

From Your Stormwater
Manager:

Beckley Sanitary Board will transition to stormwater fees based on impervious areas for non-single family residential properties in third quarter of 2008

Per the Beckley Stormwater Ordinance, Beckley Sanitary Board is in the process of transitioning stormwater fees for commercial, institutional and multifamily residential properties to fees based upon the amount of impervious surface on the property.

Impervious surfaces are defined as land area covered by buildings, pavement, gravel or other material that significantly inhibits stormwater from penetrating the soil. Examples include roofs, concrete and asphalt parking lots and sidewalks, as well as compacted gravel surfaces.

Over the next few months, the MS4 service area will be mapped and impervious areas measured. Stormwater fees will be calculated using a rate of \$1.25 per 1,000 square feet of impervious surface.

Impervious Surface Stormwater fees are used by the majority of United States stormwater utilities. Impervious areas are widely accepted as the most important determinant of stormwater runoff volume and resulting pollution a property will generate.



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HYDROLOGIC

CITIZENS GUIDE TO STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION

www.beckleysanitaryboard.org

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Senate Bill No. 323 passes Legislature

Legislation affecting stormwater utilities and municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) programs was recently signed into law by Governor Joe Manchin. Senate Bill No. 323 allows stormwater utilities to assess sanctions and monetary penalties for stormwater pollution that violates local stormwater ordinances. This provision is necessary for local programs to meet construction site runoff, illicit discharge detection and elimination, and post development stormwater management regulatory requirements of the federal Phase II stormwater rules. Senate Bill No. 323 also grants municipal sanitary boards and public service districts operating stormwater utilities, the ability to shut off water service for non-payment of stormwater fees. The ability to disconnect water service assures creditors that stormwater utilities will be able to collect billed fees. This power is necessary for stormwater utilities to obtain financing for capital improvement projects totaling millions of dollars of need across WV through long-term debt. Beckley Sanitary Board will phase in water service termination and monetary penalties in the months ahead.

Spring brings stormwater pollution concerns

April showers may bring stormwater pollution to a yard near you. As you complete your Spring cleaning, remember these pointers to be a solution to stormwater pollution in your neighborhood.

- ◆ Improper disposal of yard waste (grass clippings, leaves, etc.) in ditches, storm drains or creek banks can clog storm sewer systems leading to flooding. Decomposing yard waste also pollutes streams with excessive nutrients and oxygen demanding substances which kills aquatic life.
- ◆ Remember a little fertilizer goes a long way. Over application of fertilizers and pesticides on lawns contributes excessive nitrogen, phosphorus, and other chemicals to area streams. Always follow manufacturers labels and consider doing a soil test on your lawn before application.
- ◆ When Spring cleaning remember, “Only Rain down the Storm Drain.” Never pour leftover chemicals, paint and washwater rinse down storm drains. Stormdrains flow untreated to area streams and creeks.

STORMWATER DOLLARS AT WORK

- ◆ Trained over 130 area constructors on construction site stormwater pollution prevention
- ◆ Completed 41 work orders
- ◆ Flushed and Cleaned over 320 feet of storm sewer
- ◆ Inspected and cleaned over 16 storm sewer inlets
- ◆ Repaired 6 storm sewer drop inlets
- ◆ Published laminated pocket field guide to construction site BMPs for area constructors [Call our office to request a copy]



Construction Site Runoff Workshop Huge Success!

On February 8, 2008, over 130 area constructors took the initiative to become trained on how to prevent erosion and control sediment and other pollutants on construction sites. By following the training program on best management practices, these constructors will reduce the amount of pollution leaving their construction sites and be less likely to be targeted for enforcement action. Copies of educational materials shared at the workshop are posted on the BSB website. BSB and other partners are planning follow up training based on the success of this first workshop. If you would to on the mailing list for future training events, please call

Local Regulations for Erosion and Sediment Control Enacted

Based on requirements to control construction site runoff in federal Phase II stormwater rules and the Beckley Stormwater Ordinance, BSB recently enacted erosion and sediment control regulations. These regulations require that all land disturbing activity implement structural and nonstructural practices to limit pollution from construction site runoff. Specifically sites with 5,000 square feet or larger of disturbance within the MS4 watershed must submit a plan and obtain a Land Disturbance Permit from BSB. For a copy of these regulations visit the BSB website or call our office.

Asphalt Sealants: Not all are created equal

Is it time to seal your asphalt driveway or parking lot? If so, you should keep in mind recent research from Austin, TX when purchasing asphalt sealant or hiring a sealing contractor. It has now been documented that asphalt sealant products which contain a coal tar base are a significant source polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in urban stormwater runoff. These coal tar formulations contain higher concentrations of PAHs than asphalt based sealants. At least 8 PAHs contained in coal tar sealants are known carcinogens and other PAHs are toxic to aquatic life. As coal tar based asphalt coatings weather and degrade, they end up in stormwater runoff and as USGS research shows they accumulate in sediment within urban streams, lakes and reservoirs. In the aquatic environment these PAHs are considered persistent bioaccumulative pollutants (PBTs). Coal tar sealants are not the only source of PAHs in urban runoff. PAHs often come from vehicle exhaust, abrasion of tires, and oil leaks and spills. However, coal tar sealants are such a significant source that some cities (Austin, TX and Madison, WI) have banned their use and national retailers (Lowe's and Home Depot) have opted to sell only coal tar free sealant products. Please do your part to prevent stormwater pollution by purchasing asphalt sealant that is either coal tar free (better) or PAH free (best). When using a sealant contractor request that they use coal tar free or PAH free sealant and request the MSDS sheet for the sealant product to verify what you are purchasing. For more information on asphalt sealant research, visit the BSB website for links to additional information.

Report Stormwater Pollution

Is muddy water leaving the construction site down the road? How about mud track out onto public roadways? Or unusual odors or colored water in the ditch or storm sewer near your property? Whether it is uncontrolled construction site runoff or an illegal illicit discharge, the Beckley MS4 program must eliminate sources of pollution to the MS4 and area water. **To report suspected stormwater pollution, please call BSB at 304-256-1760.**

2007 MS4 Report & Other Publications

BSB recently completed our 2007 MS4 Annual Report to WV DEP on the progress of program meeting our approved stormwater management program. A copy of this report is available for review at our office and available on our website.

The Beckley MS4 program was recently featured in West Virginia University's Water Resources Research Institute report on the status of the WV MS4 program. This report was funded by US EPA and provides recommendations to regulators, municipal program managers, and citizens on improving the MS4 program. This report is available on our website.