 36”-diameter pipe, or (b) a non-circular pipe draining at least 50 acres
- Drainage area to the outfall of between 20-100 acres
- Defined landscape type
- Defined BMP project types (for treatment watersheds only)
- Control watersheds which are as comparable and generally applicable as possible
- Ready access to the site and lack of logistical constraints

For the purposes of this plan, the term “sewershed” (or subwatershed) refers to the area draining to the outfall. A drainage area leading to the outfall of 20 to 100 acres is adequate for encompassing multiple restoration activities, while limiting the area of confounding or diluting upstream inputs. Should instream stations be considered in the future to demonstrate cumulative effects of more restoration activities, larger drainage areas from 100 to 500 acres are appropriate.

The landscape situation should be well-defined by land use, so as to allow extrapolation to similar landscapes within the county. Specifically, unique sources of runoff, such as industrial operations, should not be in the upstream drainage area. For the remainder of the current five-year permit term, residential, commercial, and mixed residential-commercial landscapes will be selected for each of three watershed pairs. When possible, more refined land use types will be sought, such as (1) residential with lot size greater than 0.25 acre but less than 1.0 acre, (2) residential with lot size less than 0.25 acre but greater than 0.1 acre, and (3) townhouses and apartment complexes. Ideally, the monitored outfalls should drain watersheds with a pattern of effective imperviousness that can most easily be treated to restore stream condition quickly within each landscape situation. Historical land uses that might be contributing legacy effects should also be considered. The treatment sewersheds are intended to include several future restoration projects, so that measureable results can be observed over 5-20 years.

At the end of the current permit term (or once a representative sample of storm sizes is obtained at the chosen outfalls), monitoring stations may be moved to sites representative of other land uses and/or BMP project types. Any changes in monitoring stations or protocols will be submitted to DNREC for approval prior to implementation.

3. Coordination with Other Monitoring

While wet-weather monitoring is a valuable part of monitoring for restoration, it is inherently limited in space and time owing to sampling costs. Whenever possible the permittees will coordinate with other monitoring efforts being conducted in NCC. The information gathered from wet-weather monitoring can be leveraged to evaluate larger geographic areas by such coordination. Specifically, (1) wet-weather monitoring sites can be located in proximity to long-term monitoring stations such as those operated by USGS and DNREC; (2) relationships between wet-weather monitoring and extensive sampling for water quality, habitat, geomorphology, and biology can be developed to predict loadings elsewhere; and (3)

bacterial source tracking can be targeted to areas where intensive or extensive sampling reveal high bacterial concentrations.

3.1 Long-Term Monitoring Stations

It would be beneficial to co-locate future wet-weather outfall sampling sites with existing long-term stream monitoring stations to increase the power to detect changes associated with restoration efforts. To the extent possible, sites should be selected in relation to continuing DNREC ambient monitoring stations to leverage that water quality and biological condition information.

Analysis of wet-weather monitoring results should also consider the long-term flow records and water quality data obtained at the 8 USGS gages in New Castle County with drainage areas ranging from 20.5 mi² to 314 mi² (including watershed areas in Pennsylvania):

- Shellpot Creek at Wilmington
- Brandywine Creek at Wilmington
- Red Clay Creek at Wooddale
- Red Clay Creek near Stanton
- White Clay Creek at Newark
- White Clay Creek near Newark
- Christina River at Coochs Bridge
- Blackbird Creek at Blackbird

3.2 Extrapolation through Extensive Sampling

Ultimately, the long-term USGS and DNREC records of stream condition will demonstrate the success of restoration efforts throughout New Castle County. It is unlikely that improvements at scales larger than watersheds of 20 to 50 acres will be observable in less than 10 years. Therefore, extrapolation of outfall watershed results observed with wet-weather monitoring throughout the permit area can be attempted by developing relationships of intensive wet-weather results with extensive water quality, habitat, geomorphic, or biological data.

As an example, a stream corridor assessment of the 7 miles of stream in Leatherman's Run subwatershed was conducted in 2003, including habitat assessment, geomorphic assessment and classification, and an environmental and infrastructure features inventory of erosion, riparian buffer impacts, utilities, trash, exposed pipes, etc. This assessment was repeated in 2014. In addition, 5 stream sites in Leatherman's Run were sampled annually for water quality, physical habitat, geomorphology, and benthic macroinvertebrates in 2003-2008. This sampling was also repeated in 2014 with an additional 3 sites sampled for fish.

Such assessments, especially if repeated over time, provide an excellent baseline for stream conditions within a treatment watershed. At the end of the permit term or when results indicate significant reduction in runoff from restoration projects, this intensive stream sampling would be repeated. This would allow development of relationships between the wet-weather monitoring results and the stream sampling results that may be extrapolated to other parts of the permit area where only the extensive monitoring is conducted. Specifically, extensive monitoring can be conducted at the initiation of restoration efforts in a treatment watershed and then again at the end of 5 or 10 years to document changes consistent with reduced runoff and pollutant loads (as projected from relationships with wet-weather results).

The permittees will coordinate with DNREC's Divisions of Water and Watershed Stewardship to share and/or leverage data from planned or ongoing monitoring programs in NCC.

3.3 Microbial Source Tracking

Given the presence of bacterial TMDLs in the permit area, the Permittees will coordinate with DNREC on any planned or ongoing microbial source tracking projects to better focus restoration efforts.

4. **Wet-Weather Monitoring Protocols**

The wet-weather monitoring will be conducted at fixed outfall stations during the permit term (as described above) to capture the seasonal and annual variability of pollutant levels in storm events. Specifically, pollutant (event mean concentration, EMC) and flow data will be collected for at least 2 storms per year with 1 in each half-year. The basic protocols are described below:

4.1 Step 1 - Installation

Prior to completion of restoration activities at the treatment sewersheds, automatic sampling stations would be installed at the major outfalls.

A 90° v-notch weir control structure will be installed within the channel at the outfall. Pressure transducer or bubbler water level loggers will be installed to record continuous water level data at 5-minute intervals. A stage vs. discharge rating curve will be developed or appropriate weir equation will be used to convert level readings to flow rate (cfs).

Automated samplers capable of obtaining storm runoff samples during the entire storm event will be installed. The sampler will consist of 24, 1-liter bottles. The sampler will be programmable so that sampler initiation can be triggered during flow increases or at specific times.

The installation will be secured against theft, tampering, and exposure to the elements by enclosing electronic equipment within a fiberglass box.

4.2 Step 2 – EMC and Load Calculations

Flow volume (cubic feet) will be determined for each storm by determining the beginning and ending times of the storm flow and then integrating under the flow rate hydrograph. Storm flow will be separated from any baseflow when stormflow returned to near-baseflow conditions as determined by examining the hydrograph. EMCs for each parameter will be calculated for each storm and applied to total storm flow discharges to calculate storm flow pollutant loads for each station. An EMC is a statistical value used to represent the flow-weighted average concentration of a given parameter during a storm event.

The following parameters will be monitored:

- total suspended solids
- total dissolved solids
- pH
- nitrogen (TKN, ammonia)
- phosphorus (total, dissolved, ortho-phosphate)
- total metals (Cd, Cu, Pb, Zn)

Annual loads will be calculated for each parameter by partitioning stormflow from baseflow during the monitoring year. Baseflow mean concentrations for each pollutant are multiplied by total annual baseflow and appropriate unit conversion factors to obtain baseflow load. Analogously, stormflow EMCs for each pollutant are multiplied by total annual stormflow to obtain stormflow load. Baseflow and stormflow contributions to load are summed to obtain total annual load.

4.3 Step 3 – BMP Performance Evaluation

BMP performance will be evaluated using the effluent probability method that examines the influent and effluent quality on a cumulative distribution plot. If desired, BMP performance can also be evaluated using (1) pollutant load removal efficiency ratios for each storm (which represent the approximate percentage of removal of a given parameter from inlet samples to outlet samples with overall efficiency determined from the average of the individual storm efficiencies) or (2) the summation of loads method (which defines the efficiency based on the ratio of the summation of all incoming loads to the summation of all outlet loads).

4.4 Step 4 – Seasonal Trend Analysis

Change in load and concentration over time (trend) will be evaluated using Seasonal Kendall Trend analysis to account for expected seasonal difference captured by the quarterly sampling. As appropriate, summary statistics, overall Tau, and the P-value of the test for trend will be calculated for the months or quarters available.

APPENDIX S

SCHEDULE OF IMPLEMENTATION

**NEW CASTLE COUNTY NPDES PERMIT DE 0051071
SWPP & MP PROJECT MASTER SCHEDULE**

ID	Task Mode	Task Name	Start	Finish	Predecessors	2014				2015				2016				2017				2018			
						Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4		
1	?	Inter-jurisdictional coordination																							
2	?	Initial coordination with Co-permittees	Tue 9/10/13	Tue 12/31/13																					
3	?	Inter-jurisdictional agreements	Wed 1/1/14	Fri 11/7/14	2																				
4	?	Annual meeting year 1	Tue 2/4/14	Sat 3/1/14																					
5	?	Annual meeting year 2	Tue 2/3/15	Sun 3/1/15																					
6	?	Annual meeting year 3	Wed 2/3/16	Tue 3/1/16																					
7	?	Annual meeting year 4	Thu 2/2/17	Wed 3/1/17																					
8	?	Annual meeting year 5	Fri 2/2/18	Thu 3/1/18																					
9	?	Training of employees	Fri 11/7/14	Mon 5/7/18																					
10	?	Public Education and Involvement																							
11	?	Public Education and Involvement program	Tue 10/1/13	Thu 8/7/14																					
12	?	Public review of SWPP & MP	Mon 6/16/14	Wed 7/16/14																					
13	?	Public Education and Involvement program	Fri 11/7/14	Mon 5/7/18	11																				
14	?	First public education survey	Wed 10/8/14	Tue 12/30/14																					
15	?	Second public education survey	Tue 10/18/16	Fri 12/30/16																					
16	?	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination																							
17	?	IDD&E statute or ordinance (Co-permittees)	Fri 11/7/14	Thu 5/7/15																					
18	?	IDD&E program development	Tue 10/1/13	Thu 8/7/14																					
19	?	IDD&E program implementation	Fri 11/7/14	Mon 5/7/18	18																				
20	?	Evaluate and screen first 20% of outfalls	Tue 10/1/13	Wed 5/7/14																					
21	?	Evaluate and screen second 20% of outfalls	Thu 5/8/14	Thu 5/7/15	20																				
22	?	Evaluate and screen third 20% of outfalls	Fri 5/8/15	Sat 5/7/16	21																				
23	?	Evaluate and screen fourth 20% of outfalls	Mon 5/9/16	Tue 5/9/17	22																				
24	?	Evaluate and screen fifth 20% of outfalls	Wed 5/10/17	Mon 5/7/18	23																				
25	?	Stormwater Management During Construction																							
26	?	Stormwater Management During Construction	Tue 10/1/13	Thu 8/7/14																					
27	?	Stormwater Management During Construction	Fri 11/7/14	Mon 5/7/18	26																				
28	?	Local regulatory mechanism (Co-permittees)	Fri 5/8/15	Sat 5/7/16																					
29	?	Post Construction Stormwater Management																							
30	?	Post Construction Stormwater Management	Tue 10/1/13	Thu 8/7/14																					
31	?	Post Construction Stormwater Management	Fri 11/7/14	Mon 5/7/18	30																				
32	?	Local regulatory mechanism (Co-permittees)	Fri 5/8/15	Sat 5/7/16																					
33	?	BMP database updates with new fields in 1st WQIP	Fri 8/8/14	Mon 2/9/15																					
34	?	BMP database updates with new fields in 2nd WQIP	Fri 8/8/14	Mon 2/9/15																					
35	?	BMP database updates with locations in	Fri 11/7/14	Mon 2/9/15																					
36	?	BMP database updates with new fields Countywide	Tue 8/4/15	Mon 5/7/18																					
37	?	Good Housekeeping																							
38	?	Good Housekeeping inventory	Tue 10/1/13	Thu 8/7/14																					
39	?	Annual inspections of facilities	Sat 8/9/14	Tue 8/7/18	38																				
40	?	Street sweeping program development	Tue 10/1/13	Thu 8/7/14																					
41	?	Pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers program	Tue 10/1/13	Thu 8/7/14																					
42	?	Snow and ice program development	Tue 10/1/13	Thu 8/7/14																					
43	?	Litter control program development	Tue 10/1/13	Thu 8/7/14																					
44	?	Good Housekeeping program implementation	Fri 11/7/14	Mon 5/7/18	40,41,42,43																				
45	?	Industrial Stormwater																							
46	?	Industrial stormwater inventory	Tue 10/1/13	Fri 1/31/14																					
47	?	Industrial stormwater facility inspections	Fri 11/7/14	Mon 5/7/18																					
48	?	Watershed Priority List (and WQIPs)																							
49	?	Criteria for watershed priority list	Tue 10/1/13	Wed 8/6/14																					
50	?	Process for computing effective impervious area	Tue 10/1/13	Sat 3/1/14																					
51	?	Methodology for determining EIA equivalents	Tue 10/1/13	Sat 3/1/14																					
52	?	Watershed priority list	Thu 8/7/14	Thu 8/7/14	49																				
53	?	1st WQIP development	Mon 11/10/14	Fri 5/5/17	52,72,50,51																				
54	?	2nd WQIP development	Mon 11/10/14	Fri 5/5/17	52,72,66																				
55	?	Mapping																							
56	?	Mapping update year 1	Thu 2/13/14	Tue 7/1/14																					
57	?	Mapping update year 2	Fri 2/13/15	Wed 7/1/15																					
58	?	Mapping update year 3	Tue 2/16/16	Fri 7/1/16																					
59	?	Mapping update year 4	Tue 2/14/17	Sat 7/1/17																					
60	?	Mapping update year 5	Tue 2/13/18	Sun 7/1/18																					
61	?	Outfall database update with drainage areas in 1st	Thu 5/8/14	Mon 3/2/15																					

Date: Sun 7/20/14 Page 1

Task	Project Summary	Inactive Milestone	Manual Summary Rollup	Deadline
Split	External Tasks	Inactive Summary	Manual Summary	Baseline
Milestone	External Milestone	Manual Task	Start-only	Progress
Summary	Inactive Task	Duration-only	Finish-only	Manual Progress

Appendix B. KCI Technologies IDDE program annual report



**DELDOT AGREEMENT 1613
ENVIRONMENTAL & WATER QUALITY MONITORING
2014 ANNUAL REPORT
ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION & ELIMINATION PROGRAM**

Prepared For

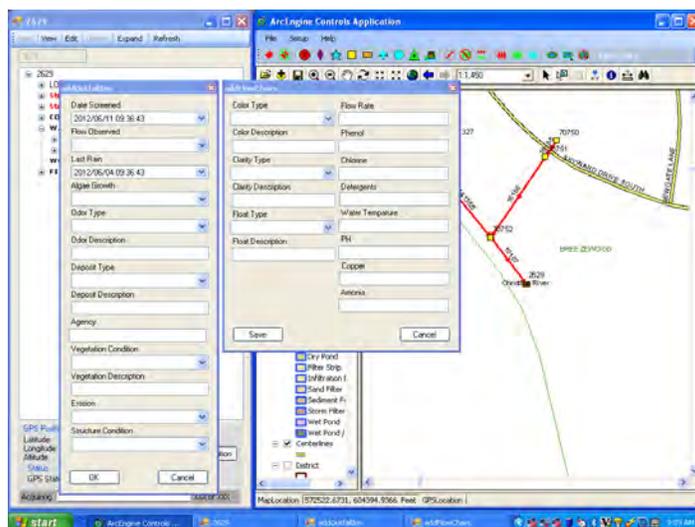
Delaware Department of Transportation
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Stormwater Quality Program



Prepared By

KCI Technologies, Inc.
KCI Project 17121613C

March 2015





DELDOT AGREEMENT 1613

ENVIRONMENTAL AND WATER QUALITY MONITORING



ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION PROGRAM
2014 ANNUAL REPORT

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DELDOT AGREEMENT 1613

ENVIRONMENTAL AND WATER QUALITY MONITORING

ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION PROGRAM 2014 ANNUAL REPORT

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APPENDICES

The 2014 IDDE Program documentation has been organized into the following Appendices:

APPENDIX A 2014 Potential Illicit Discharge Investigations – Summary Table

- ❖ Summary Table for all 2014 PID Investigations.

APPENDIX B Potential Illicit Discharge Investigations with Ongoing Issues

- ❖ Via Compact Disc
- ❖ Documentation for Illicit Discharges with Ongoing Issues

APPENDIX C 2014 Outfalls with Flow

- ❖ Via Compact Disc
- ❖ **Tabs 1-272:** Field screening results for all structures with dry weather flow and miscellaneous reports of dumping. An Incident ID No. was assigned according to the order in which the incident was reported to the IDDE Field Crew (i.e., 2014-1 to 2014-272-D). Documentation included for each Incident ID includes a Tracking Form, Map, Field Sheet and the original QC Laboratories Analytical Reports and Chain of Custody. This information was also uploaded to the DeIDOT NPDES SharePoint Website.

APPENDIX D 2014 Outfalls with No Flow, Streams, and CA/CL

- ❖ Via Compact Disc
- ❖ Outfalls identified with dry weather flow by the MS4 Inventory & Inspection Field Crew, but with no flow during the IDDE Field Crew inspection. Also, outfalls that were not accessible or able to be located, and outfalls that carry a stream. These outfalls were not given an Incident ID No., and are organized electronically by County and Structure No. on the attached CD.

APPENDIX E ELECTRONIC FILES

- ❖ Individual Electronic Files (Word, Excel, QC Lab Analysis and Chain of Custody)
- ❖ 1 Combined PDF File of Entire Report



**DELDOT AGREEMENT NO. 1613
ENVIRONMENTAL & WATER QUALITY MONITORING**



**ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION & ELIMINATION PROGRAM
2014 ANNUAL REPORT**

As part of the Delaware Department of Transportation's (DelDOT) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit Program Regulations Governing Stormwater Discharge, KCI Technologies, Inc. (KCI) was contracted to conduct work in support of DelDOT's Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Program. Responsibilities included DelDOT-owned municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) outfall evaluation, dry weather field screening, potential illicit discharge (PID) investigations, and data input to DelDOT's NPDES IDDE field screening website. DelDOT's IDDE Program consists of two major components:

➤ **IDDE Evaluation**

- Targeted Desktop Evaluation
- Statewide MS4 Field Evaluation
- Miscellaneous PID Reports

➤ **IDDE Dry Weather Field Screening**

- Field Screening (confirm flow/no flow, sample collection)
- Follow Up and Elimination of Potential Illicit Discharge

Phase I of the NPDES Permit requires that 20% of all DelDOT-owned outfalls are evaluated annually. In 2013, KCI created a revised IDDE Plan that included Targeted Desktop Evaluation for evidence of potential illicit discharges in DelDOT's Storm Water Pollution Prevention and Management Plan (SWPP&MP).

A. IDDE EVALUATION

1. Targeted Desktop Evaluation

In 2012, KCI developed an IDDE Targeted Desktop Evaluation for the Pike Creek Watershed (PCW) in New Castle County. This process followed the Center for Watershed Protection's 2004 guidance manual, *Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination, Chapter 5: Desktop Assessment of Illicit Discharge Potential*. The purpose of the desktop evaluation was to use available mapping and data to determine the potential for illicit discharges within a watershed. Using DelDOT's

MS4/ BMP database and other available data, KCI used GIS software to target outfalls in the PCW for field screening based on the following targeted evaluation factors:

- **Past Discharges:** Outfalls with Previous Ammonia/Detergents.
- **Proximity to Sanitary Sewer:** Outfalls Close to Sanitary Sewer Lines.
- **Proximity to Potential Discharges:** Outfalls Intersecting Commercial/Industrial Land Use and Private Sanitary Sewer.
- **Proximity to Previous MS4 Deficiencies:** Outfalls within 100 feet of DelDOT MS4 Environmental Work Orders.
- **Age of MS4:** Outfalls in Subdivisions Built Prior to 1962.

In 2013, KCI performed an IDDE Targeted Desktop Evaluation for the Appoquinimink River Watershed (ARW). In addition to integrating lessons learned from the Pike Creek Watershed to better target potential illicit discharges (PIDs), KCI added “contributing structures” to the analysis.

Instead of targeting only outfall structures, KCI also evaluated non-outfall structures (e.g., inlet structures) and referred to these as “contributing structures”. As an example, **Figure 1** depicts the targeted buffer zone around an automotive repair business in the ARW. The targeted structures (i.e., blue dots) located within the buffer are all non-outfall structures (i.e., inlets), and the outfall to this system is located outside the buffer. In this case, KCI identified the inlets within the buffer as “contributing structures”, and conducted dry weather field screening at these inlets, in addition to the outfall. KCI’s previous IDDE dry weather field screening experience has determined that illicit discharges are often found in non-outfall structures, and that the discharge is not always evident at the outfall.

In 2014, KCI continued the targeted evaluation for the following watersheds: Brandywine Creek, Blackbird Creek, Smyrna River, Delaware Bay, Delaware River, Army Creek, Red Lion Creek, Dragon Run, C&D Canal, and Shellpot Creek. KCI customized the targeted evaluation factors (i.e., criteria) used in the Pike Creek Watershed analysis for the characteristics of each watershed based on location, development, etc. **Table 1** summarizes the number of contributing structures and outfalls targeted for each watershed. Many of these structures were targeted by multiple criteria.

FIGURE 1
APPOQUINIMINK RIVER WATERSHED TARGETED EVALUATION



TABLE 1
2014 WATERSHED TARGETED EVALUATION RESULTS

Watershed	Total Structures	Total Structures Targeted	Total Outfalls	Total Outfalls Targeted
Brandywine Creek	3,389	2,438	364	270
Blackbird Creek	1,196	485	198	110
Smyrna River	1,343	420	195	95
Delaware Bay	75	5	25	3
Delaware River	1,471	1,216	98	90
Army Creek	2,329	1,684	199	162
Red Lion Creek	1,722	732	175	85
Dragon Run	1,486	758	245	203
C & D Canal	3,278	1,419	419	243
Shellpot Creek	5,990	3,409	830	657
Total	22,279	12,566	2,748	1,918

Overall, KCI evaluated all 22,279 MS4 structures in the eight watersheds, including 2,748 outfalls. The evaluation targeted 12,566 of the MS4 structures, including 1,918 outfalls, for field screening. Non-targeted outfalls were field screened if contributing structures leading to that outfall were targeted. A summary of the field screening results based on the Targeted Desktop Evaluation is located in **Section B.3**

2. Statewide MS4 Field Evaluation

In 2014, 3,049 outfalls and swale ends (326 in New Castle County and 2,723 in Sussex County) were evaluated through inventory, inspection and re-inspection tasks as part of DelDOT's MS4 Statewide Inventory and Inspection Program. Three full time field crews inventoried and inspected DelDOT's MS4 statewide. The 3,049 outfalls represent outfalls that these field crews inventoried/inspected and noted if flow was present (yes/no). If flow was present and appeared to be illicit (e.g., strong odor, odd color, etc.), the KCI inventory/inspection crew immediately contacted the KCI IDDE field screening crew, the latter of which mobilized to conduct a thorough screening analysis and discharge sourcing.

If the flow did not appear to be illicit, the outfall was added to a dry weather flow list, which was provided weekly to the IDDE field screening crew. These outfalls were re-visited after a 72-hour dry period to confirm dry weather flow and to conduct dry weather field screening.

Table 2 lists the number of outfalls and swale ends that were field-evaluated by the MS4 crews each month in the three counties. A summary of the field screening results based on the statewide MS4 field evaluation is contained in **Section B.3**.

TABLE 2
MS4 OUTFALL FIELD EVALUATION BY COUNTY

Month (2013)	New Castle County	Kent County	Sussex County
January	2	0	141
February	46	0	208
March	21	0	223
April	12	0	336
May	21	0	193
June	9	0	179
July	12	0	175
August	42	0	216
September	11	0	204
October	51	0	261
November	47	0	341
December	52	0	246
2014 Total	326	0	2,723

3. Miscellaneous PID Reports

In 2014, DeLDOT received 8 reports of PIDs or dumping from the public and/or DeLDOT maintenance staff. After notification by DeLDOT, a KCI IDDE field screening crew conducted a follow-up evaluation and field screening for dry weather flow and other traces of illicit discharge. A summary of the field screening results based on Miscellaneous PID Reports is contained in **Section B.3**.

4. 2014 IDDE Program Evaluation Summary

Table 3 summarizes the IDDE Evaluation Program for 2014. Targeted desktop evaluation numbers include the evaluation of all outfalls, end of system outfalls, and swale ends that are inventoried as outfalls. MS4 field crew evaluation numbers only include end of system outfalls and swale ends. Miscellaneous reports may include any type of structure (outfall, inlet, swale end, etc.)

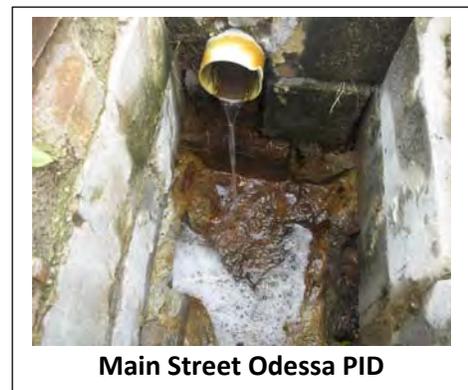
**TABLE 3
 2014 IDDE PROGRAM EVALUATION SUMMARY**

IDDE EVALUATION TYPE	COUNTY			TOTAL
	New Castle County	Kent County	Sussex County	
Targeted Desktop Evaluation	2,748	0	0	2,748
MS4 Evaluation	326	0	2723	3,049
Miscellaneous Reporting	6	2	0	8
2014 TOTAL EVALUATED	3,080	2	2,723	5,805

B. IDDE DRY WEATHER FIELD SCREENING

1. 2014 Revised IDDE Sampling Protocol

In May 2013, KCI began taking all samples to QC Laboratories for chemical analysis of ammonia, potassium, and detergents. However, In January 2014 it was decided that KCI would perform chemical field testing for ammonia and detergents (surfactants). This was to alleviate the need to wait for lab results prior to further investigation. Lab results were returned with an average wait time of two weeks. Field testing would allow for field-determined potential illicit discharges and immediate sourcing.



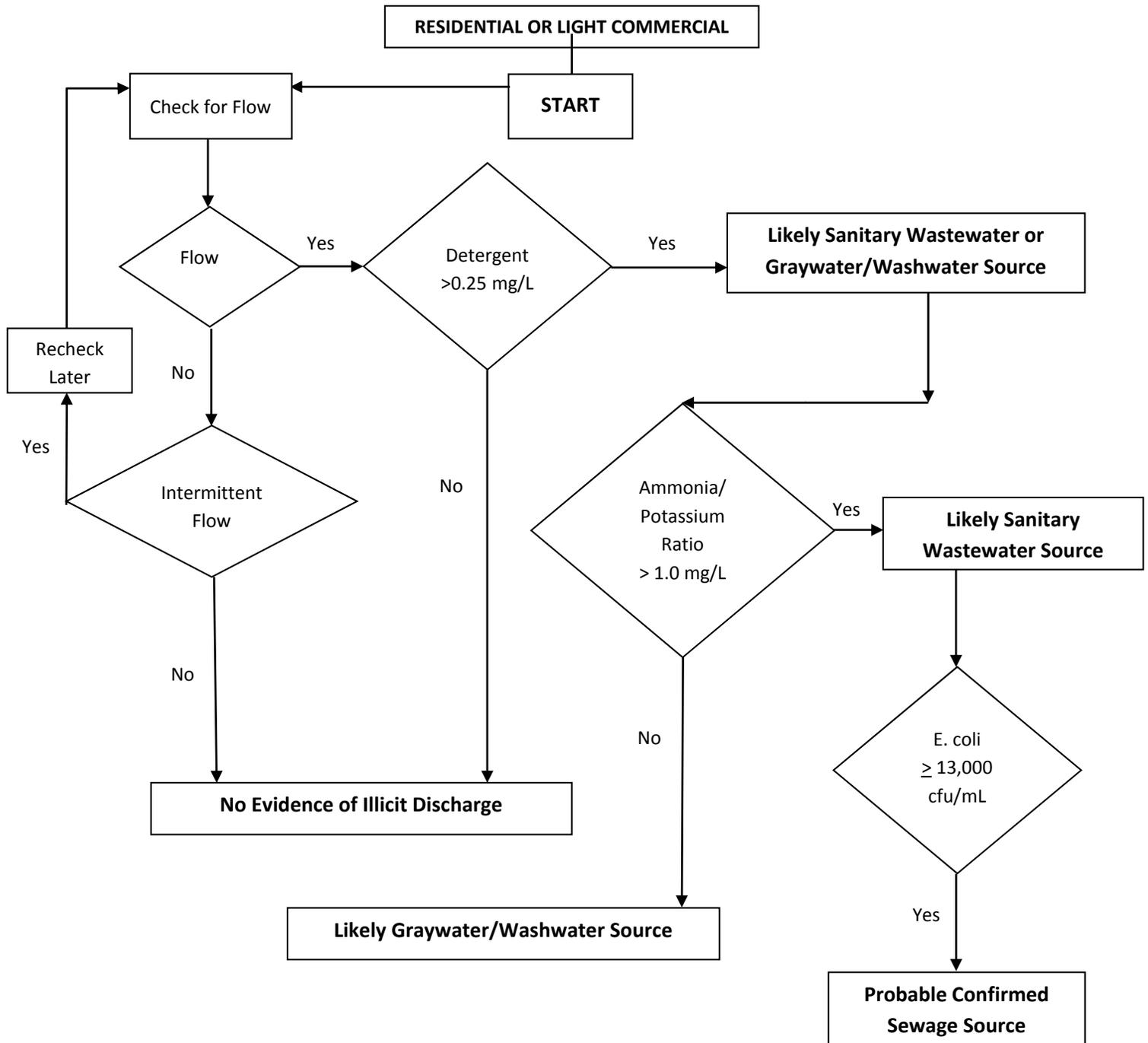
Main Street Odessa PID

The flow chart for Residential or Light Commercial Land Uses (**Figure 2**) is used to categorize discharges. Detergents are used to distinguish between no evidence of illicit discharge and likely sanitary wastewater or graywater/washwater source. Ammonia was field-tested as an early indicator of possible sewage discharge. If an outfall field-tested high for detergents or ammonia, field crews traced the flow to its origin and a second sample was collected and brought to the lab for follow-up analysis, potassium testing, and confirmation of field results. After securing Safety-Kleen as a waste disposal agent, field testing began in March of 2014.



Shellpot Watershed

FIGURE 2
FLOW SOURCE DETERMINATION:
RESIDENTIAL OR LIGHT COMMERCIAL



Robert Pitt, et al., *Source Verification of Inappropriate Discharges to Storm Drainage Systems*, Water Environmental Federation Technical Exhibition and Conference, September 2004.

2. 2014 Field Screening Results

Dry weather field screening was conducted by the KCI IDDE field crew as a result of the IDDE Evaluation process (i.e., Targeted Desktop Evaluation, MS4 Field Inventory/Inspection, and Miscellaneous Reports). **Table 4** lists the 2014 field screening results organized by county. In 2014, there were 267 structures that were either investigated as potential illicit discharges, or were field tested as a result of dry weather flow (see yellow highlighting). An Incident ID No. was assigned according to the order in which the structure was reported to the IDDE Field Crew; therefore Incident ID Nos. range from 2014-1 to 2014-267-D.

In June, KCI began outfall screening with New Castle County. As co-permittees, New Castle County structures and outfalls were also assigned incident ID numbers. In order to distinguish the entity responsible for each incident, incident IDs began to include a “D” for DelDOT, an “N” for New Castle, or “DN” for a discharge that required both parties. The first instance of this new system of numbering is incident 2014-166-DN. Incident IDs that were only the responsibility of New Castle County are not included in the yearly field screening numbers and will be missing in electronic and hard copy documentation. All outfalls with flow or potential illicit discharges from June until the end of the year will have a “-D” or a “-DN” notation.

**TABLE 4
 FIELD SCREENING RESULTS BY COUNTY**

County	Total Field Screened	Illicit Discharge	No Evidence of Illicit Discharge	No Flow	Stream/Tax Ditch ¹
New Castle	2,032	14	249	1,554	69
Kent	3	2	1	0	0
Sussex	1	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	2,036	17	250	1,554	69

¹ MS4 Inventory/Inspection Crew flow determined to be Stream or Tax Ditch by IDDE Field Crew

There were 17 confirmed illicit discharges in 2014, which are summarized in **Table 5** and described in more detail in **Appendices A, B and C**. The contents of the **Appendices** are described in more detail on **Page 10**.

**TABLE 5
 2014 ILLICIT DISCHARGES SUMMARY**

Incident ID No.	County	Reported By	Source	Comment
2014-19-DN	New Castle	Desktop Targeted	Wash Bay Hook-Up	ACTIVE: NCC working with State Police to re-route drainage.
2014-124-D	New Castle	Desktop Targeted	Built up Oil from Blocked Basin	ACTIVE: DelDOT to clean out basin.
2014-167-D	Kent	MS4 Field	Dumping: Grease	ACTIVE: DNREC to speak to homeowner.
2014-177-D	Sussex	MS4 Field	Dumping: Lint	ACTIVE: Dryer lint in catch basin; Homeowner contacted.
2014-24	Kent	Miscellaneous	Dumping: Transmission Fluid	Confirmed transmission fluid in roadway; DelDOT cleaned & door hangers distributed.
2014-176-D	New Castle	MS4 Field	Dumping: Pet Waste	Confirmed pet waste in MS4; Door hangers distributed.
2014-202-D	New Castle	MS4 Field	Dumping: Cigarette Butts	Confirmed cigarette butts in MS4; Door hangers distributed.
2014-203-D	New Castle	MS4 Field	Dumping: Cigarette Butts	Confirmed cigarette butts in MS4; Door hangers distributed.
2014-205-D	New Castle	Miscellaneous	Dumping: Cement	Confirmed cement in MS4; Door hangers distributed.
2014-206-D	New Castle	Desktop Targeted	Dumping: Grease	Confirmed grease in MS4; Door hangers distributed.
2014-217-D	New Castle	MS4 Field	Oil	Confirmed oil in MS4; Door hangers distributed.
2014-222-D	New Castle	MS4 Field	Dumping: Car Battery	Confirmed battery in MS4; Door hangers distributed.
2014-245-D	New Castle	Desktop Targeted	Dumping: Cigarette Butts	Confirmed cigarette butts in MS4; Door hangers distributed.
2014-153	New Castle	Miscellaneous	Mulch	Notice of Violation sent to property owner.
2014-155	New Castle	MS4 Field	Oil	DNREC cleaned & door hangers distributed.
2014-166-DN	New Castle	Miscellaneous	Mulch/Top Soil	Notice of Violation sent to property owner.
2014-175-D	New Castle	Desktop Targeted	Illegal Washer Hook-Up	Notice of Violation sent to homeowner.

In addition, there are two PIDs that were evaluated prior to 2014 that are still active, as listed below. The field screening documentation for these PIDs and the PIDs identified in yellow in **Table 5** are located via CD in **Appendix B**.

- Incident ID 2009-1 Appleby Road
- Incident ID 2013-70-D Webbs Road

The 2014 IDDE Program documentation has been organized into the following Appendices:

APPENDIX A 2014 Potential Illicit Discharge Investigations – Summary Table

- ❖ Summary Table for all 2014 PID Investigations.

APPENDIX B Potential Illicit Discharge Investigations with Ongoing Issues

- ❖ Via Compact Disc
- ❖ Documentation for Illicit Discharges with Ongoing Issues.

APPENDIX C 2014 Outfalls with Flow

- ❖ Via Compact Disc
- ❖ **Tabs 1-272:** Field screening results for all structures with dry weather flow and miscellaneous reports of dumping. An Incident ID No. was assigned according to the order in which the incident was reported to the IDDE Field Crew (i.e., 2014-1 to 2014-272-D). Documentation included for each Incident ID includes a Tracking Form, Map, Field Sheet and the original QC Laboratories Analytical Reports and Chain of Custody. This information was also uploaded to the DelDOT NPDES SharePoint Website.

APPENDIX D 2014 Outfalls with No Flow, Streams, and CA/CL

- ❖ Via Compact Disc
- ❖ Outfalls identified with dry weather flow by the MS4 Inventory & Inspection Field Crew, but with no flow during the IDDE Field Crew inspection. Also, outfalls that were not accessible or able to be located, and outfalls that carry a stream. These outfalls were not given an Incident ID No., and are organized electronically by County and Structure No. on the attached CD.

APPENDIX E 2014 IDDE Program Annual Report Electronic Files

- ❖ Individual Electronic Files (Word, Excel, QC Lab Analysis and Chain of Custody)
- ❖ 1 Combined PDF File of Entire Report

C. NPDES FLYER AWARENESS

The distribution of NPDES flyers (door hangers) is an important component of DelDOT's education outreach campaign to remind the public about the importance of proper pollutant disposal. The front of a typical door hanger identifies the type of pollutant found, the field investigation date, and the water body potentially affected. The back of the door hanger describes stormwater pollution and guidelines to reduce pollution at home or at work.



In 2014, reports of illegal dumping originated from the public and the KCI MS4 Inventory/Inspection Field Crews. There were 11 separate incidents requiring door hanger distribution. For each report received, a GIS map was created identifying the specific neighborhood or location, the structure where pollutants were found, and the houses labeled for door hanger distribution. A total of 323 door hangers were distributed in New Castle and Kent Counties in 2014.

The majority of the incidents involved the dumping of cigarette butts, pet waste, and oil and grease into the MS4. In the Chatham neighborhood, door hangers were distributed to residences as a reminder to sweep up any yard debris and waste after a report from a homeowner about clogged catch basins. In all 11 cases, door hangers were distributed to residences surrounding the affected structures, noting what pollutants were found, and the recommended control measures to reduce stormwater pollution. The Elmwood II incident was discovered as a result of dry weather outfall screening. The outfall had a significant amount of oil extending into a stream. In addition to door hangers being distributed, DelDOT sent a contractor to clean-up the motor oil in the outfall and stream. **Table 6** summarizes the 2014 Door Hanger Distribution. **Appendix C** contains the door hanger distribution map and a copy of the door hanger distributed for each of the 11 investigations.

TABLE 6
2014 DOOR HANGER DISTRIBUTION

Incident ID No.	Date	Neighborhood	County	Waste Reported	Water Body	Door-hangers Distributed
2014-24	03/20/14	Rockland Hills	Kent	Transmission Fluid	St. Jones River	25
2014-155	06/09/14	Elmwood II	New Castle	Motor Oil	Christina River	26
2014-176-D	07/17/14	Nonantum Mills	New Castle	Pet Waste	White Clay Creek	36
2014-178-D	07/25/14	Chatham	New Castle	Yard Waste	Shellpot Creek	49
2014-202-D	09/02/14	Timber Farms	New Castle	Cigarette Butts	Christina River	23
2014-203-D	09/02/14	Red House Plantation	New Castle	Cigarette Butts	Christina River	26
2014-205-D	09/09/14	Glen Berne Estates	New Castle	Cement	Red Clay Creek	31
2014-206-D	09/09/14	Oakwood	New Castle	Cooking Grease	Red Lion Creek	22
2014-217-D	10/8/14	Saddlebrook	New Castle	Oil	Christina River	49
2014-222-D	10/30/14	Fox Run	New Castle	Car Battery	Christina River	28
2014-245-D	12/23/14	Ponds at Greenville	New Castle	Cigarette Butts	Brandywine Creek	8
2014 TOTAL						323

D. NPDES IDDE FIELD SCREENING WEBSITE

In 2013, the DeIDOT NPDES IDDE Field Screening Website was created. It was designed to function as an online database for the IDDE Program, and contains outfall screening data from 2007–2014. The website is the final step in DeIDOT’s IDDE Program documentation process.

The NPDES IDDE Field Screening Website contains the following documentation:

- Incident ID Numbers
- Location and Structure Information (from NPDES Map Viewer)
- Structural Condition
- Photos
- Field Testing and Laboratory Analysis Data
- Final Determination (e.g., Illicit Discharge, No Evidence of Illicit Discharge, etc.).

Outfalls can be searched or “filtered” by the following features:

- **Outfall Information**
 - Address/Location, Subdivision, Width, Height
 - County, District, Watershed, Type, Shape
- **Condition**
 - Flow Rate, Flow Source (if known)
 - Land Use, Erosion, Algae
- **Flow Characteristics**
 - Color, Floatables, Odor, Deposits/Stains
- **Testing Parameters (Historical and Current)**
 - Water Temp, pH
 - Chlorine, Copper, Turbidity, Potassium, Phenol, Detergent, Ammonia, Fluoride, Oil & Grease, Bacteria_Enterococci, Bacteria_Fecal

The screenshot shows a web application interface for searching outfall information. At the top, there are navigation links: "Action", "Look up", "Filter", and "Log out". On the left side, there is a vertical sidebar with a logo for "IDDE STORMWATER QUALITY MONITORING" and several small images. The main content area is titled "Outfall Info" and contains two sections: "Outfall Info" and "Condition".

The "Outfall Info" section includes the following fields:

- Address/Location:
- Subdivision:
- Width:
- Height:
- Comments:
- County:
- District:
- Watershed:
- Type:
- Shape:

The "Condition" section includes the following fields:

- Date Inspected From:
- Date Inspected To:
- Last Rain From:
- Last Rain To:
- Land Use:
- Flow Condition:
- Inspectors:
- Erosion:
- Condition:
- Algae:
- Flow Source:
- Comments:

IDDE PROGRAM

2014 ANNUAL REPORT

APPENDIX A

POTENTIAL ILLICIT DISCHARGE INVESTIGATIONS SUMMARY TABLE

**APPENDIX A
POTENTIAL ILLICIT DISCHARGE INVESTIGATIONS
2014 SUMMARY TABLE**

Field Visit Date	Reported By	Investigation Results	Determination	Action
Incident ID 2009-1 ACTIVE				
Structures 86938 & 372				
255 & 229 Appleby Road, New Castle County				
Possible Sanitary Sewer Connection into Catch Basin				
01/16/09	New Castle County	Debris and ice in catch basin preventing inspection.	Unable to pinpoint source.	Referred to DelDOT; DelDOT cleaned basin.
02/16/09	New Castle County	Flow observed with sewage odor; Discharge tested high for ammonia and detergents: 24-hour re-test: high ammonia and detergents.	Camera-on-stick utilized = No visible connections from residence. Small 8" terracotta pipe coming from property north of 255 Appleby Rd that outfalls to swale, which is part of catch basin conveyance. Source of terracotta pipe could not be determined.	Referred to DelDOT.
01/09/12	DelDOT	Catch basin fully submerged; unable to inspect.	Unable to pinpoint source.	Referred to DelDOT; Contractor specializing in sanitary sewers will flush pipe.
02/02/12	DelDOT	DelDOT notified KCI that catch basin cleaned out. Sample collected from downstream structure 372; Field-tested high for phenols, detergents, ammonia and turbidity. 24-hour re-test: high detergents, ammonia and turbidity.	Field crew traced source of flow back to PVC pipe tied into side of conveyance 51706. PVC probably ties into sewer connection on left side 229 Appleby.	Referred to DelDOT.
03/02/12	DelDOT	DelDOT contacted DNREC to provide PID information.		DNREC to dye test.
03/02/12	DelDOT	DNREC (Casey Fountain) contacted KCI to verify address.		DNREC to dye test.
01/18/13	DelDOT	DNREC (Casey Fountain) has referred this to DNREC Groundwater Section.		DNREC.
04/11/13	DelDOT	DNREC Groundwater Section working with the owner to get financial assistance specific for low income home owners to replace septic systems.		DNREC.
06/24/13	New Castle County	KCI collected a sample downstream of structure 372. Sent to the lab for analysis.	--	DNREC.
07/02/13	New Castle County	Lab Results.	Using the IDDE Flow Chart, lab results confirm discharge source = likely sanitary wastewater source.	DNREC to take further action.
Incident ID 2013-70-D ACTIVE				
Structure 220131216135651				
Webbs Road, Sussex County				
Gray Water in Catch Basin & Fabric Softener Odor				
12/16/13	1591 Field Crew	During routine 1591 inspections, KCI field crew noticed catch basin with a non DelDOT connection that smelled like fabric softener and had a gray coloring.	KCI 1613 to investigate	KCI 1613 to investigate.
12/17/13	1613 Field Crew	A sample was collected and brought to QC Laboratories to be tested for ammonia, potassium and surfactants.	--	Waiting for lab results.
12/31/13	Lab Results	Lab results = 17.7 mg/L surfactants; .340 mg/L ammonia; 2.26 mg/L potassium.	According to IDDE Flow Chart, water is likely from a graywater/washwater source	Structure will be re-sampled within 72 hour dry period.
01/20/14	1591 Field Crew	1591 collected follow up sample from standing water in catch basin. PVC pipe not actively flowing. lab for Potassium, Ammonia, Surfactants analysis.	--	Waiting for lab results.
01/29/14	Lab Results	Lab results = 15.0 mg/L Surfactants; 3.65 mg/L Ammonia; 20.3 mg/L Potassium	According to IDDE Flow Chart, water is likely from a graywater/washwater source	Send homeowner illicit discharge notice.
01/31/14	KCI	--	Certified illicit discharge notice mailed to homeowner	Notice was delivered 02/04/14 @ 1:55 p.m.
02/10/14	KCI	--	KCI received confirmation of receipt	--
05/05/14	KCI	KCI called homeowner (Judith Webb) inquiring about progress.	Return phone call requested.	Waiting for homeowner.
07/16/14	KCI	KCI called homeowner (Judith Webb) inquiring about progress.	Return phone call requested.	Waiting for homeowner.
07/23/14	KCI	KCI Sussex 1591 crew visited structure to document any changes	No changes were observed.	TBD

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Field Visit Date	Reported By	Investigation Results	Determination	Action
Incident ID 2014-19-DN ACTIVE				
Structure 82836				
414 Main Street Odessa, New Castle County				
Soapy Dry Weather Flow & Elevated Detergents Level				
03/10/14	KCI	During Appoquinimink targeted screening, KCI field crew evaluated a catch basin that had evidence of an illicit discharge (sweet smell, soapy discharge)	Sample Sent to QC Laboratories for analysis of surfactants, ammonia, and potassium.	Pending laboratory analysis.
03/26/14	Lab Results	Lab results = 88.4 mg/L Surfactants; 0.419 mg/L Ammonia; 6.72 mg/L Potassium	According to IDDE flow chart water is likely from a graywater/washwater source	KCI to try to source discharge pipe.
04/16/14	KCI	--	Certified illicit discharge notice mailed to homeowner requesting access to property to confirm location of illicit connection.	Awaiting delivery.
05/06/14	KCI	KCI received confirmation of receipt and spoke to homeowner (Paul Mooney)	KCI and Mr. Mooney scheduled a time to inspect plumbing and confirm location of illicit connection.	Meeting date May 30, 2014.
05/30/14	KCI	KCI met with Mr. Mooney and confirmed his washer was legally hooked up to sanitary sewer. After further investigation, KCI traced flow to wash bay of the State Police at 414 Main Street.	KCI spoke to officers on duty, who gave contact information for the Captain. KCI plans on dye testing to confirm the connection.	A message was left for Capt. Sapp to schedule a date for dye testing.
06/10/14	KCI	KCI spoke to Capt. Sapp and scheduled a meeting for June 16th to perform dye testing.	--	KCI to perform dye testing on Monday, June 16th
06/16/14	KCI	KCI performed dye testing at structure 82836	KCI confirmed that discharge is coming from State Police Troop 9 wash bay	KCI to notify DelDOT/NCCo
06/24/14	KCI/NCCo	KCI informed Mike Harris (NCCo) of issue	Bill Braswell, maintenance manager for State Police will work with NCCo to resolve issue.	Referred to NCCo.
12/09/14	KCI	KCI visited structure to check for resolution.	The pipe was not actively flowing but it appeared that the pipe was still connected into the MS4.	--
Incident ID 2014-124-D ACTIVE				
Structure 32913				
2111 Delaview Ave, New Castle County				
Elevated Detergents Level				
05/08/14	1613 Field Crew	During Shellpot targeted screening, KCI field crew sampled a catch basin that had evidence of an illicit discharge (oil sheen, blue tint). The catch basin was also full of sediment.	Field testing results = 2.7 mg/L Ammonia; Error Surfactants. Due to visual signs of illicit discharge, a sample was collected and brought to QC Laboratories for analysis of surfactants, ammonia, potassium	Pending laboratory analysis
05/20/14	Lab Results	Lab Results = 1.10 mg/L Surfactants; 3.62 mg/L Ammonia; 7.22 mg/L Potassium	According to IDDE flow chart water is likely from a graywater/washwater source	Possible elevated levels due to built up sediment. Waiting to hear from DelDOT
07/15/14	1613 Field Crew	KCI visited structure after large amounts of rainfall to confirm that it had still not been flushed.	Standing water in basin. The water appeared clear, but was not field tested.	--
Incident ID 2014-167-D ACTIVE				
Touchdown Restaurant				
1666 Sout DuPont Highway, Kent County				
Grease Dumped in Catch Basins				
06/09/14	1591 CEI	CEI 1591 reported two catch basins behind Touchdown Restaurant that had grease in them and on the curbs.	KCI 1613 to investigate	KCI IDDE field crew to investigate.
06/10/14	KCI	KCI 1613 field crew re-visited the two catch basins and confirmed the improper disposal of grease.	KCI contacted Jim Newton (Kent County Public works) since the catch basins are on commercial property just outside the Dover city limits.	Jim Newton to have Jack Webb investigate.
06/20/14	KCI/Kent Co	Jim Newton and Jack Webb visited Touchdown Restaurant and confirmed evidence of direct discharge into MS4.	Jim contacted DNREC and plans on speaking to owner about moving the grease dumpster.	DNREC to investigate.

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Field Visit Date	Reported By	Investigation Results	Determination	Action
Incident ID 2014-177-D ACTIVE				
Structure 420140625113455				
Black Oak Road, Sussex County				
Lint and Soapy Water In and Around Catch Basin				
07/11/14	CEI	During routine 1591 inspections, a CEI field crew noticed a catch basin with a non DelDOT pipe on top. The catch basin had soapy standing water and lint surrounding it.	KCI to investigate & sample.	KCI IDDE field crew to investigate.
07/14/14	KCI 1591/1613	KCI Sussex Inventory crew visited structure to confirm illicit discharge and take a sample for laboratory analysis.	The field crew observed soapy standing water in catch basin and lint around structure. The pipe was not actively flowing. A sample was collected and brought to the lab to be analyzed for ammonia, potassium, surfactants.	Waiting for lab results.
07/24/14	Lab Results	Lab results = 19.5 mg/L Surfactants; 1.12 mg/L Ammonia; 4.74 mg/L Potassium	According to IDDE Flow Chart, water is likely from a graywater/washwater source.	TBD
Incident ID 2014-24-D				
Brookwood Drive				
Rockland Hills Subdivision, Kent County				
Transmission Fluid Dumped into MS4				
03/11/14	Resident/DelDOT	The resident at 247 Brookwood Drive in Rockland Hills subdivision reported to DelDOT that transmission fluid was being dumped into the road/MS4 system.	KCI field crew visited Rockland Hills and saw a small puddle of red/brown liquid downstream of 162 Brookwood Drive. System outfalls did not have any evidence of illicit discharge (staining/oil sheen).	Doorhangers to be distributed.
03/12/14	DelDOT	DelDOT NPDES contact DelDOT Maintenance to clean up oil.	DelDOT maintenance applied stay-dry to affected areas.	Doorhangers to be distributed.
03/20/14	KCI	25 door hangers distributed.		No further action.
Incident ID 2014-176-D				
Structure 71682				
Nonantum Mills, New Castle County				
Pet Waste Being Dumped into MS4				
07/09/14	KCI	During routine KCI inventory inspections, the field crew observed pet waste in structure 71682.	A KCI 1613 field crew will investigate/confirm	KCI IDDE field crew to confirm
07/09/14	KCI	Field crew confirmed evidence of dumping in structure 71682.	Door hangers to be distributed.	Door hangers to be distributed.
07/17/14	KCI	36 door hangers distributed.		No further action required.
Incident ID 2014-202-D				
Structure 90476				
126 Woodland Road, New Castle County				
Cigarette Butts Being Dumped into MS4				
08/26/14	KCI	During routine inventory inspections, a KCI field crew found a catch basin full of cigarettes next to 126 Woodland Road	A KCI IDDE field crew will investigate/confirm	KCI IDDE field crew to confirm
08/26/14	KCI	Field crew confirmed evidence of dumping in structure 90476.	Door hangers to be distributed.	Door hangers to be distributed.
09/02/14	KCI	23 door hangers distributed		No further action required.
Incident ID 2014-203-D				
Structure 71629				
335 Stanley Plaza Blvd, New Castle County				
Cigarette Butts Being Dumped into MS4				
08/19/14	KCI	During routine inventory inspections, a KCI field crew found a catch basin full of cigarettes next to 335 Stanley Plaza Blvd	A KCI IDDE field crew will investigate/confirm	KCI IDDE field crew to confirm.
08/26/14	KCI	Field crew confirmed evidence of dumping in structure 90476	Door hangers to be distributed.	Door hangers to be distributed.
09/02/14	KCI	26 door hangers distributed.		No further action required.

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Field Visit Date	Reported By	Investigation Results	Determination	Action
Incident ID 2014-205-D				
Structure 20160				
209 Rothwell Drive, New Castle County				
Cement Being Dumped into MS4				
08/22/14	Resident/Del DOT	A Resident in Glen Berne Estates contacted DeIDOT with a report of a storm drain covered in cement.	DeIDOT provided photos to KCI and stated that the district would send someone out to clean the cement before a rain event.	KCI IDDE field crew to investigate.
09/02/14	KCI	A KCI IDDE field crew visited the structure.	KCI confirmed evidence of dried cement on catch basin grate.	Door hangers to be distributed.
09/09/14	KCI	31 door hangers distributed.		No further action required.
Incident ID 2014-206-D				
Structure 95910				
45 E. Moyer Drive, New Castle County				
Cooking Grease Dumped into MS4				
08/29/14	KCI	During targeted outfall screening in the Red Lion Creek watershed, KCI screened a contributing structure that had evidence of dumping.	Structure 95910 had evidence of cooking grease on the grate and inside the structure.	Door hangers to be distributed.
09/09/14	KCI	22 door hangers distributed.		No further action required.
Incident ID 2014-217-D				
Structure 98462				
Saddlebrook Subdivision, New Castle County				
Oil Sheen in MS4				
09/30/14	KCI	During routine inventory re-inspections, the field crew noticed oil sheen at outfall 3813	KCI IDDE field crew visited the structure to confirm & investigate. Oil sheen was found in catch basin structure and outfall. There was staining in front of 168 Freedom Trail.	Door hangers to be distributed.
10/06/14	KCI	KCI inventory field crew returned to the Saddlebrook neighborhood and noticed a puddle of oil in the curb in front of 168 Freedom Trail	--	Door hangers to be distributed.
10/08/14	KCI	49 door hangers distributed.		No further action required.
Incident ID 2014-175-D				
Structure 3261				
858 Blackbird Station Road, New Castle County				
Illegal Washer Connection to MS4				
07/07/14	KCI	During targeted outfall screening in Blackbird Creek watershed, a KCI field crew screened an outfall with a soapy smell and blue tinted color. The outfall was flowing.	Field testing for surfactants = Greater than 1.3 mg/L. A sample was taken to the lab for analysis of ammonia, potassium, and surfactants.	Awaiting lab results.
07/21/14	Lab Results	Lab results were returned.	Surfactants = 19.6 mg/L; Ammonia = ND; Potassium = 4.62 mg/L	Likely graywater/washwater source.
08/01/14	KCI	IDDE field crew visited PID with camera on a stick to determine source of flow.	Connection is occurring between catch basin 83483 and inlet 83482. Field Crew could not find source of discharge.	NOV to be sent requesting access to property at 858 Blackbird Station Road.
08/07/14	KCI	NOV sent to property owners	--	Awaiting access to property.
09/03/14	KCI	NOV returned to KCI	Homeowner did not p/u certified letter	NOV to be sent by regular mail
09/05/14	KCI	NOV sent priority mail	Estimated delivery 09/06/14	Estimated delivery 09/06/15
09/08/14	KCI	KCI tracked letter	Confirmed delivery 09/06/14	Awaiting access to property.
09/12/14	KCI	Homeowner called KCI and said that washer connection had been re-routed into sanitary line.	KCI went to 858 Blackbird Station Rd to confirm legal connection. Washer was connected to sanitary line.	No evidence of illicit discharge. No further action required.

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2014 SUMMARY TABLE**

Field Visit Date	Reported By	Investigation Results	Determination	Action
Incident ID 2014-153-DN				
Structure 13900/13902				
843 Valley Road, New Castle County				
Mulch in MS4				
06/02/14	DeIDOT	KCI received an e-mail from DeIDOT about materials (mulch) flowing from a property into MS4	A KCI IDDE field crew will investigate/document	Pending investigation
06/02/14	KCI	Structure 13900 did not have any built up material in it and was not connected to same system as structure 13902. Structure 13902 is located adjacent to large mulch/topsoil pile. There was material in bottom of catch basin and through the outgoing pipe into outfall 697.	New Castle County (Mike Harris) to take further action against property owners.	Mike Harris (NCCo) to take action against property owner.
06/05/14	Mike Harris, NCCo	Mike Harris stated that he is sending out the Notice of Violation this week.	NOV to be sent to property owner.	Waiting on NOV
06/27/14	Mike Harris, NCCo	Mike met with parcel and mulch pile owners to discuss NOV	New construction on Valley Rd will result in catch basin converted to sealed manhole. Mulch entering MS4 is no longer an issue. DNREC suggested property owners place hay near mulch pile to catch any mulch entering directly into adjacent stream.	Property owners do not need to submit corrective action plan at this time. KCI will field verify sealed manhole.
09/05/14	KCI	Visited the structure and confirmed that it had been changed from a catch basin to a sealed manhole.	No concern over mulch entering MS4	No further action required.
Incident ID 2014-155-D				
Structures 70624, 70627, & 1914				
Robert Oakes Drive, New Castle County				
Motor Oil Dumped into MS4				
06/04/14	KCI	In May 2014, a KCI inventory field crew flagged outfall 1914 as having dry weather flow. A KCI IDDE field crew performing dry weather outfall screening re-visited the structure and noticed oil coming from the outfall and two upstream catch basins.	An oil filter was found in structure 70627. KCI immediately informed DeIDOT NPDES (Randy Cole) who contacted DNREC enforcement (James Faedtke)	DNREC enforcement taking action.
06/04/14	DeIDOT	Randy Cole contacted Jamie Bethard of DNREC HazMat who recommended contacting contractor for clean-up.	Randy Cole contacted Don Weber, DeIDOT Maintenance, who forwarded the request for contractor clean-up to Richard Fain, DeIDOT Canal District.	Awaiting clean-up results. Door hangers to be distributed
06/09/14	KCI	KCI distributed 26 door hangers to surrounding houses in neighborhood.		26 door hangers distributed.
06/10/14	DeIDOT	Christine Edwards (DeIDOT) confirmed that Lewis Environmental performed clean up on Friday, June 6th.	DeIDOT to meet with DNREC to discuss further cleanup	Waiting to hear about further clean-up/report
07/11/14	KCI	KCI IDDE field crew re-visited address to re-inspect outfall.	Outfall and affected contributing structures did not show any signs of illicit discharge.	No further action required.
Incident ID 2014-166-DN				
Mill Creek Road				
Orsini Topsoil, New Castle County				
Mulch/Materials in MS4				
06/05/14	NCCo	KCI received an e-mail from Mike Harris, NCCo about materials (mulch) flowing from a property into the MS4	A KCI IDDE field crew will investigate/document	Pending investigation.
06/06/14	KCI	Field crew unable to open the grate; noticed material along sides of basin and entering MS4. Structure is located in front of mulch/topsoil piles.	NCCo to send NOV to property owner.	Waiting on NOV.
06/09/14	Mike Harris, NCCo	NOV sent to property owners	--	--
08/15/14	Ellie Mortazavi, NCCo	Visited the structure with Mr. Orsini.	Mr. Orsini installed a catch basin insert to catch any mulch leaving the property and entering into the MS4	--
08/18/14	Ellie Mortazavi, NCCo	Ellie confirmed by phone that Mr. Orsini will clean the insert on a monthly basis.	--	No further action required.

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2014 SUMMARY TABLE**

Field Visit Date	Reported By	Investigation Results	Determination	Action
Incident ID 2014-222-D				
Structure 98462				
710 Fox Chase Circle, New Castle County				
Car Battery in MS4				
10/23/14	KCI	During inventory and re-inspections, the field crew opened a manhole and found a car battery.	KCI suggested that DelDOT remove the battery from the manhole to prevent stormwater contamination.	Door hangers to be distributed.
10/30/14	KCI	28 door hangers distributed.		No further action required.
Incident ID 2014-245-D				
Structure 98462				
105 Ponds Lane, New Castle County				
Cigarette Butts Being Dumped into MS4				
12/16/14	KCI	During Brandywine Creek targeted outfall screening, a field crew screening a contributing structure that had cigarette butts in the bottom.	Door hangers to be distributed.	Door hangers to be distributed.
12/23/14	KCI	8 door hangers distributed.		No further action required.
Incident ID 2014-234-D				
Structure 98462				
120 Matthew Drive, New Castle County				
Black Oily Water in MS4				
11/12/14	KCI	A resident told KCI about black water entering into the swales in the Caravel Hunt neighborhood.	KCI visited the subdivision and observed dirty water that smelled of oil leaving a "french drain" in front of 120 Matthew Drive. The wetland behind the home was investigated because it is bordered by industrial/commercial businesses.	A sample to be collected.
11/13/14	KCI	A sample was collected to be analyzed for ammonia, potassium, surfactants, oil and grease, DRO, and GRO.	--	Awaiting lab analysis
11/28/14	Lab Results	Lab Results = 0.161 mg/L Surfactants; ND Ammonia; 5.31 mg/L Potassium; ND Oil & Grease; 3.33 DRO; ND GRO	According to the IDDE flow chart, the water is from a natural source.	No evidence of illicit discharge. No further action required.

IDDE PROGRAM

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APPENDIX B

POTENTIAL ILLICIT DISCHARGE INVESTIGATIONS WITH ONGOING ISSUES

❖ Documentation Via CD

- ❖ 2009-1 Appleby
 - ❖ 2013-70-D Webbs Road
 - ❖ 2014-19-DN 82836 Appo DE State Police
 - ❖ 2014-124-D 32913 Shellpot Delaware Ave
 - ❖ 2014-167-D Touchdown Restaurant
 - ❖ 2014-177-D
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IDDE PROGRAM

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APPENDIX C

2014 OUTFALLS WITH FLOW

❖ **Incident ID No. 2014-1 to 2014-272-D Documentation Via CD**

IDDE PROGRAM

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APPENDIX D

2014 OUTFALLS WITH NO FLOW, STREAMS, AND CA/CL

❖ Field Screening Documentation Via CD

IDDE PROGRAM

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APPENDIX E

ELECTRONIC FILES

❖ **Individual Electronic Files:**

Word, Excel, QC Lab Analysis/COC

❖ **1 PDF File of Entire Report**

Appendix C. KCI Technologies annual inventory and inspection summary report



DELDOT AGREEMENT NO. 1591
STATEWIDE STORMDRAIN INVENTORY AND INSPECTION PROGRAM



2014 ANNUAL REPORT SUMMARY

The following is a summary of work performed by KCI Technologies, Inc. (KCI) and Century Engineering, Inc. (CEI) from January 1 to December 31, 2014 for Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) Agreement 1591. The KCI/CEI Team was awarded Agreement 1591 in November 2011.

1.0 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

In 2014, KCI conducted seven project status meetings with DelDOT, KCI, and CEI to discuss work completed and outstanding issues (**Table 1**). KCI distributed an agenda at least two days prior to each meeting and prepared meeting minutes within 48 hours, including an Action Item List highlighting necessary actions, responsible parties, and target completion dates.

In addition, meetings were conducted with DelDOT and New Castle County to discuss the following issues: Enterprise GIS Requirements Gathering; DelDOT and NCCo NPDES Data Management; and, MS4 Inventory and Inspection Methodology. **Table 1** lists all meetings conducted in 2014. These meetings were highly effective in coordinating with DelDOT, identifying priority work, and resolving issues in a timely manner.

TABLE 1
2014 MEETINGS

Date	Meeting
01/17/14	Monthly Status Meeting #55
01/24/14	Enterprise GIS Requirements Gathering Workshop - DelDOT EEAP Requirements
02/11/14	DE NPDES Data Management Meeting with DelDOT and NCC
02/28/14	Monthly Status Meeting #56
04/10/14	Monthly Status Meeting #57
04/29/14	KCI Internal GIS Meeting to discuss DelDOT & NCC
04/30/14	DelDOT/KCI MS4 Inventory / Inspection Methodology Meeting
05/22/14	Monthly Status Meeting #58
06/27/14	DelDOT/KCI NPDES GIS Meeting
07/08/14	Field Meeting to discuss I-495 MS4 Inventory / Inspection Methodology during Closure
07/09/14	Monthly Status Meeting #59
08/29/14	Monthly Status Meeting #60
12/10/14	Monthly Status Meeting #61

Table 2 lists the deliverables transmitted to DeIDOT in 2014. A majority of these deliverables related to BMP inspections and reports. Other deliverables pertinent to Agreement 1591 are included in the *Agreement No. 1613 2014 Annual Report Summary*, which includes outfall screening and illicit discharge investigations, some of which originated from Agreement No. 1591 inventory and inspection.

**TABLE 2
 DELIVERABLES**

Date	Deliverable
01/03/14	SR 26 2013 BMP Inspections Summary Issues
01/13/14	01/13/14 Map Viewer User List
01/21/14	Upload of all I-95 Plans to Map Viewer
01/31/14	Draft 2013 BMP Inspection Summary Tables for Annual BMP Report
02/07/14	Draft Drainage System Maintenance Responsibility Methodology Flowchart
02/12/14	Database Design Tech Manual V4.0 (Database Dictionary for DeIDOT NPDES Database)
02/12/14	Immediate MWO photos/information to George Hollis regarding sinkhole in front of 336 Shagbark Court in Hickory Woods
02/17/14	02/17/14 Map Viewer User List
02/17/14	2013 Annual BMP Inspection Report: North, Canal, Central, and South Binders
02/26/14	Drainage System Maintenance Responsibility Flowchart
02/27/14	02/27/14 Email to Jeff Revel (DeIDOT) re water leak from ground along Park Ave in George
02/28/14	NPDES Outfalls Flow Chart
03/13/14	Email/photos to Bill Thatcher regarding Immediate Action WO in Amaranth subdivision
03/19/14	BMP Drainage Areas Spreadsheet
03/21/14	Revised 2013 BMP Invasive Tables
03/24/14	2013 BMP Report revisions on KCI FTP
03/27/14	Memo with photos/maps regarding drainage complaint along RT 47/Johnson Rd
04/08/14	Updated NPDES Outfall Flowchart to include a more detailed outline of what to collect when specifically coming across a stream, tax ditch, or a low point
04/09/14	04/09/14 Map Viewer User List
04/10/14	04/08/14 Memo and Map of Harmony Hills Pipe Connections
04/30/14	2013 BMP Report - Electronic Files
05/21/14	Revised NPDES Outfall Flowcharts
05/22/14	Map depicting all structures KCI attached WOs to along RT 13 and Market St in Wilmington
05/28/14	April 2014 Database Stats
06/10/14	Master DeIDOT BMP Inventory 03-15-13
06/27/14	Maximo and Asset/Work Order Submission Meeting
06/10/14	06-10-14 Map Viewer User List
06/13/14	RT 13/Market Street Map with Photos
06/16/14	Revised BMP Maintenance Manual_06-16-14
06/16/14	Revised RT 13/Market Street Map with Photos
07/01/14	Traditions at Christiana Initial Inspection Photos: Catch Basin Infiltration
07/09/14	07/09/14 Map Viewer User List

Date	Deliverable
07/09/14	Structure 90942 Photos of Grate in Catch Basin
07/09/14	BMP 15 Photos for Area 22 Work Order
07/16/14	2014 BMP Inspection Schedule - July Update
07/18/14	I-95 Plaza BMP Inspections - Recent field inspection issues
07/25/14	BMPs 184 and 75 - Recent field inspection erosion issues
07/25/14	I-495 Closure Inspection: 12 work orders and maps North and South of the bridge.
08/06/14	08/06/14 Map Viewer User List
08/06/14	Cat_and_Phrag_Spray_List_8-6-14.xlsx
08/13/14	Cat_and_Phrag_Spray_List_8-12-14_UPDATED_per_LG_Email.xlsx
08/19/14	Newark Oaks MS4 Inspection - Private Basin documentation and photographs
08/20/14	Red House Plantation MS4 Inventory Photos
08/26/14	Agr 1591 Standard Operating Procedures Introduction/Table of Contents (July 2014)
08/28/14	Cat_and_Phrag_Spray_List_8-28-14_NCCo_Added_BMPs.xlsx
09/05/14	09/05/14 Map Viewer User List
09/08/14	FY14 MS4 Maintenance and BMP Inspections: 07/01/13 through 06/30/14
09/10/14	09/10/14 Map Viewer User List Identifying Staff with Previous Map Viewer Training
09/12/14	Immediate Action WO to G. Hollis. Sinkhole in US 40 median across from Vince's Market
09/15/14	Immediate Action WO to G. Hollis. Sinkhole along Conveyance 36537 behind 2013 South Woodmill Dr
09/19/14	2014 BMP Inspections for I-95 Plaza and Blue Ball BMPs placed on KCI ftp
09/25/14	DeIDOT Asset Submission: 09-25-14 Record of Telephone Conversation
09/26/14	Immediate Action WO to G. Hollis: Photos of erosion along Red Lion Rd
09/26/14	Immediate Action WO to G. Hollis: catch basin on Penns Way near Commons Blvd
09/26/14	Oak Orchard Study Area-Geodatabase feature classes Structures, Conveyances, WOs
10/02/14	Odessa National #1649 Work Orders
10/08/14	10/08/14 Map Viewer User List
10/14/14	Immediate Action WO to G.Hollis: Arbor Place Structure 19433 broken grate/frame photos
10/14/14	10/07/14 AstraZeneca BMP 854 Inspection Photos and Plan
10/15/14	10/08/14 BMP 315 Inspection Plan and Photos - Erosion/sediment from active construction
10/15/14	10/09/14 BMP 235 Inspection Report and Photos - Active construction nearby
10/24/14	10/24/14 Memo: Sussex County MS4 Inv/Insp Major Outfall Flow Restriction
10/24/14	South District Ponds 2014 Sussex.pdf
10/24/14	Fox Run: Email Memo/photo car battery in bottom manhole.
10/27/14	Email to George Hollis: extra grate in catch basin 94562 at 3 Orkney Ct Huntington subdiv
11/03/14	Geodatabase Wish List.xlsx for Next Database/Field App/Viewer Versions
11/14/14	Map of drainage flow into concrete swale at intersection of Harvey Rd/entrance Montessori
11/19/14	2014 Chesapeake Bay Submission (XML File) Email to DNREC Marcia Fox
11/24/14	Melody Meadows Subdivision Post-acceptance Closed Drainage Photographs
11/25/14	2014 BMP Inspections: Total BMPs Inspected = 488
12/09/14	St. Annes Church and Levels Road BMP Plans and Map
12/10/14	12/09/14 Sussex MS4 Outfall Flow Restriction Memorandum
12/10/14	Updated 2014 Chesapeake Bay Submission (XML File) Email to DNREC Marcia Fox
12/16/14	12/16/14 Map Viewer User List

2.0 NPDES DATABASE MANAGEMENT

In 2007, KCI's Technology Services division developed a field application using advanced hardware, redesigned the existing NPDES Database structure to allow for re-inspections, migrated all existing data into the new NPDES Database design, and began development of a new field application to fit the new NPDES Database design.

In 2008, KCI's Technology Services division completed the development of the Field Application, Version 2 and developed a Web-based Map Viewer to replace and upgrade DelDOT's existing Map Viewer. In 2009, DelDOT expressed a desire for KCI to simplify the Map Viewer, especially the querying capabilities.

In 2010, KCI completed the refinements to the Map Viewer including simplifying querying and report creation for BMPs, conveyances and structures, and adding a drainage area layer for BMPs and Major Outfalls. In addition, KCI developed a *Map Viewer User's Guide* to assist with the use of the viewer.

In 2011, KCI assisted DelDOT in formal training sessions to educate DelDOT design and maintenance staff on the use of the Map Viewer.

In 2011/2012, KCI updated the Map Viewer by migrating the ArcGIS Server 9.3.1 webADF codebase to ESRI's ArcGIS Server 10.0 SP2 Javascript API in preparation for the ESRI's webADF deprecation at ArcGIS Server 10.1. KCI and DelDOT developed a method for conducting desktop inventory for new drainage structures along roadway improvement projects, by overlaying electronic construction plans on the DelDOT NPDES Database.

In 2013, KCI developed a Mobile Application for the Web-based Map Viewer. The DelDOT NPDES Mobile Application is compatible with Android/iOS mobile browsers and with Google Chrome on desktops/laptops. <http://deldot.kci.com/mobile/>.

The Mobile Application assists DelDOT Maintenance Staff by allowing use of the phone's GPS function to see their location in relation to the MS4 or BMP structure.



In 2014, DelDOT and KCI discussed the need to upgrade the NPDES geodatabase using updated software and incorporating latest NPDES permit requirements. The geodatabase and associated components (field data collection application, map viewer, mobile application) had become difficult to manipulate because the development architecture software has become outdated. In 2015, KCI and DelDOT plan to redesign the geodatabase and associated components, with a goal of releasing the revised version in January 2016.

**TABLE 3
 DELDOT GEODATABASE TIMELINE**

Date	Accomplishments
2007	Developed a field application using advanced hardware.
	Redesigned existing NPDES Database structure to allow for re-inspections.
	Migrated all existing data into new NPDES Database design.
	Began development of new field application to fit new NPDES Database design.
2008	Completed development of the Field Application, Version 2.
	Developed Web-based Map Viewer to replace and upgrade existing Map Viewer.
2009	DelDOT request for KCI to simplify Map Viewer, especially querying capabilities.
2010	Completed refinements to Map Viewer including simplifying querying and report creation for BMPs, conveyances and structures.
	Added drainage area layer for BMPs and Major Outfalls.
	Developed <i>Map Viewer User's Guide</i> to assist with viewer use.
2011/2012	Updated Map Viewer by migrating ArcGIS Server 9.3.1 webADF codebase to ESRI's ArcGIS Server 10.0 SP2 Javascript API in preparation for ESRI's webADF deprecation at ArcGIS Server 10.1.
	Developed method for conducting desktop inventory for new drainage structures along roadway improvement projects, by overlaying electronic construction plans on DelDOT NPDES Database.
2013	Developed Mobile Application for the Web-based Map Viewer.
2014	Discussed need to upgrade NPDES geodatabase using updated software and incorporating latest NPDES permit requirements.
	Geodatabase and associated components (field data collection application, map viewer, mobile application) have become difficult to manipulate because the development architecture software has become outdated.
2015	Redesign geodatabase and associated components.
2016	Release revised geodatabase and associated components.

3.0 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP) INVENTORY AND INSPECTION

In early 2015 under separate cover, KCI submitted the *2014 Annual BMP Inventory & Inspection Report*. The 2014 Annual BMP Report summarized the 2014 inspections for each BMP and provided recommended actions for BMPs in four categories:

- BMPs requiring MAINTENANCE by DelDOT maintenance staff (Maintenance Work Orders),
- BMPs requiring INVASIVE SPECIES to be treated by third party contractor,
- BMPs requiring CONTRACTED WORK by a third party contractor, and
- BMPs requiring RETROFIT evaluations by DelDOT’s Stormwater Quality Program staff.



BMPs were assigned a summary rating based on the recommended actions identified during the inspections. These ratings are defined in **Table 3**. **Table 4** summarizes the BMP inspections conducted in 2014. The ratings shown in **Table 4** are preliminary at this stage, and will be reviewed and finalized during DelDOT’s review and finalization of the *2014 Annual BMP Inventory & Inspection Report*.

**TABLE 3
 OVERALL BMP RATING SYSTEM**

Rating	Description
A	NO PERFORMANCE ISSUES BMP with No Issues affecting performance. ≤ 2 Scoring Criteria
B	MINOR MAINTENANCE BMP with Minor Maintenance required; repaired by DelDOT Maintenance District or third party invasive spray contractor. ≤ 3 Scoring Criteria
C	MAJOR MAINTENANCE BMP with Major Maintenance required; repaired by third party contractor. ≤ 4 Scoring Criteria
D	RETROFIT BMP with Retrofit requirements; BMP is failing; needs to be redesigned or re-built with input from DelDOT Stormwater Quality Program. ≤ 5 Scoring Criteria

TABLE 4
2014 BMP INSPECTIONS RATING SUMMARY

Maintenance Area	District	BMP Performance Rating				2014 Total
		A	B	C	D	
2 Seaford	South	8	0	5	1	14
3 Ellendale	South	16	4	3	0	23
4 Gravel Hill	South	13	0	1	0	14
5 Dagsboro	South	33	1	1	0	35
6 Harrington	Central	10	0	3	0	13
7 Magnolia	Central	6	2	1	0	9
8 Cheswold	Central	5	0	0	0	5
9 Middletown	Canal	59	38	32	0	129
10 Bear	Canal	10	33	14	0	57
11 Kiamensi	North	27	15	9	1	52
12 Talley	North	46	17	12	0	75
14 Expressways	North / Canal	21	12	8	0	41
2014 Total		254	122	89	2	467

4.0 NEW CASTLE COUNTY MS4 RE-INSPECTION

KCI began re-inspection of DeLDOT’s MS4 in New Castle County subdivisions in February 2008, based on KCI’s Subdivision Re-inspection Schedule (**Table 5**). The re-inspection schedule is based on a 5- and 10-year re-inspection cycle for subdivisions according to the acceptance date of the subdivisions. In October 2010, DeLDOT requested that KCI dedicate both KCI field crews to Kent County Initial Inventory and Inspection work. In 2012, KCI assigned one field crew to New Castle County to continue re-inspecting the 1966-1980 subdivisions, which was completed in January 2013. KCI devoted one field crew to re-inspecting the 1981-1995 subdivisions in 2013 and 2014. **Table 6** summarizes the re-inspection work performed by one KCI field crew in 2014.



TABLE 5
2013 SUBDIVISION RE-INSPECTION SCHEDULE

Year	Subdivisions	Cycle	Re-inspect?	Date Completed
1	Database Re-design	--	--	December 2007
2	1935-1950	5	Yes	December 2008
3	1951-1965	5	Yes	May 2010
4	1966-1980	5	Yes	January 2013
5	1981-1995	10	Yes	In Progress (80% complete)
5	1996-2005	10	No	--

TABLE 6
2014 NEW CASTLE COUNTY MS4 RE-INSPECTION TOTALS

Month (2014)	Subdivisions	Non-Subdivision Roadway Miles	Structures
January	0	0.0	0
February	1	0.0	4
March	3	0.0	449
April	3	0.0	119
May	19	0.0	324
June	6	0.0	203
July	11	0.0	293
August	11	0.0	381
September	8	0.0	165
October	12	0.0	374
November	1	0.1	125
December	4	0.4	158
2014 Total	79	0.5	2,595

5.0 NEW CASTLE COUNTY MS4 INITIAL INVENTORY AND INSPECTION

In 2014, KCI's performed field-level MS4 initial inventory and inspection work for recently accepted subdivisions and performed a desktop MS4 inventory on non-subdivision roads that were recently improved. **Table 7** summarizes the New Castle County initial inventory and inspection work in 2014.



TABLE 7
2014 NEW CASTLE COUNTY MS4 INITIAL INSPECTION TOTALS

Type	Subdivisions	Non-Subdivision Roadway Miles	Structures
Field Inventory/Inspection	4	1.4	158
Desktop Inventory	0	8.4	693
2014 Total	4	9.8	851

6.0 KENT / SUSSEX COUNTIES MS4 INITIAL INVENTORY AND INSPECTION

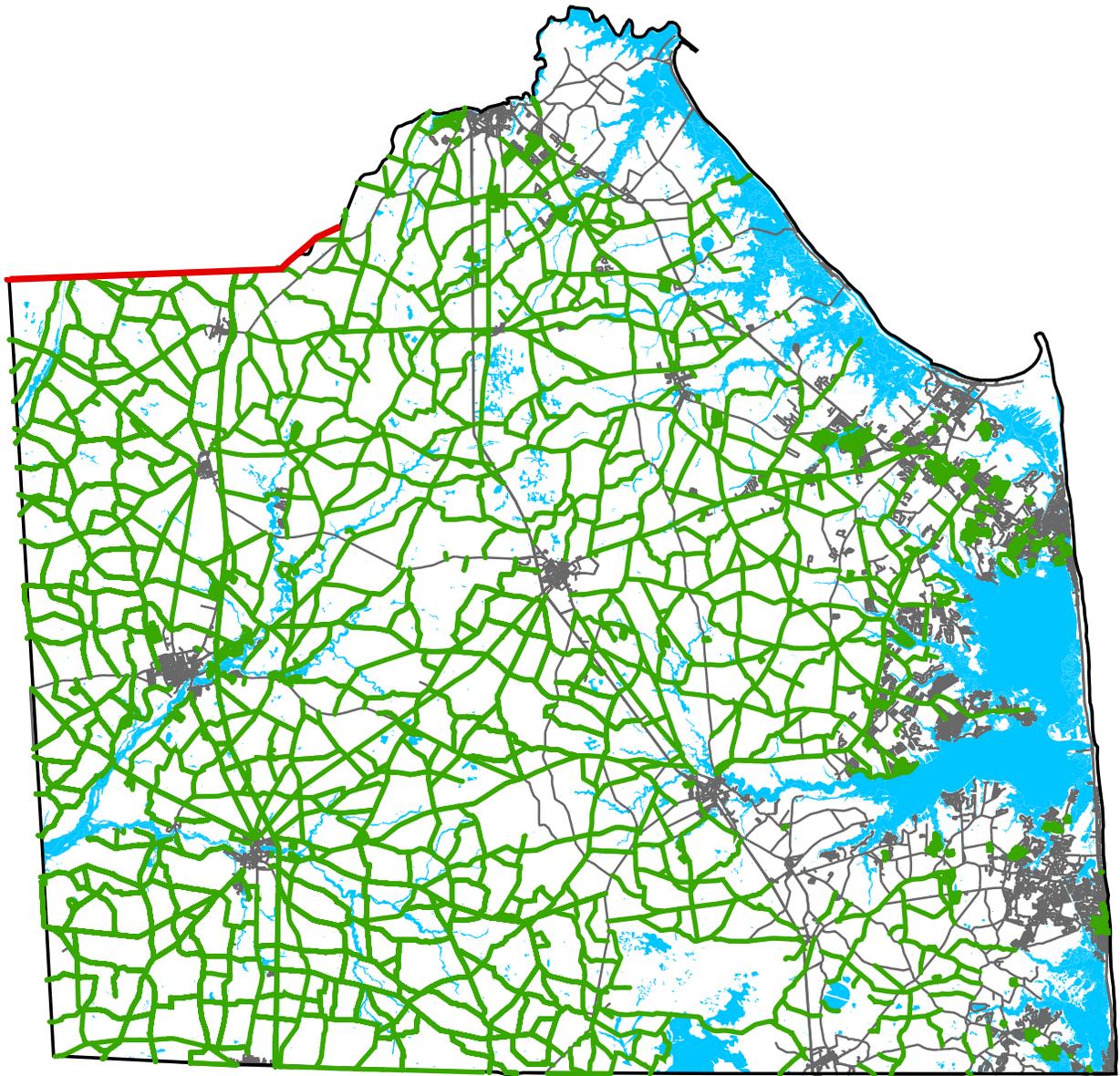
In 2014, KCI and CEI field crews focused on completing the initial inventory / inspection of Sussex County (**Table 8**).

TABLE 8
2014 KENT/SUSSEX COUNTY MS4 INITIAL INVENTORY / INSPECTION TOTALS

Month	Non-Subdivision Roadway Miles	Structures
January	22.1	522
February	22.4	587
March	52.8	1,824
April	44.5	938
May	29.4	807
June	21.1	596
July	42.2	1,242
August	19.3	515
September	53.6	920
October	38.0	898
November	42.6	851
December	39.6	834
2014 Total	427.6	10,534

The goal is to complete Sussex County by mid-2015. **Figure 1** shows the Sussex County roadway drainage system that has been inventoried / inspected through the end of 2014 (green) versus not completed (gray).

FIGURE 1
MS4 COMPLETED IN SUSSEX COUNTY



7.0 STATEWIDE INVENTORY SUMMARY

Tables 9, 10 and 11 summarize the number of BMPs, Structures and Conveyances contained in the DelDOT NPDES Database.

**TABLE 9
STATEWIDE STRUCTURES (NO.)**

Category	New Castle	Kent	Sussex
Inlet	44,957	19,497	14,042
Outfall	8,888	11,436	11,299
Manhole	5,342	789	177
Swale End	2,694	2,761	2,003
TOTAL	61,881	34,483	27,521

**TABLE 10
STATEWIDE CONVEYANCES (LF.)**

Type	New Castle	Kent	Sussex
Open	2,425,153	8,369,739	10,180,933
Closed	4,862,632	1,555,614	849,320
TOTAL	7,287,785	9,925,353	11,030,253

**TABLE 11
STATEWIDE BMP (NO.)**

Type	New Castle *	Kent	Sussex
BaySaver	1	0	0
Check Dam	6	0	0
Bioswale	91	23	88
Bioretention	23	4	2
Dry Pond	49	6	3
Filter Strip	6	2	15
Infiltration Basin/Trench	0	0	0
Sand filter	67	1	1
Sediment Forebay	4	0	3
Wet Pond	91	23	9
Wet Pond/Wetland	2	0	0
Infiltration Trench	9	0	0
Infiltration Basin	0	1	0
Underground Storage/ Infiltration	5	0	0
Shallow Marsh	2	0	0
TOTAL	356 *	60	121

* Of the 356 total BMPs, 354 were inspected in 2014; BMPs 235 and 854 were not inspected due to construction.

Appendix D. BMP list

Facility Number	Road Name	District	County	Facility Type
1	Fieldsboro Rd	Canal	New Castle	Bioretention
2	Fieldsboro Rd	Canal	New Castle	Bioretention
3	Church Rd	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
4	I-95 Service Plaza	North	New Castle	Bioretention
5	Walker Road	Central	Kent	Wet Pond
6	#324 - Ebenezer Church Rd, #13 - Paper Mill Rd	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
7	SR 1	Central	Kent	Wet Pond
8	Sr 1 NB off-ramp to south Smyrna	Central	Kent	Wet Pond
9	#80 - Sr 1, #1 - US 13	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
10	SR 1	Central	Kent	Dry Pond
11	Bayview Rd (423), Vance Neck Rd (37), US 13 (22)	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
12	US 13 (22), SR1 (82), Pole Bridge Rd (420)	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
13	SR1 (82), Pole Bridge Rd (420), US 13 (22)	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
14	Hyetts Corner Rd (413)	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
15	SR1 (82), Lorewood Grove Rd (412)	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
16	SR1 (82), Lorewood Grove Rd (412)	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
17	SR 1	Central	Kent	Wet Pond
18	SR 1	Central	Kent	Wet Pond
19	Lorewood Grove Rd (412), US 13 (34), SR1 (82)	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
20	Lantana Square	North	New Castle	Dry Pond
21	Paper Mill Rd (13), Possum Park Rd (314)	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
22	Naamans Rd	North	New Castle	Dry Pond
23	Naamans Rd	North	New Castle	Dry Pond
24	Naamans Rd	North	New Castle	Dry Pond
25	Naamans Rd	North	New Castle	Dry Pond
26	Cauffied Estate Connector (24)	North	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
27	Cauffied Estate Connector (24)	North	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
28	#324 - Ebenezer Church Rd, #13 - Paper Mill Rd	North	New Castle	Dry Pond
29	South Carter's Rd	Central	Kent	Wet Pond
30	Naamans Rd	North	New Castle	Dry Pond
31	Naamans Rd	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
32	Cauffied Estate Connector (24)	North	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
33	Naamans Rd	North	New Castle	Dry Pond

34	Cauffied Estate Connector (24)	North	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
35	Naamans Rd	North	New Castle	Sediment Forebay
36	Walther Road	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
37	Sr 273	North	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
38	Sr 273	North	New Castle	Dry Pond
39	Sr 273	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
40	Sr 273	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
41	Sr 273	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
42	Sr 273	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
43	Sr 273	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
44	Sr 273	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
45	Walther Road	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
46	273	Canal	New Castle	Sand Filter
47	Sr 54	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
48	Talley Rd	North	New Castle	Baysaver
49	Lancaster Pike	North	New Castle	Infiltration Trench
50	301 weigh station	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
51	Cauffied Estate Connector (24)	North	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
52	Lancaster Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
53	Patriots Way	South	Sussex	Infiltration Trench
54	Lancaster Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
55	Lancaster Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
56	Lancaster Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
57	Lancaster Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
58	Lancaster Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
59	Lancaster Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
60	Lancaster Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
61	Lancaster Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
62	Lancaster Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
63	Lancaster Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
64	Lancaster Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
65	Lancaster Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
66	Lancaster Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
67	Lancaster Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
68	Lancaster Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
69	Lancaster Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
70	Lancaster Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
71	Lancaster Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
72	Lancaster Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
73	Lancaster Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
74	US 113	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
75	Lancaster Pike	North	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
76	Kiamensi	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
77	#104 - Kenton Rd, #157 - Walker Rd	Central	Kent	Wet Pond
78	Chapman	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
79	Valley Road	North	New Castle	Dry Pond

80	Valley Road	North	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
81	Magnolia yard	Central	Kent	Wet Pond
82	Valley Road	North	New Castle	Dry Pond
83	South Carter's Rd	Central	Kent	Wet Pond
84	Sr 896	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
85	Sr 896	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
86	Sr 896	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
87	Sr 896	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
88	Sr 896	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
89	Porter Rd	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
90	St Annes Church Rd	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
91	Porter Rd	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
92	Cedar Lane Rd	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
93	Fleming's Landing Bridge Rd.	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
94	Harrington yard	Central	Kent	Dry Pond
95	SR 1	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
96	SR 1	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
97	SR 1	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
98	SR 1	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
99	SR 1	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
100	SR 1	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
101	SR 1	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
102	Middletown	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
103	Sand Hill Rd	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
104	Lancaster Pike	North	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
105	Lancaster Pike	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
106	Rt 15	Central	Kent	Infiltration Basin
107	Salem Church Rd	North	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
108	273	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
109	301 weigh station	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
110	301 weigh station	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
111	US 13	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
112	SR 1	Central	Kent	Bioretention
113	SR 1	Central	Kent	Bioretention
114	SR 1	Central	Kent	Bioretention
115	SR 1	Central	Kent	Bioretention
116	SCR 357 & SCR 360	South	Sussex	Bioswale
117	Sr 54	South	Sussex	Wet Pond
118	SR 1	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
119	SR 1	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Trench
120	SR 1	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
121	SR 1	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
122	SR 1	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
123	SR 1	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
124	SR 1	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
125	SR 1	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
126	Anchorage Ave., Sr 1	South	Sussex	Sediment Forebay

127	SR 1	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
128	SR 1	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
129	SR 1	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
130	SR 1	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
131	SR 1	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
132	SR 1	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
133	SR 1	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
134	SR 1	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
135	SR 1	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
136	SR 1	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
137	Churchman's Rd	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
138	SR 1	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
139	#56 - Airport Rd	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
140	SR 1	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
141	SR 1	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
142	Sears Blvd.	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
143	SR 141	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
144	Skyline Drive	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
145	Vaughn Rd	South	Sussex	Dry Pond
146	Vaughn Rd	South	Sussex	Dry Pond
147	Sr 896	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
148	Sr 896	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
149	Sr 896	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
150	Sr 896	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
151	Sr 896	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
152	Sr 896	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
153	Sr 896	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
154	Sr 896	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
155	Sr 896	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
156	Sr 896	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
157	Sr 896	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
158	Sr 896	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
159	Sr 896	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
160	Sr 896	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
161	Sr 896	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
162	Sr 896	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
163	Sr 896	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
164	Sr 896	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
165	Sr 896	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
166	Sr 896	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
167	SR 1	Central	Kent	Wet Pond
168	Rehoboth Park-n-Ride	South	Sussex	Sand Filter
169	School Bell Road	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
170	School Bell Road	Canal	New Castle	
171	Rt 40	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
172	Holland Glade Rd	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
173	Rt 40	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond

174	Sr 26	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
175	Middletown Maintenance Yard	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
176	White Oak Road (66)	Central	Kent	Wet Pond
177	SR 1	Central	Kent	Dry Pond
178	SR 1	Central	Kent	Dry Pond
179	Christiana Mall	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
180	Sr 404	South	Sussex	Wet Pond
181	US 301	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
182	Sr 7	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
183	Sr 7	North	New Castle	Dry Pond
184	Sr 7	North	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
185	SR1, Pine Tree Rd (25), South Frontage Rd	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
186	SR1, Noxontown Rd. (38), South Frontage Rd	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
187	South Frontage Rd., Noxontown Rd. (38)	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
188	US 13 (1), Old State Rd (441)	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
189	US 13, South Frontage Rd, Old State Rd (441)	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
190	US 13 (1), Sycamore Lane	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
191	SR1, US 13 (1), Sycamore Lane	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
192	Lancaster Pike	North	New Castle	Bioretention
193	US 40	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
194	Naamans Rd	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
195				
196	College Ave	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
197	Dennys Road	Central	Kent	Bioswale
198	Sr 7	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
199	Sr 7	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
200	US 113	South	Sussex	Wet Pond
201	US 113	South	Sussex	Wet Pond
202	Sr 71	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
203	US 13 (3), Puncheon Run Connector	Central	Kent	Wet Pond
204	Puncheon Run Connector	Central	Kent	Wet Pond
205	Puncheon Run Connector	Central	Kent	Wet Pond
206	Puncheon Run Connector	Central	Kent	Wet Pond
207	US 113 (7), Puncheon Run Connector	Central	Kent	Wet Pond
208	Puncheon Run Connector, SR1	Central	Kent	Wet Pond
209	Puncheon Run Connector, US 113 (7), SR1 (150)	Central	Kent	Wet Pond
210	Scarborough Rd	Central	Kent	Wet Pond
211	Scarborough Rd	Central	Kent	Wet Pond
212	Scarborough Rd	Central	Kent	Wet Pond
213	Virginia Ave.	South	Sussex	Wet Pond

214				
215	Cedar Grove Road	South	Sussex	Infiltration Basin
216	College Rd	Central	Kent	Biofiltration Swale
217	Lancaster Pike	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
218	Lancaster Pike	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
219	#34 - US 13, #356 - Sr 72 (Wrangle Hill Rd)	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
220	Sr 141	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
221	Summit Bridge Rd	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
222	Bear Yard	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
223	Sr 7	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
224	Sr 7	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
225	Sr 7	North	New Castle	Dry Pond
226	Sr 54	South	Sussex	Wet Pond
227	Sr 54	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
228	Sr 54	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
229	Cauffied Estate Connector (24)	North	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
230	Cauffied Estate Connector (24), Philadelphia Pike	North	New Castle	Dry Pond
231				
232	Claymont Rail Station	North	New Castle	Filter Strip
233	Claymont Rail Station	North	New Castle	Sediment Forebay
234	Lancaster Pike	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
235	Sr 7	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
236	SR 1	South	Sussex	Wet Pond
237	Sr 9	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
238	Sr 9	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
239	Sr 7	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
240	Sr 7	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
241	Sr 7	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
242	Porter Rd	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
243	Ransom Lane, Kent Street	Central	Kent	Dry Pond
244	I-497	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
245	New Linden Hill Rd	North	New Castle	Bioretention
246	North Street	Central	Kent	Wet Pond
247	Sr 24	South	Sussex	Wet Pond
248	Sr 18	South	Sussex	Bioretention
249	Roxana Road	South	Sussex	Wet Pond
250	Burbage Rd	South	Sussex	Wet Pond
251	Sr 26	South	Sussex	Sediment Forebay
252	Sr 26	South	Sussex	Wet Pond
253	I-95	North	New Castle	Shallow Marsh
254	I-95	North	New Castle	Shallow Marsh
255	Sr 26	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
256	Sr 26	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
257	Sr 26	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
258	Sr 26	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale

259	Sr 26	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
260	Sr 26	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
261	Sr 26	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
262	Sr 26	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
263	Sr 26	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
264	Sr 26	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
265	Sr 26	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
266	Sr 26	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
267	Sr 26	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
268	Sr 26	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
269	Sr 26	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
270	Sr 26	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
271	Sr 26	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
272	Sr 26	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
273	Sr 26	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
274	Sr 26	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
275	Sr 26	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
276	Sr 26	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
277	Sr 26	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
278	Sr 7	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
279	Sr 7	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
280	Choptank Rd	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
281	Choptank Rd	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
282	Choptank Rd	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
283	Choptank Rd	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
284	Choptank Rd	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
285	Choptank Rd	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
286	Choptank Rd	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
287	Choptank Rd	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
288	Choptank Rd	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
289	Choptank Rd	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
290	Choptank Rd	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
291	Choptank Rd	Canal	New Castle	Bioretention
292	Choptank Rd	Canal	New Castle	Filter Strip
293	Choptank Rd	Canal	New Castle	Filter Strip
294	Choptank Rd	Canal	New Castle	Filter Strip
295	Sr 1, #268 - Kings Highway	South	Sussex	Sediment Forebay
296	SR 1	South	Sussex	Sediment Forebay
297	Tweeds Park			
298	Tweeds Park			
299	Tweeds Park			
300	#315 - Tower Hill Rd	Central	Kent	Biofiltration Swale
301	#314 - Farmington Rd, #315 - Tower Hill Rd	Central	Kent	Biofiltration Swale
302	#314 - Farmington Rd	Central	Kent	Biofiltration Swale
303	#314 - Farmington Rd	Central	Kent	Biofiltration Swale
304	#314 - Farmington Rd	Central	Kent	Biofiltration Swale

305	East Service Road	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
306	East Service Road	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
307	East Service Road	South	Sussex	Wet Pond
308	Business 404	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
309	Rt 404	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
310	Rt 404	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
311	Fleming's Landing Bridge Rd.	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
312	College Rd	Central	Kent	Biofiltration Swale
313	Naamans Rd	North	New Castle	Sediment Forebay
314	Naamans Rd	North	New Castle	Sediment Forebay
315	I-95	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
316	I-95	North	New Castle	Bioswale
317	I-95	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
318	I-95	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
319	Levels Road	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Trench
320	US 113	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
321	Harrington Truck Rt	Central	Kent	Biofiltration Swale
322	Harrington Truck Rt	Central	Kent	Biofiltration Swale
323	Harrington Truck Rt	Central	Kent	Biofiltration Swale
324	Harrington Truck Rt	Central	Kent	Biofiltration Swale
325	Harrington Truck Rt	Central	Kent	Biofiltration Swale
326	Harrington Truck Rt	Central	Kent	Biofiltration Swale
327	Harrington Truck Rt	Central	Kent	Biofiltration Swale
328	College Rd	Central	Kent	Biofiltration Swale
329	Cheswold Yard	Central	Kent	Dry Pond
330	Sr 26	South	Sussex	
331	Sr 26	South	Sussex	
332	Sr 26	South	Sussex	
333	Sr 26	South	Sussex	
334	Sr 26	South	Sussex	
335	US 301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
336				
337	US 301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
338				
339	US 301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
340	US 301	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Trench
341	US 301	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
342	US 301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
343	US 301	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Trench
344	US 301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
345	US 301	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Trench
346	US 301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
347	US 301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
348	US 301	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Trench
349	US 301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
350	US 301	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Trench
351	US 301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale

352	US 301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
353	US 301	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Trench
354	I-95	North	New Castle	check dam
355	I-95	North	New Castle	check dam
356				
357	I-95	North	New Castle	check dam
358	I-95	North	New Castle	check dam
359	I-95	North	New Castle	check dam
360	I-95	North	New Castle	check dam
361	Sr 8	Central	Kent	Biofiltration Swale
362	Carpenters Pit Rd	Central	Kent	Filter Strip
363				
364	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
365	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
366	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
367	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
368	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
369	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
370	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
371	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
372	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
373	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
374	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
375	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
376	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
377	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
378	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
379	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
380	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
381	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
382	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
383	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
384	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
385	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
386	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
387	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
388	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
389	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
390	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
391	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
392	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
393	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
394	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
395	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
396	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
397	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
398	Marl Pit Road	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond

399	Marl Pit Road	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
400	Marl Pit Road	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
401	SR 1	Central	Kent	Filter Strip
402	SR 1	Central	Kent	Bioswale
403	SR 1	Central	Kent	Bioswale
404	SR 1	Central	Kent	Bioswale
405	Rd 534	South	Sussex	Bioswale
406	Rd 534	South	Sussex	Bioswale
407	Rd 534	South	Sussex	Bioswale
408	Rd 534	South	Sussex	Bioswale
409	Rd 534	South	Sussex	Bioswale
410	Rd 534	South	Sussex	Bioswale
411	Rd 534	South	Sussex	Bioswale
412	Rd 534	South	Sussex	Bioswale
413	Rd 534	South	Sussex	Bioswale
414	Rd 534	South	Sussex	Bioswale
415	Rd 534	South	Sussex	Bioswale
416	Choptank Rd	Canal	New Castle	Filter Strip
417	Rt 42	Central	Kent	Filter Strip
418	Rt 42	Central	Kent	Filter Strip
419	Rt 42	Central	Kent	Filter Strip
420	Talley Rd	North	New Castle	Filter Strip
421	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
422	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
423	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
424	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
425	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
426	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
427	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
428	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
429	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
430	Kennett Pike	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
431	SR-1	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
432	Smyrna Rest Area	Canal	New Castle	Bioswale
433	141	North	New Castle	Bioretention
434	141	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
435	141	North	New Castle	Bioretention
436	141	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
437	141	North	New Castle	Bioretention
438	141	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
439	SR-1	Central	Kent	Wet Pond
440	Rd 443	Central	Kent	Filter Strip
441	Rd 443	Central	Kent	Filter Strip
442	Rd 443	Central	Kent	Filter Strip
443	Rd 443	Central	Kent	Filter Strip
444	Rd 371	Central	Kent	Infiltration Trench
445	Rd 371	Central	Kent	Filter Strip

446	Rd 371	Central	Kent	Filter Strip
447	Rd 371	Central	Kent	Filter Strip
448	Rd 371	Central	Kent	Filter Strip
449	Eden Square Connector	Canal	New Castle	Bioretention
450	Eden Square Connector	Canal	New Castle	Bioretention
451	Eden Square Connector	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Basin
452	Carpenters Pit Rd	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
453	Carpenters Pit Rd	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
454	Carpenters Pit Rd	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
455	SR1	Central	Kent	Wet Pond
456	SR1	Central	Kent	Wet Pond
457	Bowers Beach Road	Central	Kent	Wet Pond
458	East Service Road	Central	Kent	Wet Pond
459	SR1	Central	Kent	Wet Pond
460	Old Barratt's Chapel Road	Central	Kent	Biofiltration Swale
461	Barratt's Chapel Road	Central	Kent	Biofiltration Swale
462	Barratt's Chapel Road	Central	Kent	Biofiltration Swale
463	Barratt's Chapel Road	Central	Kent	Biofiltration Swale
464	Middletown	Canal	New Castle	Bioretention
465	I-95	North	New Castle	Bioretention
466	I-95	North	New Castle	Bioretention
467	I-95	North	New Castle	Bioretention
468	I-95	North	New Castle	Bioretention
469	I-95	North	New Castle	Bioretention
470	I-95	North	New Castle	Bioretention
471	I-95	North	New Castle	Bioretention
472	I-95	North	New Castle	Bioretention
473	I-95	North	New Castle	Bioretention
474	I-95	North	New Castle	Bioretention
475	I-95	North	New Castle	Bioretention
476	I-95	North	New Castle	Bioretention
477	I-95	North	New Castle	Bioretention
478	I-95	North	New Castle	Bioretention
479	I-95	North	New Castle	Bioretention
480	Levels Road	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
481	Levels Road	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
482	Levels Road	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
483	Levels Road	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
484	Levels Road	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
485	Levels Road	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
486	Hercules Road	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
487	SR 1	Central	Kent	Filter Strip
488	SR 1	Central	Kent	Dry Pond
489	Sand Hill Road	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
490	Sand Hill Road	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
491	Sand Hill Road	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
492	Sand Hill Road	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale

493	Sand Hill Road	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
494	Sand Hill Road	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
495	Sand Hill Road	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
496	Sand Hill Road	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
497	Sand Hill Road	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
498	Sand Hill Road	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
499	Sand Hill Road	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
500	Sand Hill Road	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
501	Sand Hill Road	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
502	Sand Hill Road	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
503	Sand Hill Road	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
504	Sand Hill Road	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
505	Sand Hill Road	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
506	Sand Hill Road	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
507	Sand Hill Road	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
508	Sand Hill Road	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
509	Sand Hill Road	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
510	Sand Hill Road	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
511	Sand Hill Road	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
512	SR-1	Central	Kent	Biofiltration Swale
513	SR-1	Central	Kent	Biofiltration Swale
514	SR-1	Central	Kent	Biofiltration Swale
515	SR-1	Central	Kent	Biofiltration Swale
516	I-95	North	New Castle	Bioretention
517	I-95	North	New Castle	Bioretention
518	I-95	North	New Castle	Bioretention
519	Jamison Corner Road	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
520	Jamison Corner Road	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
521	Dyke Branch Rd	Central	Kent	Filter Strip
522	Dyke Branch Rd	Central	Kent	Filter Strip
523	Elkton Road	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
524	I-95	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
525	I-95	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
526	Newport Road	North	New Castle	Bioretention / Dry Pond
527	Rehoboth Park-n-Ride	South	Sussex	Bioretention
528	202	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
529	Milford Neck Road/SR1	Central	Kent	Wet Pond
530	Tub Mill Pond Road	Central	Kent	Infiltration Basin
531	Tub Mill Pond Road	Central	Kent	Infiltration Basin
532	Tub Mill Pond Road/ SR1	Central	Kent	Wet Pond
533	SR1	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
534	SR1	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
535	SR1 & SR 30	South	Sussex	Infiltration Basin
536	SR1 & SR 30	South	Sussex	Infiltration Basin
537	SR1 & SR 30	South	Sussex	Infiltration Basin
538	Greenbank Road	North	New Castle	sandfilter
539				

540	Zoar Rd	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
541	Zoar Rd	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
542	Zoar Rd	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
543	Zoar Rd	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
544	Zoar Rd	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
545	Zoar Rd	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
546	Zoar Rd	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
547	Zoar Rd	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
548	Zoar Rd	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
549	Zoar Rd	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
550	Zoar Rd	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
551	Zoar Rd	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
552	Zoar Rd	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
553	Zoar Rd	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
554	Zoar Rd	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
555	Pennsylvania Ave	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
556	Pennsylvania Ave	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
557	Pennsylvania Ave	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
558	Pennsylvania Ave	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
559	Pennsylvania Ave	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
560	Pennsylvania Ave	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
561	Beaver Dam Rd	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
562	Beaver Dam Rd	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
563	Beaver Dam Rd	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
564	Zoar Rd	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
565	Washington St	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
566	Washington St	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
567	Washington St	North	New Castle	Sand Filter
568	Dagsboro Road	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
569	US 113	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
570				
571	US 113	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
572	US 113	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
573	Dagsboro Road	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
574	US 113	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
575	US 113	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
576	Dagsboro Road	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
577	Dagsboro Road	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
578	Handy Road	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
579	Handy Road	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
580	Handy Road	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
581	US 113	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
582	US 113	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
583	US 113	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
584	Dagsboro Road	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
585	Naamans Rd	North	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
586	Carter Rd	Central	Kent	Sediment Forebay

587	Sunnyside Rd	Central	Kent	Bioretention
588	Sunnyside rd	Central	Kent	Dry Pond
589	Carter Rd	Central	Kent	Bioretention
590	Carter Rd	Central	Kent	Diverter Box
591	US 13	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
592	US 13	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
593	Gravel Hill Road	South	Sussex	Sediment Forebay
594	Sweetbriar Road	South	Sussex	Infiltration Trench
595	Sweetbriar Road	South	Sussex	Infiltration Trench
596	Log Cabin Hill Road	South	Sussex	Infiltration Trench
597	Hudson Road	South	Sussex	Infiltration Basin
598	Bridgeville Maintenance yard	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
599	Bridgeville Maintenance yard	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
600	Bridgeville Maintenance yard	South	Sussex	Wet Pond
601				
602				
603				
604	301	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
605	301	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
606	Strawberry Lane	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
607	301	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
608	301	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
609	301	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
610	Warwick Road	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Basin
611	301	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
612	301	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
613	301	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
614				
615	Warwick Road	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
616	Warwick Road	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
617	301	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
618	301	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
619	Strawberry Lane	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
620	301	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Basin
621	301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
622				
623				
624	301	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Trench
625	301	Canal	New Castle	Filter Strip
626				
627				
628	301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
629				
630	301	Canal	New Castle	Filter Strip
631				
632				
633				

634				
635				
636	Warwick Road	Canal	New Castle	Filter Strip
637				
638				
639				
640				
641	Warwick Road	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
642	Warwick Road	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
643	301			
644	301			
645	301			
646	301			
647	301			
648	301			
649	301			
650	301	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Basin
651	301	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Basin
652	301	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Basin
653	301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
654	301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
655	301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
656	301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
657	301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
658	301	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Basin
659	301	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Basin
660	301	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
661	301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
662	301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
663	301	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Basin
664	301	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Basin
665	301	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Basin
666	301	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
667				
668	301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
669				
670	301	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Basin
671	301	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Basin
672	301	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
673				
674				
675				
676	301	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
678				
679				
680				

681	301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
682				
683	301	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
684	301	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
685	301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
686	301	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
687	301	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
688	301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
689	301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
690	301	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
691	301			
692	301			
693	301			
694	301			
695	301			
696	301			
697	301			
698	301			
699	301			
700	301	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
701	301	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Trench
702	301	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Trench
703	301	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Trench
704	301	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
705	301	Canal	New Castle	Dry Pond
706	301	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Trench
707	301	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Trench
708	301	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Trench
709	301	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Trench
710	301	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Trench
711	301	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
712	emergency access ramp to 301	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Trench
713	emergency access ramp to 301	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Trench
714				
715				
716				
717				
718				
719				
720	301	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
721	301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
722	301	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
723	301	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
724	301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
725	301	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
726	301	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Trench
727	301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale

728	301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
729	301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
730	301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
731	301	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
732	301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
733	301	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
734	301	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
735	301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
736	301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
737	301	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
738	301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
739	301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
740	301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
741	301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
742	301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
743	301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
744	301	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Trench
745	301	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Trench
746	301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
747	301	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
748	301			
749	301			
750	301			
751	301			
752	301			
753	301			
754	301			
755	301			
756	US 13 Northbound	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Basin
757	US 13 Southbound	Canal	New Castle	Infiltration Basin
758	US 13 Southbound	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
759	US 13 Southbound	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
760	US 13 Southbound	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
761	301			
762	301			
763	301			
764	301			
765	301			
766	301			
767	301			
768	301			
769	301			
770	301			
771	301			
772	301			
773	301			
774	301			

775	301			
776	301			
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778	301			
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781	301			
782	301			
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784	301			
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786	301			
787	301			
788	301			
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792	301			
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794	301			
795	301			
796	301			
797	301			
798	301			
799	301			
800	301			
801	301			
802	301			
803	301			
804	301			
805	301			
806	301			
807	301			
808	301			
809	301			
810	301			
811	301			
812	301			
813	301			
814	301			
815	301			
816	301			
817	301			
818	301			
819	301			
820	301			
821	301			

822	301			
823	301			
824	301			
825	Lorewood Grove	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
826	Hyetts Corner Road	Canal	New Castle	Biofiltration Swale
827	Sorghum Mill Road	Central	Kent	Filter Strip
828	Boyd's Corner Rd	Canal	New Castle	Wet Pond
829	Jamison Corner Rd	Canal	New Castle	Bioretention
830	Jamison Corner Rd	Canal	New Castle	Bioretention
831	Jamison Corner Rd	Canal	New Castle	Bioretention
832	US 13 At Carpenter Bridge Road	Central	Kent	Biofiltration Swale
833	US 13 At Carpenter Bridge Road	Central	Kent	Biofiltration Swale
834	SR 71	Canal	New Castle	Filter Strip
835	Holland Glade Rd	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
836	Holland Glade Rd	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
837	Holland Glade Rd	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
838	Holland Glade Rd	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
839	Holland Glade Rd	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
840	Holland Glade Rd	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
841	Holland Glade Rd	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
842	Holland Glade Rd	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
843	Holland Glade Rd	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
844	Holland Glade Rd	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
845	Holland Glade Rd	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
846	Holland Glade Rd	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
847	Holland Glade Rd	South	Sussex	Filter Strip
848	West Park Drive	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
849	West Park Drive	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
850	West Park Drive	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
851	East Park Drive	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
852	East Park Drive	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
853	East Park Drive	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
854	202	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
855	141	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
856	202	North	New Castle	Wet Pond
857	Business 404	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
858	Business 404	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
859	US 13 SB	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
860	Rt 404	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
861	East Service Road	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
862	US 13 SB	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
863	US 113	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
864	US 113	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
865	US 113	South	Sussex	Biofiltration Swale
866	Hopkins Road	North	New Castle	Filter Strip
867	Hopkins Road	North	New Castle	Filter Strip
868	Hopkins Road	North	New Castle	Filter Strip

869	Mid-County DMV facility	Canal	New Castle	Filter Strip
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Appendix E. DelDOT maintenance facilities

DelDOT Maintenance Facilities and Location

Facility	Latitude	Longitude	Northing	Easting	Address	City	State	Zip Code	Facility Contact Name	Watershed	Sic Code
Laurel	188066.94	56749.67	39°40'55.58"	77°05'11.17"	10930 Salt Barn Road	Laurel	DE	19956	Jay Hall	Broad Creek	41, 1611
Seaford	184671.47	75760.49	39°39'16.23"	76°51'51.39"	22136 Bridgeville Highway	Bridgeville	DE	19973	Alan Shields	Lower Nanticoke	41, 1611
Ellendale	202109.12	88488.76	39°48'47.49"	76°43'8.25"	20368 Milton-Ellendale Hgwy	Ellendale	DE	19941	Otis Carmean	Broadkill River	41, 1611
Gravel Hill	208544.55	79016.7	39°52'11.73"	76°49'50.65"	24450 Lewes-Georgetown Hgwy	Georgetown	DE	19947	Kyle Banks	Indian River Bay	41, 1611
Dagsboro	213453.74	62405.84	39°54'41.73"	77°1'33.07"	Route 334	Dagsboro	DE	19939	Wesley Scott	Indian River Bay	41, 1611
Georgetown	203455.85	73795.54	39°49'24.06"	76°53'26.75"	23697 Dupont Highway	Georgetown	DE	19947	Tim Lofland	Upper Nanticoke	41, 1611
Harrington	187408.8	103670.3	39°40'57.92"	76°32'22.35"	129 Jackson Ditch Road	Harrington	DE	19952	BJ Lewis	Murderkill	41, 1611
Magnolia	192923.95	120035.23	39°44'2.79"	76°20'58.12"	1235 Briarbush Road	Magnolia	DE	19962	Ron Jarrell	St. Jones River	41, 1611
Cheswold	184953.64	135270.02	39°39'49.04"	76°10'15.58"	4275 Seven Hickories Road	Cheswold	DE	19936	Eddie Toulson	Leipsic River	41, 1611
Dover	191890.77	127831.31	39°43'31.80"	76°15'30.35"	930 Public Saefty Blvd.	Dover	DE	19901	David Leager	St. Jones River	41, 1611
Middletown	174813.07	159331.51	39°34'25.59"	75°53'23.94"	5369 Summit Bridge Road	Middletown	DE	19709	Bill Sweetman	Appoquinimink	41, 1611
Bear	179270.19	183943.07	39°36'53.04"	75°36'13.16"	250 Bear Christiana Road	Bear	DE	19720	Wayne Anthony	Christina River	41, 1611
Odessa	177644.36	161623.42	39°35'57.77"	75°51'48.51"	Route 299	Middletown	DE	19709	Troy Foraker	Appoquinimink	1611
Kiamensi	181051.15	191407.37	39°37'51.17"	75°31'.31"	815 Stanton Road	Wilmington	DE	19804	Ray Jubb	Red Clay Creek	41, 1611
Talley	190373.66	197088.97	39°42'53.58"	75°27'2.22"	1300 Talley Road	Wilmington	DE	19803	Carl Klinger	Delaware River	41, 1611
Chapman	176815.12	185171.99	39°35'33.51"	75°35'21.44"	39 East Regal Blvd	Newark	DE	19713	Bill Thatcher	Christina River	41, 1611

Potential Pollutant Generating Activities:

- Storage of Construction Materials
- Vehicle Maintenance
- Salt Storage
- Office Space
- Fuel Storage
- Storage of Maintenance Equipment and Fluids

Appendix F. DART facilities

DelDOT_DART_ Good Housekeeping Facilities

Facility Name	Facility Type	Function	Site Size	Available Space	Structure Type	Address	City	Spaces	Property Owner
Aldergate United Methodist Church	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	N/A	Concord Pike, Wilmington	Wilmington	75	Private
Bethesda United Methodist Church	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	Shelter	Main St, Middletown	Middletown	20	Private
Boyd's Corner P & R	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	Shelter	Rt 1 & Pole Bridge Rd	Odessa	120	State
Boyd's Corner Park & Pool	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	N/A	Routes 13 & 896	Odessa	27	State
Brandywine Springs Park	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	N/A	Rt 41, Wilmington	Wilmington	100	NCC
Brandywine Town Center	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	Shelter	Concord Pike, Wilmington	Wilmington	500	Private
Brookside (Scottfield)	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	N/A	Chestnut Hill Road, Newark	Newark	20	State
Carpenter Station	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	N/A	Naamans Road, Wilmington	Wilmington	18	State
Christiana Mall	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	Shelter			200	Private
Claymont Rail Station	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	Shelter	Myrtle Ave, Claymont	Claymont	501	State
Concord Presbyterian Church	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	Shelter	Foulk Road, Wilmington	Wilmington	20	Private
Delcastle Recreation Center	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	N/A	McKennans Curch Rd, Newark	Newark	500	NCC
Fairplay Rail Station	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	Shelter	Rt 4 & Delaware Park, Newark	Newark	250	State
Faith Baptist Church	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	Shelter	Limestone Road, Pike Creek	Pike Creek	50	Private
Faith Presbyterian Church	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	N/A	Marsh Road, Wilmington	Wilmington	35	Private
Germay Drive at Aaron's Rental Center	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	Shelter	Maryland Ave, Wilmington	Wilmington	50	Private
Greenbank Park	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	N/A	Route 41, Hockessin	Hockessin	150	NCC
Hockessin Memorial Hall	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	N/A	Route 41, Hockessin	Hockessin	20	Private
I-95 Service Plaza	Park & Ride / Rest Area	Parking	N/A	N/A	N/A		Newark	104	State
Lantana Square Shopping Center	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	N/A	Route 7, Hockessin	Hockessin	20	Private
Lower Branywine Presbyterian Church	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	N/A	Old Kennett Rd, Centerville	Centerville	20	Private
Luthern Church of the Good Shepherd	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	N/A	Foulk Road, Wilmington	Wilmington	35	Private
Mid County P & R	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	Shelter	Routes 13 & 72	Bear	47	State
Newark Rail Station	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	Shelter	South College Ave, Newark	Newark	276	State
North Baptist Church	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	N/A	Silverside Road, Wilmington	Wilmington	10	Private
Odessa Park & Ride	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	Shelter	Route 1, Odessa	Odessa	102	State
Odessa Park & Pool	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	N/A	Route 13, Odessa	Odessa	20	State
Peoples Plaza	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	Shelter	Route 40, Glasgow	Glasgow	20	Private
Pine Tree Corner	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	N/A	Route 13, Townsend	Townsend	43	State
Prices Corner	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	Shelter	Centerville Road, Wilmington	Wilmington	160	State
Routes 4 & 896	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	Shelter	Intersection of Route 4 & 896	Newark	180	State
Routes 7 & 273	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	Shelter	Intersection of Route 7 & 273	Newark	180	State
Routes 52 & 100	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	N/A	Intersection of Route 52 & 100	Wilmington	30	State
Skyline United Methodist Church	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	N/A	Skyline Drive, Pike Creek	Pike Creek	40	Private
Smyrna Rest Stop	Park & Ride / Rest Area	Parking	N/A	N/A	Shelter	Route 13, Smyrna	Smyrna	57	State
Tri-State Mall	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	Shelter	Naamans Road, Wilmington	Wilmington	150	Private
Trinity Presbyterian Church	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	N/A	Darley & Naamans Roads, Wilmington	Wilmington	20	Private
Tybouts Corner	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	Shelter	Route 13, Bear	Bear	117	State
Wachovia Bank	Park & Ride	Parking	N/A	N/A	Shelter	Route 41, Hockessin	Hockessin	40	Private
Riverfront Parking Deck	Parking Facilities	Parking	56,161 S.F.	N/A	Parking Garage	Wilmington Train Station	Wilmington	424	State
Christina Crescent Parking Garage	Parking Facilities	Parking	404375 S.F.	N/A	Parking Garage	Wilmington Train Station	Wilmington	1120	State
Pennsylvania Bldg Lot	Parking Facilities	Parking	50,336 S.F.	N/A	Open Lot	Wilmington Riverfront	Wilmington	176	State
Madison Street Parking Lot	Parking Facilities	Parking	191,271 S.F.	N/A	Open Lot	Wilmington Riverfront	Wilmington	547	State
Wilmington Operations Center - Lot 1	Office Property	Office Space	95,200 S.F.	30,000 S.F.	Building		Wilmington	30	State
Wilmington Operations Center - Lot 2	Office Property	Parking	67,200 S.F.	N/A	Open Lot		Wilmington	51	State
Wilmington Operations Center - Lot 3	Office Property	Parking	21,600 S.F.	N/A	Open Lot		Wilmington	90	State

Appendix G. Monitoring data from DeIDOT maintenance facilities

**DeIDOT Maintenance Facilities
Semi-annual Wet Weather Grab Samples**

TALLEY, OUTFALL #1

		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
																				8/28/13	5/16/14	8/12/14	
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	mg/L																				232	36.7	59.4
SURFACTANTS, MBAs	mg/L																				0.09	0.634	0.959
CHLORIDE	mg/L																				10.3	174	45.8
TPH-GASOLINE RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L																						
TPH-DIESEL RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L																						
OIL & GREASE																					ND	27.20	10.4
pH	s.u.																				7.38	7.39	7.23

TALLEY, OUTFALL #2

		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
																				8/28/13	5/16/14	8/12/14	
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	mg/L																				9.6	331	43.6
SURFACTANTS, MBAs	mg/L																				0.372	1.32	0.583
CHLORIDE	mg/L																				ND	6050	36.500
TPH-GASOLINE RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L																						
TPH-DIESEL RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L																						
OIL & GREASE																					ND	24.70	5.70
pH	s.u.																				7.36	8.35	6.77

KIAMENSI

		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		11/4/04	12/7/04	10/8/05	1/11/06	7/28/06	3/2/07	8/5/07	1/11/08	9/6/08	4/3/09	8/28/09	3/12/10	10/14/10	1/18/11	8/9/11	2/29/12	8/14/12	3/12/13	8/28/13	4/15/14	8/12/14	
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	mg/L	28	12	13	56	52	82	33	53	26	28	7	72	6	35	78	52	90.8	40.8	97	42	26.2	
SURFACTANTS, MBAs	mg/L	0.80	0.06	0.21	0.14	0.17	0.53	0.37	0.17	0.26	0.23	0.28	0.89	0.11	0.18	0.2	0.99	0.174	0.1	0.19	0.27	0.178	
CHLORIDE	mg/L	254	230	1144	17911	424	5750	1910	530	1190	977	713	18100	695	15700	1580	9660	1190	3460	313	2790	1850	
TPH-GASOLINE RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L	<0.05	<0.10	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.32	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.100	ND				
TPH-DIESEL RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L	0.31	<0.10	0.22	0.13	0.12	0.24	0.18	0.45	0.28	0.3	0.20	1.80	0.20	0.95	0.28	0.49	<0.500	<0.500				
OIL & GREASE																				ND	ND	ND	
pH	s.u.	7.52	7.37	7.39	6.67	7.06	7.38	8.26	7.3	7.35	7.08	7.36	7.38	7.78	7.58	7.34	7.45	7.34	7.45	7.68	7.47	7.11	

CHAPMAN, OUTFALL #1

		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
																				10/7/13	4/15/14	8/12/14	
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	mg/L																				ND	9.8	15
SURFACTANTS, MBAs	mg/L																				0.045	0.086	0.173
CHLORIDE	mg/L																				892	2350	882
TPH-GASOLINE RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L																						
TPH-DIESEL RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L																						
OIL & GREASE																					ND	ND	ND
pH	s.u.																				7.38	7.57	7.10

CHAPMAN, OUTFALL #3

		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
																				10/7/13	4/15/14	8/12/14	
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	mg/L																				130	318	63.7
SURFACTANTS, MBAs	mg/L																				0.209	0.352	0.319
CHLORIDE	mg/L																				48	298	92.3
TPH-GASOLINE RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L																						
TPH-DIESEL RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L																						
OIL & GREASE																					2.29	ND	6.90
pH	s.u.																				7.03	7.57	6.64

CHAPMAN, OUTFALL #4

		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		
																				10/7/13	11/1/13	4/15/14	8/12/14	
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	mg/L																				1110	119	876	84.3
SURFACTANTS, MBAs	mg/L																				0.98	0.728	0.385	0.714
CHLORIDE	mg/L																				44900	117	1140	117
TPH-GASOLINE RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L																							
TPH-DIESEL RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L																							
OIL & GREASE																					43.2	6.80	7.40	9.70
pH	s.u.																				7.92	7.16	8.57	6.90



BEAR, OUTFALL #1

		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		11/4/04	10/8/05	1/23/06	7/27/06	3/2/07	7/19/07	1/18/08	9/6/08	4/3/09	8/28/09	3/12/10	10/14/10	1/18/11	8/9/11	2/29/12	8/14/12	3/12/13	9/21/13	4/7/14	9/25/14		
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	mg/L	65	2530	71	677	318	783	18	107	51	8	18	34	8	261	122.8	113	116	46.8	51.8	18.3		
SURFACTANTS, MBAs	mg/L	0.17	0.31	0.16	0.13	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.27	0.25	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.11	0.16	0.13	0.126	0.073	0.084	0.201	0.115		
CHLORIDE	mg/L	693	483	1487	124	806	260	737	39.3	965	28.5	4530	83.7	1620	107	2420	30	880	96.2	2480	130		
TPH-GASOLINE RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.100	<0.100					
TPH-DIESEL RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L	<0.11	0.20	0.19	0.21	0.22	0.18	106	0.14	0.16	0.13	0.50	0.10	0.23	0.48	0.43	<0.500	<0.500					
OIL & GREASE																				ND	ND	ND	
pH	s.u.	7.86	8.22	7.70	7.40	7.11	7.10	*	7.31	7.16	7.29	8.27	7.85	9.51	7.23	7.18	7.30	7.54	7.42	8.36	7.69		

**DeIDOT Maintenance Facilities
Semi-annual Wet Weather Grab Samples**

BEAR, OUTFALL #2

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		2014	
											9/21/13	4/7/14	9/25/14	
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	mg/L										109	16.8	17.3	
SURFACTANTS, MBAs	mg/L										0.055	1.81	0.189	
CHLORIDE	mg/L										17.9	2440	17.7	
TPH-GASOLINE RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L													
TPH-DIESEL RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L													
OIL & GREASE											ND	8.00	ND	
pH	s.u.										7.15	7.68	6.49	

MIDDLETOWN, OUTFALL #1

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		2014	
													9/25/14	
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	mg/L												6.5	
SURFACTANTS, MBAs	mg/L												ND	
CHLORIDE	mg/L												14.8	
TPH-GASOLINE RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L													
TPH-DIESEL RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L													
OIL & GREASE													ND	
pH	s.u.												6.61	

MIDDLETOWN, OUTFALL #2

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		2014	
											9/21/13	4/15/14	9/25/14	
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	mg/L										102	162	64.5	
SURFACTANTS, MBAs	mg/L										0.521	0.58	ND	
CHLORIDE	mg/L										494	9570	2220	
TPH-GASOLINE RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L													
TPH-DIESEL RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L													
OIL & GREASE											ND	ND	ND	
pH	s.u.										7.69	7.24	7.35	



CHESWOLD

		2004		2005	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		11/4/04	12/7/04		1/14/06	9/1/06	1/5/07	8/20/07	1/11/08	9/6/08	4/3/09	9/11/09	1/17/10	8/12/10	1/18/11	9/6/11	4/22/12	9/18/12	3/12/13	9/21/13	4/8/14	9/25/14
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	mg/L	525	39		47	45	6	469	717	51	33	171	36	548	372	36	163	221	60	65.5	18.8	26.8
SURFACTANTS, MBAs	mg/L	0.49	0.03		0.09	0.29	0.21	0.43	0.28	1.6	0.25	0.15	0.16	0.42	0.16	0.19	0.35	0.233	0.17	0.298	0.151	ND
CHLORIDE	mg/L	346	13.6		1993	242	457	443	471	107	603	50.5	7460	90.4	9170	258	1050	45.4	545	67.4	526	132
TPH-GASOLINE RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L	<0.05	<0.10		<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.100	<0.100				
TPH-DIESEL RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L	0.96	<0.10		0.18	0.14	<0.1	0.22	0.1	3.62	0.23	0.18	1.70	0.40	0.66	0.39	1.13	<0.500	<0.500			
OIL & GREASE																				ND	ND	ND
pH	s.u.	7.62	6.59		7.96	7.22	8.24	7.68	8.11	7.13	7.43	7.33	8.28	8.19	7.42	7.52	6.94	7.80	7.75	7.74	7.55	7.23

DOVER, OUTFALL #2

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		2014	
											10/7/13	5/16/14	9/25/14	
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	mg/L										167	143	19.8	
SURFACTANTS, MBAs	mg/L										0.05	0.599	0.206	
CHLORIDE	mg/L										13.4	60.5	11.5	
TPH-GASOLINE RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L													
TPH-DIESEL RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L													
OIL & GREASE											5.3	ND	ND	
pH	s.u.										7.85	6.36	6.45	

MAGNOLIA, OUTFALL #1

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		2014	
											10/7/13	4/7/14	9/25/14	
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	mg/L										98.9	50.8	48.5	
SURFACTANTS, MBAs	mg/L										<0.040	ND	ND	
CHLORIDE	mg/L										197	167	35.7	
TPH-GASOLINE RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L													
TPH-DIESEL RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L													
OIL & GREASE											<5.00	ND	ND	
pH	s.u.										7.05	7.36	6.56	

MAGNOLIA, OUTFALL #2

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		2014	
											10/7/13	4/7/14	9/25/14	
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	mg/L										670	99.4	84.2	
SURFACTANTS, MBAs	mg/L										0.964	0.716	ND	
CHLORIDE	mg/L										120	258	163	
TPH-GASOLINE RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L													
TPH-DIESEL RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L													
OIL & GREASE											11.8	9.00	ND	
pH	s.u.										7.55	7.88	6.65	

**DeIDOT Maintenance Facilities
Semi-annual Wet Weather Grab Samples**



HARRINGTON		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		
		11/4/04	12/7/04			1/14/06	9/1/06	1/5/07	9/11/07	2/1/08	9/6/08	4/3/09	9/11/09	1/17/10	10/14/10	1/8/11	9/6/11	4/22/12	11/7/12	3/12/13	8/1/13		3/13/14	9/25/14
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	mg/L	320	2130			195	15	106	9	60	48	21	161	37	11	6	5	17.2	<4.00	14	ND		30.7	12.8
SURFACTANTS, MBAs	mg/L	<0.02	<0.02			0.22	0.27	0.1	0.23	0.16	0.69	0.2	0.22	0.1	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.11	0.088	0.112	0.123		0.201	ND
CHLORIDE	mg/L	195	504			1453	186	83.2	96.6	1870	331	644	51	9000	98.8	143	68.2	1130	37.1	408	48.2		3090	147
TPH-GASOLINE RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L	<0.05	<0.05			<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.100	<0.100	<0.112			
TPH-DIESEL RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L	0.14	0.15			<0.10	0.20	<0.1	<0.1	<0.13	0.24	0.11	0.23	0.70	0.10	0.11	0.16	<0.5	<0.500	<0.500	ND			
OIL & GREASE																							6.60	ND
pH	s.u.	7.67	6.80			6.90	6.84	7.24	7.59	6.97	7.26	7.34	7.17	8.33	7.47	7.50	8.93	7.39	7.27	7.52	7.64		7.78	7.22

ELLENDALE, OUTFALL #1		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	mg/L																							
SURFACTANTS, MBAs	mg/L																							
CHLORIDE	mg/L																							
TPH-GASOLINE RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L																							
TPH-DIESEL RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L																							
OIL & GREASE																								
pH	s.u.																							

ELLENDALE, OUTFALL #2		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	mg/L																				11/26/13	4/15/14		
SURFACTANTS, MBAs	mg/L																				5070	ND	ND	
CHLORIDE	mg/L																					38.7	109	
TPH-GASOLINE RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L																							
TPH-DIESEL RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L																							
OIL & GREASE																						3.9	ND	
pH	s.u.																					7.31	6.28	

ELLENDALE, OUTFALL #3		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	mg/L																				11/26/13	4/15/14	9/25/14	
SURFACTANTS, MBAs	mg/L																					175	6.8	77.7
CHLORIDE	mg/L																					0.272	0.086	0.15
TPH-GASOLINE RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L																					90.3	547	174
TPH-DIESEL RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L																							
OIL & GREASE																						5.00	ND	ND
pH	s.u.																					8.27	6.43	7.87

ELLENDALE, OUTFALL #4		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	mg/L																							
SURFACTANTS, MBAs	mg/L																							
CHLORIDE	mg/L																							
TPH-GASOLINE RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L																							
TPH-DIESEL RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L																							
OIL & GREASE																								
pH	s.u.																							

SEAFORD		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	mg/L																				10/7/13	4/7/14	11/6/14	
SURFACTANTS, MBAs	mg/L																				324	113	398	
CHLORIDE	mg/L																				0.45	1.11	0.152	
TPH-GASOLINE RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L																				229	1190	196	
TPH-DIESEL RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L																							
OIL & GREASE																					<5.00	ND	ND	
pH	s.u.																				8.04	8.16	8.69	

GEORGETOWN		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	mg/L	17	39	47	36	17	19														10/7/13	6/26/14	8/13/14
SURFACTANTS, MBAs	mg/L	<0.02	0.03	0.09	0.13	0.08	0.17														27	77.1	36
CHLORIDE	mg/L	12.2	13.6	1993	15.9	8.87	17.3														0.15	0.171	0.063
TPH-GASOLINE RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L	<0.05	<0.10	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05														11.7	233	20.9
TPH-DIESEL RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L	<0.10	<0.10	0.18	<0.10	<0.1	0.14																
OIL & GREASE	mg/L																				ND	ND	ND
pH	s.u.	7.19	6.59	7.96	6.92	7.38	6.9														7.41	8.69	6.46

**DeIDOT Maintenance Facilities
Semi-annual Wet Weather Grab Samples**

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		2014	
														4/15/14
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	mg/L											43.8	43.5	114
SURFACTANTS, MBAs	mg/L											0.129	0.113	0.127
CHLORIDE	mg/L											136	473	141
TPH-GASOLINE RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L													
TPH-DIESEL RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L													
OIL & GREASE												2.6	ND	5.70*
pH	s.u.											7.62	6.35	7.99

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		2014	
														4/15/14
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	mg/L											30	215	62.8
SURFACTANTS, MBAs	mg/L											0.124	0.096	0.081
CHLORIDE	mg/L											58.2	26.4	28.000
TPH-GASOLINE RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L													
TPH-DIESEL RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L													
OIL & GREASE												2.7	ND	ND
pH	s.u.											7.66	6.09	7.95

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		2014	
														4/15/14
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	mg/L													76.1
SURFACTANTS, MBAs	mg/L													0.29
CHLORIDE	mg/L													348
TPH-GASOLINE RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L													
TPH-DIESEL RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L													
OIL & GREASE														ND
pH	s.u.													6.45

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		2014	
														8/12/14
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	mg/L													203
SURFACTANTS, MBAs	mg/L													0.127
CHLORIDE	mg/L													256
TPH-GASOLINE RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L													
TPH-DIESEL RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L													
OIL & GREASE														ND*
pH	s.u.													6.23

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		2014	
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	mg/L													
SURFACTANTS, MBAs	mg/L													
CHLORIDE	mg/L													
TPH-GASOLINE RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L													
TPH-DIESEL RANGE ORGANICS	mg/L													
OIL & GREASE														
pH	s.u.													

WATER QUALITY BENCHMARKS:

- TSS – 100 mg/L
- Surfactants – 1.0 mg/L
- Chlorides – no benchmark
- Oil and Grease – 15 mg/L
- pH – 6 to 9 s.u.
- TSS – 100 mg/L
- Surfactants – 1.0 mg/L
- Chlorides – no benchmark
- Oil and Grease – 15 mg/L
- pH – 6 to 9 s.u.



Indicates Exceedance of Water Quality Benchmark



Completion of BMP retrofit projects

* DAGS01 and SOD01 Oil and Grease samples were mixed up at the lab. The result could be ND or 5.70 for either (5.70 assumed for DAGS01 t

** Sample fulfills 2014 requirement

Appendix H. Maintenance facilities wet weather benchmark monitoring follow-up form



MAINTENANCE FACILITY WET WEATHER BENCHMARK MONITORING FOLLOW-UP

Requirement: Semi-annual analytical monitoring of wet weather discharges from DelDOT maintenance facilities is required by the industrial general permit and the facility Pollution Prevention Plans. Benchmark values for each parameter tested are set by DNREC. When the measured values at an outfall exceed the benchmark values, the permit requires the facility to investigate the cause(s) of the exceedance, document the results of the investigation, and identify follow-up actions to be taken to eliminate or treat the pollution source.

Facility:

Sample Date:

Sample Time:

Monitoring Results:

See attached map for outfall locations. Results that exceed the benchmark are highlighted in yellow.

Parameter	Units	Benchmark Value	Outfall	
Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	100		
Surfactants (Detergents)	mg/L	1.0		
Chloride	mg/L	no benchmark		
pH	mg/L	6.0 - 9.0		
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15.0		

*ND = Not Detected

Other Observations:

Identify the source(s) of the contaminants that exceeded benchmarks, highlighted above:

Follow-up actions to be taken:

Richard Fain
Pollution Prevention Team Leader
Canal District

Date

Area Supervisor

Date

*Please return signed original form to Marianne Walch, NPDES Section, T615.
Also place a copy in the yard's PPP notebook.*

Outfall Locations



Appendix I. DSWA approval and chemical analyses of street sweeping wastes



DELAWARE SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY

Richard P. Watson, P.E., BCEE
Chief Executive Officer

Robin M. Roddy, P.E., BCEE
Chief Operating Officer

July 7, 2014

Board of Directors
Richard V. Pryor
Chairman
Ronald G. McCabe
Vice Chairman
Theodore W. Ryan
Timothy P. Sheldon
Tonda L. Parks
Gerard L. Esposito
Gregory V. Moore, P.E.

Ms. Marianne Walch, Ph.D.
Environmental Scientist IV
DelDOT NPDES Program
800 Bay Road
P.O. Box 778
Dover, DE 19903

Re: Special Waste Approval for Street Sweeper Debris
Special Waste Approval Number: **CIL-14.54**

Dear Ms. Walch:

I have received your special waste application and associated analytical testing dated July 1, 2014. Delaware Solid Waste Authority (DSWA) approves your request to dispose of approximately 2,000 tons of street sweeper debris. The material will be accepted at the Cherry Island Landfill (CIL). This material must be delivered in segregated loads and not mixed with other waste. Wastes not accurately represented by the information submitted in the special waste application or as stipulated in the DSWA Special Waste Policy may be rejected.

You are requested to contact DSWA at least 24 hours in advance to schedule the waste disposal.

The rate charged for the material will be at our current tipping rate at time of disposal. A copy of this approval letter must accompany each load of waste delivered to CIL. This approval expires on July 31, 2015.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (302) 764-5385.

Sincerely,

Jason M. Munyan, P.E., BCEE
Senior Facility Manager

JMM:ur

- c: L. V. Miller, P.E., BCEE
- F. W. Oehler (Compliance Supervisor)
- NSWMC Compliance Officers
- J. E. Haley, MPA
- J. W. Wagner, E.I.
- NSWMC Weighmasters
- J. Rowe (G&L)
- M. Lyon (DNREC)

FOR DSWA USE ONLY	
WM initials:	_____
delivery date:	_____
expiration date:	_____
tonnage:	_____
ticket #:	_____
acct/truck #	_____

1128 S. Bradford Street, P.O. Box 455, Dover, Delaware 19903-0455
Phone: (302) 739-5361 Fax: (302) 739-4287

CITIZENS' RESPONSE LINE: 1-800-404-7080 www.dswa.com



STATE OF DELAWARE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
800 BAY ROAD
P.O. Box 778
DOVER, DELAWARE 19903

SHAILEN P. BHATT
SECRETARY

July 1, 2014

Jason Munyan
Facility Manager, Cherry Island Landfill
1706 E. 12th Street
Wilmington, DE 19809

Dear Mr. Munyan:

DelDOT is seeking to renew its special waste disposal approval from the Delaware Solid Waste Authority to deliver street sweeper wastes to the Cherry Island landfill. The current approval expires on July 31, 2014.

In compliance with the DSWA Policy on Special Solid Wastes, we are providing the required information about these wastes as follows:

- a) The wastes in question are generated by street sweeping activities conducted by DelDOT throughout the year in New Castle County. The materials collected by the sweepers are staged in piles at six DelDOT maintenance yards (Talley, Kiamensi, Chapman Road, Bear, Odessa and Middletown).
- b) The composition of these waste materials is relatively consistent over time, consisting primarily of soil particles, road dust, litter, and some organic matter such as leaves and grass.
- c) None of the material is collected from a Federal Superfund site.
- d) This material is not hazardous waste.
- e) We conducted a new set of analytical tests on the street sweeper wastes on May 5, 2014. Composite samples of the wastes – one from the Talley yard (in New Castle County), one from the Cheswold yard (in Kent County) and one from the Dagsboro yard (in Sussex County) were collected by KCI Technologies, Inc. Each composite sample contained a mixture of three to five subsamples taken from representative sections of a pile of sweepings held at the maintenance yard.
- f) Copies of the test results are enclosed.
- g) The laboratory analyses were performed by QC Laboratories, Inc. (QCL), in Newark. QCL is a Delaware-certified, full-service environmental analytical company. The laboratory uses EPA-approved protocols for solid and hazardous waste and groundwater testing (EPA SW-846 methods).

- h) We estimate that DelDOT will deliver a total of up to 2,000 tons of sweeper wastes to the landfill per year.
- i) Maintenance staff from each of the six staging yards typically will need to transport these piles to the landfill on approximately once per month basis. Thus, each month approximately 20 to 40 tons of material will be delivered to the landfill from each of the yards.

If you need any additional information from us, please contact me at 302.760.2195, or marianne.walch@state.de.us.

Sincerely,



Marianne Walch, Ph.D.
Environmental Scientist IV
DelDOT NPDES Program

MW:mw
Enclosure

cc: Randy Cole, NPDES Program Manager
LaTonya Gilliam, NPDES Engineer
Don Weber, North District Engineer
Bill Thatcher, North District Maintenance Engineer
Rich Fain, Canal District Maintenance Engineer



Analytical Report

Serialized: 05/22/2014 03:35pm qc36

BRUCE THOMPSON
KCI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
1352 MARROWS ROAD
SUITE 100
NEWARK, DE 19711

Regarding:

KCI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
1352 MARROWS ROAD
SUITE 100
NEWARK, DE 19711

PROJECT ID:

AL0120

LABORATORY REPORT NUMBER:

L5050644

PO NUMBER:

17121613



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Oommen V. Kappil'.

Authorized by: Oommen V. Kappil, QA Director

QCL Accreditations: Southampton Div: EPA ID PA00018; NELAP ID's: PA 09-00131, NJ PA166, NY 11223
State ID's: CT PH-0768, DE PA-018, MD 206, SC 89021001; FDA Reg. # : 2515238
Delaware Division: State ID's: DE 00011, MD 138
Vineland Division: State ID: NJ 06005; Reading Div: State ID: PA 06-03543
Wind Gap Division: State ID's: PA 48-01334, NJ PA001
E. Rutherford Division: State ID: NJ 02015

BRUCE THOMPSON
KCI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
1352 MARROWS ROAD
SUITE 100
NEWARK, DE 19711

Regarding:
BRUCE THOMPSON
KCI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
1352 MARROWS ROAD
SUITE 100
NEWARK, DE 19711

Account No:AL0120, KCI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Project No: AL0120, KCI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

P.O. No:17121613

Inv. No: 1607703 PI
PWSID No:

Sample ID	Sample Description	Samp. Date/Time/Temp	Sampled by
L5050644-1	CHESWOLD MY	05/05/14 12:20pm NA C	Customer
	Received Date/Time/Temp 05/08/14 09:40am 4.1 C	Iced (Y/N): Y	
	Satellite Received Temp 8.1C	Iced (Y/N): Y	

Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Method	DF	Q	Test Date, Time, Analyst
-----------	--------	----	-------	--------	----	---	--------------------------

GENERAL CHEMISTRY

Ignitability	NEG			EPA 1030	1		05/14/14 02:00PM JG
TCLP-Extraction	COMPLETE			EPA 1311			05/11/14 12:45PM KR
TCLP-O Headspace Extraction	COMPLETE			EPA 1311			05/12/14 11:40AM KR
Cyanide, reactive	ND	25.0	mg/kg	EPA 7.3.3.2	1		05/12/14 09:00AM MJP
Reactive Hydrogen Sulfide	ND	50.0	mg/kg	EPA 7.3.4.2	1		05/12/14 09:00AM MJP
Corrosivity (pH)	NEG			EPA 9045C			05/09/14 09:20AM KR
Sulfate	ND	52.6	mg/kg DRY	EPA 9056 WO/COMB	1		05/09/14 05:17PM XJY
Paint Filter Test	NEG			EPA 9095			05/09/14 08:15AM KR
Total Solids Percent	94.98	0.01000	%	SM 2540G	1		05/09/14 06:30PM JAZ

METALS

Arsenic-TCLP	ND	0.0100	mg/l	EPA 6010C	1		05/19/14 10:23AM B B
Barium-TCLP	0.279	0.0100	mg/l	EPA 6010C	1		05/19/14 10:23AM B B
Cadmium-TCLP	ND	0.0100	mg/l	EPA 6010C	1		05/19/14 10:23AM B B
Chromium-TCLP	ND	0.0100	mg/l	EPA 6010C	1		05/19/14 10:23AM B B
Lead-TCLP	0.359	0.0100	mg/l	EPA 6010C	1		05/19/14 10:23AM B B
Selenium-TCLP	ND	0.0500	mg/l	EPA 6010C	1		05/19/14 10:23AM B B
Silver-TCLP	ND	0.0100	mg/l	EPA 6010C	1		05/19/14 10:23AM B B
Mercury-TCLP	ND	0.00100	mg/l	EPA 7470A	1		05/15/14 01:33PM RMP

GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY MASS SPECTROMETRY; SEMI-VOLATILES

1,4-Dichlorobenzene-TCLP	ND	0.00500	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 03:33PM MDJ
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol-TCLP	ND	0.00500	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 03:33PM MDJ
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol-TCLP	ND	0.00500	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 03:33PM MDJ
2,4-Dinitrotoluene-TCLP	ND	0.00500	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 03:33PM MDJ
2-Methylphenol-TCLP	ND	0.00500	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 03:33PM MDJ
3&4-Methylphenol-TCLP	ND	0.0100	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 03:33PM MDJ
Hexachlorobenzene-TCLP	ND	0.00500	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 03:33PM MDJ
Hexachlorobutadiene-TCLP	ND	0.00500	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 03:33PM MDJ
Hexachloroethane-TCLP	ND	0.00500	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 03:33PM MDJ

PIN: 12145

Serial Number: 3610685

Account No:AL0120, KCI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
 Project No: AL0120, KCI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

P.O. No:17121613

Inv. No: 1607703 PI
 PWSID No:

Sample ID L5050644-1 Sample Description CHESWOLD MY
 Received Date/Time/Temp 05/08/14 09:40am 4.1 C Iced (Y/N): Y
 Satellite Received Temp 8.1C Iced (Y/N): Y
 Samp. Date/Time/Temp 05/05/14 12:20pm NA C Sampled by Customer

Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Method	DF	Q	Test Date, Time, Analyst
-----------	--------	----	-------	--------	----	---	--------------------------

GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY MASS SPECTROMETRY; SEMI-VOLATILES continued

Nitrobenzene-TCLP	ND	0.00500	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 03:33PM MDJ
Pentachlorophenol-TCLP	ND	0.00500	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 03:33PM MDJ
Pyridine-TCLP	ND	0.00500	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 03:33PM MDJ
Cresol, total-TCLP	ND	0.0100	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 03:33PM MDJ

GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY MASS SPECTROMETRY; VOLATILES

Benzene	ND	29.6	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8260B	5.62		05/13/14 01:24PM MCB
Ethylbenzene	ND	29.6	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8260B	5.62		05/13/14 01:24PM MCB
m, p-Xylenes	ND	59.1	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8260B	5.62		05/13/14 01:24PM MCB
o-Xylene	ND	29.6	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8260B	5.62		05/13/14 01:24PM MCB
Toluene	ND	29.6	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8260B	5.62		05/13/14 01:24PM MCB
1,1-Dichloroethene-TCLP	ND	0.0250	mg/l	EPA 8260B	5		05/13/14 12:47PM JSH
1,2-Dichloroethane-TCLP	ND	0.0250	mg/l	EPA 8260B	5		05/13/14 12:47PM JSH
2-Butanone-TCLP	ND	0.0500	mg/l	EPA 8260B	5		05/13/14 12:47PM JSH
Benzene-TCLP	ND	0.0250	mg/l	EPA 8260B	5		05/13/14 12:47PM JSH
Carbon tetrachloride-TCLP	ND	0.0250	mg/l	EPA 8260B	5		05/13/14 12:47PM JSH
Chlorobenzene-TCLP	ND	0.0250	mg/l	EPA 8260B	5		05/13/14 12:47PM JSH
Chloroform-TCLP	ND	0.0250	mg/l	EPA 8260B	5		05/13/14 12:47PM JSH
Tetrachloroethene-TCLP	ND	0.0250	mg/l	EPA 8260B	5		05/13/14 12:47PM JSH
Trichloroethene-TCLP	ND	0.0250	mg/l	EPA 8260B	5		05/13/14 12:47PM JSH
Vinyl chloride-TCLP	ND	0.0250	mg/l	EPA 8260B	5		05/13/14 12:47PM JSH

GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY

Chlordane-TCLP	ND	16.0	mg/l	EPA 8081B	1		05/15/14 10:55PM GMP
Endrin-TCLP	ND	1.30	mg/l	EPA 8081B	1		05/15/14 10:55PM GMP
gamma-BHC (Lindane)-TCLP	ND	0.660	mg/l	EPA 8081B	1		05/15/14 10:55PM GMP
Heptachlor epoxide-TCLP	ND	0.660	mg/l	EPA 8081B	1		05/15/14 10:55PM GMP
Heptachlor-TCLP	ND	0.660	mg/l	EPA 8081B	1		05/15/14 10:55PM GMP
Methoxychlor-TCLP	ND	0.660	mg/l	EPA 8081B	1		05/15/14 10:55PM GMP
Toxaphene-TCLP	ND	16.0	mg/l	EPA 8081B	1		05/15/14 10:55PM GMP
Aroclor 1016	ND	35.2	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8082A	2		05/14/14 03:52AM GMP
Aroclor 1221	ND	35.2	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8082A	2		05/14/14 03:52AM GMP
Aroclor 1232	ND	35.2	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8082A	2		05/14/14 03:52AM GMP
Aroclor 1242	ND	35.2	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8082A	2		05/14/14 03:52AM GMP
Aroclor 1248	ND	35.2	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8082A	2		05/14/14 03:52AM GMP
Aroclor 1254	ND	35.2	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8082A	2		05/14/14 03:52AM GMP
Aroclor 1260	ND	35.2	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8082A	2		05/14/14 03:52AM GMP
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)-TCLP	ND	0.000250	mg/l	EPA 8151A	1		05/14/14 07:39AM AKP
2,4-D-TCLP	ND	0.00250	mg/l	EPA 8151A	1		05/14/14 07:39AM AKP

Account No:AL0120, KCI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
 Project No: AL0120, KCI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

P.O. No:17121613

Inv. No: 1607703 PI
 PWSID No:

Sample ID L5050644-2 Sample Description TALLEY MY
 Received Date/Time/Temp 05/08/14 09:40am 4.1 C Iced (Y/N): Y
 Samp. Date/Time/Temp 05/05/14 03:00pm NA C Sampled by Customer

Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Method	DF	Q	Test Date, Time, Analyst
GENERAL CHEMISTRY							
Ignitability	NEG			EPA 1030	1		05/14/14 02:00PM JG
TCLP-Extraction	COMPLETE			EPA 1311			05/11/14 12:45PM KR
TCLP-O Headspace Extraction	COMPLETE			EPA 1311			05/12/14 11:40AM KR
Cyanide, reactive	ND	25.0	mg/kg	EPA 7.3.3.2	1		05/12/14 09:00AM MJP
Reactive Hydrogen Sulfide	ND	50.0	mg/kg	EPA 7.3.4.2	1		05/12/14 09:00AM MJP
Corrosivity (pH)	NEG			EPA 9045C			05/09/14 09:20AM KR
Sulfate	ND	53.9	mg/kg DRY	EPA 9056 WO/COMB	1		05/09/14 05:32PM XJY
Paint Filter Test	NEG			EPA 9095			05/09/14 08:15AM KR
Total Solids Percent	92.80	0.01000	%	SM 2540G	1		05/09/14 06:30PM JAZ

METALS

Arsenic-TCLP	ND	0.0100	mg/l	EPA 6010C	1		05/19/14 10:55AM B B
Barium-TCLP	0.481	0.0100	mg/l	EPA 6010C	1		05/19/14 10:55AM B B
Cadmium-TCLP	ND	0.0100	mg/l	EPA 6010C	1		05/19/14 10:55AM B B
Chromium-TCLP	ND	0.0100	mg/l	EPA 6010C	1		05/19/14 10:55AM B B
Lead-TCLP	0.0134	0.0100	mg/l	EPA 6010C	1		05/19/14 10:55AM B B
Selenium-TCLP	ND	0.0500	mg/l	EPA 6010C	1		05/19/14 10:55AM B B
Silver-TCLP	0.0135	0.0100	mg/l	EPA 6010C	1		05/19/14 10:55AM B B
Mercury-TCLP	ND	0.00100	mg/l	EPA 7470A	1		05/15/14 01:35PM RMP

GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY MASS SPECTROMETRY; SEMI-VOLATILES

1,4-Dichlorobenzene-TCLP	ND	0.00500	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 03:58PM MDJ
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol-TCLP	ND	0.00500	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 03:58PM MDJ
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol-TCLP	ND	0.00500	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 03:58PM MDJ
2,4-Dinitrotoluene-TCLP	ND	0.00500	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 03:58PM MDJ
2-Methylphenol-TCLP	ND	0.00500	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 03:58PM MDJ
3&4-Methylphenol-TCLP	ND	0.0100	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 03:58PM MDJ
Hexachlorobenzene-TCLP	ND	0.00500	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 03:58PM MDJ
Hexachlorobutadiene-TCLP	ND	0.00500	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 03:58PM MDJ
Hexachloroethane-TCLP	ND	0.00500	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 03:58PM MDJ
Nitrobenzene-TCLP	ND	0.00500	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 03:58PM MDJ
Pentachlorophenol-TCLP	ND	0.00500	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 03:58PM MDJ
Pyridine-TCLP	ND	0.00500	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 03:58PM MDJ
Cresol, total-TCLP	ND	0.0100	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 03:58PM MDJ

GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY MASS SPECTROMETRY; VOLATILES

Benzene	ND	27.2	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8260B	5.05		05/13/14 02:02PM MCB
Ethylbenzene	ND	27.2	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8260B	5.05		05/13/14 02:02PM MCB
m, p-Xylenes	ND	54.4	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8260B	5.05		05/13/14 02:02PM MCB
o-Xylene	ND	27.2	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8260B	5.05		05/13/14 02:02PM MCB
Toluene	ND	27.2	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8260B	5.05		05/13/14 02:02PM MCB
1,1-Dichloroethene-TCLP	ND	0.0250	mg/l	EPA 8260B	5		05/13/14 01:15PM JSH
1,2-Dichloroethane-TCLP	ND	0.0250	mg/l	EPA 8260B	5		05/13/14 01:15PM JSH
2-Butanone-TCLP	ND	0.0500	mg/l	EPA 8260B	5		05/13/14 01:15PM JSH
Benzene-TCLP	ND	0.0250	mg/l	EPA 8260B	5		05/13/14 01:15PM JSH

PIN: 12145

Serial Number: 3610685

Account No:AL0120, KCI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
 Project No: AL0120, KCI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

P.O. No:17121613

Inv. No: 1607703 PI
 PWSID No:

Sample ID Sample Description Samp. Date/Time/Temp Sampled by
 L5050644-2 TALLEY MY 05/05/14 03:00pm NA C Customer
 Received Date/Time/Temp 05/08/14 09:40am 4.1 C Iced (Y/N): Y

Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Method	DF	Q	Test Date, Time, Analyst
GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY MASS SPECTROMETRY; VOLATILES continued							
Carbon tetrachloride-TCLP	ND	0.0250	mg/l	EPA 8260B	5		05/13/14 01:15PM JSH
Chlorobenzene-TCLP	ND	0.0250	mg/l	EPA 8260B	5		05/13/14 01:15PM JSH
Chloroform-TCLP	ND	0.0250	mg/l	EPA 8260B	5		05/13/14 01:15PM JSH
Tetrachloroethene-TCLP	ND	0.0250	mg/l	EPA 8260B	5		05/13/14 01:15PM JSH
Trichloroethene-TCLP	ND	0.0250	mg/l	EPA 8260B	5		05/13/14 01:15PM JSH
Vinyl chloride-TCLP	ND	0.0250	mg/l	EPA 8260B	5		05/13/14 01:15PM JSH

GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY

Chlordane-TCLP	ND	16.0	mg/l	EPA 8081B	1		05/15/14 11:16PM GMP
Endrin-TCLP	ND	1.30	mg/l	EPA 8081B	1		05/15/14 11:16PM GMP
gamma-BHC (Lindane)-TCLP	ND	0.660	mg/l	EPA 8081B	1		05/15/14 11:16PM GMP
Heptachlor epoxide-TCLP	ND	0.660	mg/l	EPA 8081B	1		05/15/14 11:16PM GMP
Heptachlor-TCLP	ND	0.660	mg/l	EPA 8081B	1		05/15/14 11:16PM GMP
Methoxychlor-TCLP	ND	0.660	mg/l	EPA 8081B	1		05/15/14 11:16PM GMP
Toxaphene-TCLP	ND	16.0	mg/l	EPA 8081B	1		05/15/14 11:16PM GMP
Aroclor 1016	ND	18.0	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8082A	1		05/10/14 03:14AM GMP
Aroclor 1221	ND	18.0	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8082A	1		05/10/14 03:14AM GMP
Aroclor 1232	ND	18.0	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8082A	1		05/10/14 03:14AM GMP
Aroclor 1242	ND	18.0	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8082A	1		05/10/14 03:14AM GMP
Aroclor 1248	ND	18.0	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8082A	1		05/10/14 03:14AM GMP
Aroclor 1254	ND	18.0	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8082A	1		05/10/14 03:14AM GMP
Aroclor 1260	ND	18.0	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8082A	1		05/10/14 03:14AM GMP
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)-TCLP	ND	0.000250	mg/l	EPA 8151A	1		05/14/14 08:12AM AKP
2,4-D-TCLP	ND	0.00250	mg/l	EPA 8151A	1		05/14/14 08:12AM AKP

Sample ID Sample Description Samp. Date/Time/Temp Sampled by
 L5050644-3 DAGSBORO MY 05/07/14 08:00am NA C Customer
 Received Date/Time/Temp 05/08/14 09:40am 4.1 C Iced (Y/N): Y

Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Method	DF	Q	Test Date, Time, Analyst
GENERAL CHEMISTRY							
Ignitability	NEG			EPA 1030	1		05/14/14 02:00PM JG
TCLP-Extraction	COMPLETE			EPA 1311			05/11/14 12:45PM KR
TCLP-O Headspace Extraction	COMPLETE			EPA 1311			05/12/14 11:40AM KR
Cyanide, reactive	ND	25.0	mg/kg	EPA 7.3.3.2	1		05/12/14 09:00AM MJP
Reactive Hydrogen Sulfide	ND	50.0	mg/kg	EPA 7.3.4.2	1		05/12/14 09:00AM MJP
Corrosivity (pH)	NEG			EPA 9045C			05/09/14 09:20AM KR
Sulfate	ND	50.6	mg/kg DRY	EPA 9056 WO/COMB	1		05/09/14 05:47PM XJY
Paint Filter Test	NEG			EPA 9095			05/09/14 08:15AM KR
Total Solids Percent	98.73	0.01000	%	SM 2540G	1		05/09/14 06:30PM JAZ

Account No:AL0120, KCI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
 Project No: AL0120, KCI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

P.O. No:17121613

Inv. No: 1607703 PI
 PWSID No:

Sample ID L5050644-3 Sample Description DAGSBORO MY
 Received Date/Time/Temp 05/08/14 09:40am 4.1 C Iced (Y/N): Y
 Samp. Date/Time/Temp 05/07/14 08:00am NA C Sampled by Customer

Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Method	DF	Q	Test Date, Time, Analyst
METALS							
Arsenic-TCLP	ND	0.0100	mg/l	EPA 6010C	1		05/19/14 10:58AM B B
Barium-TCLP	0.205	0.0100	mg/l	EPA 6010C	1		05/19/14 10:58AM B B
Cadmium-TCLP	ND	0.0100	mg/l	EPA 6010C	1		05/19/14 10:58AM B B
Chromium-TCLP	ND	0.0100	mg/l	EPA 6010C	1		05/19/14 10:58AM B B
Lead-TCLP	0.0119	0.0100	mg/l	EPA 6010C	1		05/19/14 10:58AM B B
Selenium-TCLP	ND	0.0500	mg/l	EPA 6010C	1		05/19/14 10:58AM B B
Silver-TCLP	ND	0.0100	mg/l	EPA 6010C	1		05/19/14 10:58AM B B
Mercury-TCLP	ND	0.00100	mg/l	EPA 7470A	1		05/15/14 01:37PM RMP

GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY MASS SPECTROMETRY; SEMI-VOLATILES

1,4-Dichlorobenzene-TCLP	ND	0.00500	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 04:24PM MDJ
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol-TCLP	ND	0.00500	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 04:24PM MDJ
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol-TCLP	ND	0.00500	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 04:24PM MDJ
2,4-Dinitrotoluene-TCLP	ND	0.00500	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 04:24PM MDJ
2-Methylphenol-TCLP	ND	0.00500	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 04:24PM MDJ
3&4-Methylphenol-TCLP	ND	0.0100	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 04:24PM MDJ
Hexachlorobenzene-TCLP	ND	0.00500	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 04:24PM MDJ
Hexachlorobutadiene-TCLP	ND	0.00500	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 04:24PM MDJ
Hexachloroethane-TCLP	ND	0.00500	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 04:24PM MDJ
Nitrobenzene-TCLP	ND	0.00500	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 04:24PM MDJ
Pentachlorophenol-TCLP	ND	0.00500	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 04:24PM MDJ
Pyridine-TCLP	ND	0.00500	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 04:24PM MDJ
Cresol, total-TCLP	ND	0.0100	mg/l	EPA 8270C	1		05/16/14 04:24PM MDJ

GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY MASS SPECTROMETRY; VOLATILES

Benzene	ND	26.1	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8260B	5.15		05/13/14 02:41PM MCB
Ethylbenzene	ND	26.1	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8260B	5.15		05/13/14 02:41PM MCB
m, p-Xylenes	ND	52.2	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8260B	5.15		05/13/14 02:41PM MCB
o-Xylene	ND	26.1	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8260B	5.15		05/13/14 02:41PM MCB
Toluene	ND	26.1	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8260B	5.15		05/13/14 02:41PM MCB
1,1-Dichloroethene-TCLP	ND	0.0250	mg/l	EPA 8260B	5		05/13/14 01:42PM JSH
1,2-Dichloroethane-TCLP	ND	0.0250	mg/l	EPA 8260B	5		05/13/14 01:42PM JSH
2-Butanone-TCLP	ND	0.0500	mg/l	EPA 8260B	5		05/13/14 01:42PM JSH
Benzene-TCLP	ND	0.0250	mg/l	EPA 8260B	5		05/13/14 01:42PM JSH
Carbon tetrachloride-TCLP	ND	0.0250	mg/l	EPA 8260B	5		05/13/14 01:42PM JSH
Chlorobenzene-TCLP	ND	0.0250	mg/l	EPA 8260B	5		05/13/14 01:42PM JSH
Chloroform-TCLP	ND	0.0250	mg/l	EPA 8260B	5		05/13/14 01:42PM JSH
Tetrachloroethene-TCLP	ND	0.0250	mg/l	EPA 8260B	5		05/13/14 01:42PM JSH
Trichloroethene-TCLP	ND	0.0250	mg/l	EPA 8260B	5		05/13/14 01:42PM JSH
Vinyl chloride-TCLP	ND	0.0250	mg/l	EPA 8260B	5		05/13/14 01:42PM JSH

Account No:AL0120, KCI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Project No: AL0120, KCI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

P.O. No:17121613

Inv. No: 1607703 PI
PWSID No:

Sample ID L5050644-3 **Sample Description** DAGSBORO MY **Samp. Date/Time/Temp** 05/07/14 08:00am NA C **Sampled by** Customer
Received Date/Time/Temp 05/08/14 09:40am 4.1 C **Iced (Y/N):** Y

Parameter	Result	RL	Units	Method	DF	Q	Test Date, Time, Analyst
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GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY

Chlordane-TCLP	ND	16.0	mg/l	EPA 8081B	1		05/15/14 11:36PM GMP
Endrin-TCLP	ND	1.30	mg/l	EPA 8081B	1		05/15/14 11:36PM GMP
gamma-BHC (Lindane)-TCLP	ND	0.660	mg/l	EPA 8081B	1		05/15/14 11:36PM GMP
Heptachlor epoxide-TCLP	ND	0.660	mg/l	EPA 8081B	1		05/15/14 11:36PM GMP
Heptachlor-TCLP	ND	0.660	mg/l	EPA 8081B	1		05/15/14 11:36PM GMP
Methoxychlor-TCLP	ND	0.660	mg/l	EPA 8081B	1		05/15/14 11:36PM GMP
Toxaphene-TCLP	ND	16.0	mg/l	EPA 8081B	1		05/15/14 11:36PM GMP
Aroclor 1016	ND	16.9	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8082A	1		05/10/14 03:42AM GMP
Aroclor 1221	ND	16.9	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8082A	1		05/10/14 03:42AM GMP
Aroclor 1232	ND	16.9	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8082A	1		05/10/14 03:42AM GMP
Aroclor 1242	ND	16.9	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8082A	1		05/10/14 03:42AM GMP
Aroclor 1248	ND	16.9	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8082A	1		05/10/14 03:42AM GMP
Aroclor 1254	ND	16.9	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8082A	1		05/10/14 03:42AM GMP
Aroclor 1260	ND	16.9	ug/kg DRY	EPA 8082A	1		05/10/14 03:42AM GMP
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)-TCLP	ND	0.000250	mg/l	EPA 8151A	1		05/14/14 08:44AM AKP
2,4-D-TCLP	ND	0.00250	mg/l	EPA 8151A	1		05/14/14 08:44AM AKP

Sample Comments:

L5050644-1 :

If the sample is a liquid and flashes at a temperature of <60C/140F then it is classified as hazardous waste (CFR 261.21). If the sample is a solid and tests positive using SW846 Method 1030 it meets the definition and characteristics of ignitability.

If the sample is a liquid and flashes at a temperature of <60C/140F then it is classified as hazardous waste (CFR 261.21). If the sample is a solid and tests positive using SW846 Method 1030 it meets the definition and characteristics of ignitability.

The TCLP extraction was performed in accordance with 40 CFR parts 261.24 and 268.7.

A dilution was required to be performed on this sample because of the sample matrix and/or interferences by non-target compounds. The surrogate recoveries may have been impacted. The RL's have been adjusted to reflect the dilution. For method 8260B TCLP, the ZHE fluid blank associated with the sample contained 0.0019mg/L of Chloroform.

L5050644-2 :

If the sample is a liquid and flashes at a temperature of <60C/140F then it is classified as hazardous waste (CFR 261.21). If the sample is a solid and tests positive using SW846 Method 1030 it meets the definition and characteristics of ignitability.

If the sample is a liquid and flashes at a temperature of <60C/140F then it is classified as hazardous waste (CFR 261.21). If the sample is a solid and tests positive using SW846 Method 1030 it meets the definition and characteristics of ignitability.

The TCLP extraction was performed in accordance with 40 CFR parts 261.24 and 268.7.

For method 8260B TCLP, the ZHE fluid blank associated with the sample contained 0.0019mg/L of Chloroform.

For 8082 PCB analysis, the recovery of the DCB surrogate (60%) was below the laboratory control limits of 70 to 151%. However, the recovery of the TMX surrogate (70%) was within the laboratory control limits of 40 to 142%.

PIN: 12145

Serial Number: 3610685

Account No:AL0120, KCI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Project No: AL0120, KCI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

P.O. No:17121613

Inv. No: 1607703 PI
PWSID No:

L5050644-3 :

If the sample is a liquid and flashes at a temperature of <60C/140F then it is classified as hazardous waste (CFR 261.21). If the sample is a solid and tests positive using SW846 Method 1030 it meets the definition and characteristics of ignitability. For 8082 PCB analysis, the recovery of the DCB surrogate (71%) was below the laboratory control limits of 70 to 151%. However, the recovery of the TMX surrogate (81%) was within the laboratory control limits of 40 to 142%.

If the sample is a liquid and flashes at a temperature of <60C/140F then it is classified as hazardous waste (CFR 261.21). If the sample is a solid and tests positive using SW846 Method 1030 it meets the definition and characteristics of ignitability.

The TCLP extraction was performed in accordance with 40 CFR parts 261.24 and 268.7. For method 8260B TCLP, the ZHE fluid blank associated with the sample contained 0.0019mg/L of Chloroform.

Samples were received at the laboratory outside of the acceptable temperature range (just above 0 to 6 degrees C) for chemical testing. Consult with your regulatory agency for guidance on use of this data.



DEFINITIONS

The following terms or abbreviations are used in this report:

MPN	Most probable number	PL	Customer-specific limit
CFU	Colony forming unit	DF	Dilution Factor
POS	Positive	Q	Qualifier
NEG	Negative	NTU	Nephelometric turbidity units
PRES	Presumptive	RL	Laboratory reporting limit or Limit of Quantitation (LOQ)
MF	Membrane Filtration	MCL	EPA recommended "Maximum Contaminant Level"
TNTC	Too numerous to count	MDL	Method Detection Limit

ND	The concentration was not detected at or above RL / MDL.
J	Estimated value \geq MDL but $<$ RL. Applies to organics and general chemistry results (see below for metals)
DRY	Indicates the result was calculated and reported on a dry weight basis.
TIC	Tentatively Identified Compounds (Library Search Compounds); concentrations are estimated values only.
ppm (mg/l)	Parts per million: equivalent to 1 milligram per kilogram (mg/Kg) for solids or one milligram per liter (mg/L) for aqueous samples.
ppb (ug/L)	Parts per billion: equivalent to 1 microgram per kilogram (ug/Kg) for solids or one microgram per liter (ug/L) for aqueous samples.
<	Less than: In conjunction with a numerical value, indicates a concentration less than RL / MDL.
>	Greater than: In conjunction with a numerical value, indicates a concentration greater than RL / MDL.

Data Qualifiers (EPA CLP Convention)

<u>Organics</u>		<u>Metals</u>	
B	Analyte was detected in the method blank	B	Value is \geq MDL and $<$ RL
E	Concentration exceeds calibration range	E	Estimated value due to presence of interference
U	Compound not detected above MDL/RL	M	Duplicate precision for an element outside control limit
N	Presumptive evidence of compound in library search	N	Spike recovery for an element outside control limits
P1	Column precision criteria not met, report lower value	U	Element not detected above MDL/RL
P2	Column precision criteria not met, report higher value	Other	Defined in case narrative or data package
Other	Defined in case narrative or data package		

Warranties, Terms, and Conditions

- Unless otherwise specified in the Parameter field, analyses (excluding "Field Parameters") were performed at the QCL Southampton Division (1205 Industrial Boulevard, Southampton, PA 18966). Food, pharmaceutical, and dairy testing were performed the QCL facility in Horsham (702 Electronics Drive, Horsham, PA 19044).
- The test results meet all requirements of TNI or other regulatory agencies, including holding times and preservation, unless otherwise indicated.
- The report shall not be reproduced, except in full, without the written consent of the laboratory.
- All samples are collected as "grab" samples unless otherwise identified.
- The reported results relate only to the sample as tested. QCL is not responsible for sample integrity unless sampling has been performed by a member of our staff.
- QCL is not responsible for sampling and/or testing omissions. Note that regulatory authorities may assess substantial fines for testing omissions. Please track your sample collection schedules and results on a regular basis (e.g. weekly, monthly, or quarterly) to ensure compliance. QCL's internet program "LIVE ACCESS" will provide you with real-time access to collection dates and testing results. Please contact Customer Service for further information.
- The following personnel or their deputies have approved the results of the tests performed by QCL: Nicki Smith (Environmental & Food Chemistry), Amanda Lukaszewski (Pharmaceutical), Ryan Baker (Dairy), Renata Paskevicius (Food Micro), Sue Abbott (QCL Delaware).

QCL Accreditations

Southampton Division	EPA ID:	PA00018		
	NELAP IDs:	PA 09-00131; NJ PA166; NY 11223		
	State IDs:	CT PH-0768; DE PA-018; MD 206		
	FDA Reg #:	2515238		
Delaware Division	State IDs:	DE 00011; MD 138	Reading Division	State ID: PA 06-03543
Wind Gap Division	State IDs:	PA 48-01334; NJ PA001	Vineland Division	State ID: NJ 06005
East Rutherford Division	State ID:	NJ 02015		



1205 Industrial Blvd. Phone: 215-355-3900
 Southampton, PA 18966-0514 Fax: 215-355-7231

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

Page _____ of _____

Bill to/Report to: (if different)

Lab LIMS No: LS050644

MATRIX CODES

Client/Acct. No. KCI Technologies
 Address 1352 Marrows Road

Sampling Site Address: (if different)

LAB USE ONLY:

___ Ascorbic/HCl Vials # ___ HCl Vials
 # ___ Na₂S₂O₃ _____
 # ___ Na OH/Zn acetate pH _____
 # ___ HNO₃ pH _____
 # ___ H₂SO₄ pH _____
 # ___ NaOH pH _____
 # 9 Unpreserved 30ggt 3sppt 3vial
 # ___ Hcl pH _____
 # 4.10 Temp control ID# 4.10

- DW: DRINKING WATER
- GW: GROUND WATER
- WW: WASTEWATER
- SO: SOIL
- SL: SLUDGE
- OIL: OIL
- SOL: NON SOIL SOLID
- MU MISCELLANEOUS
- X: OTHER

City/State/Zip Newark, DE 19711

Phone/Fax 302-731-9176

P.O. No.

Client Contact

QC Contact

PROJECT

Collection

G R A B
C O M P

Matrix Code

Number of Containers

Total H₂SO₄ HCl Vials HNO₃ NaOH ZnAc₂ Upp₂ Bact

FIELD ID

Date Military Time

ANALYSIS REQUESTED

Field pH, Temp (C or F),
DO, Cl₂, S. Cond. etc.

Cheswold MY

5/5/14 12:20

SO

Foil TCLP/RCRA Char/sulfate/

Talley MY

5/5/14 15:00

SO

Percent Solids/PCBs/BTEX/Paint Filter Test

Dagsboro MY

5/7/14 08:00

SO

Ammonia, Potassium, Surfactants

~~1274~~

~~5/7/14 19:15~~

~~SO~~

SAMPLED BY: (Name/Company)

KCI

Verbal/fax data due: _____ / _____ / _____

Hardcopy due: _____ / _____ / _____

Report Format: Standard Forms

Standard + QC NJ Reduced Disk

Field Parameters Analyzed By:

Sig:

Date/Time:

Please call for pricing and availability on rush (<14-21 day) turnaround and on all but standard format.

SAMPLE CUSTODY EXCHANGES MUST BE DOCUMENTED BELOW. USE FULL LEGAL SIGNATURE, DATE AND MILITARY TIME (24 HOUR CLOCK, I.E. 8AM IS 0800, 4 PM IS 1600)

RELINQUISHED BY SAMPLER	DATE	TIME	RECEIVED BY	DATE	TIME	DELIVERY METHOD: <input type="checkbox"/> QC COURIER <input type="checkbox"/> CLIENT <input type="checkbox"/> UPS <input type="checkbox"/> FEDEX <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	Custody Seal Number
<u>1 Samuel Debra</u>	<u>5/8/14</u>	<u>9:40</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>5/8/14</u>	<u>9:40</u>		
<u>2 [Signature]</u>	<u>5/8/14</u>	<u>11:45</u>	<u>COOL 77</u>	<u>5/8/14</u>	<u>11:45</u>	COMMENTS: <u>8.1°</u>	
<u>3 [Signature]</u>	<u>5/8/14</u>	<u>19:40</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>5/8/14</u>	<u>19:40</u>		
<u>4</u>							
<u>5</u>							
							Hazardous: yes / no

For example to aid completion, see reverse side.

