City of Newport

Stormwater Infrastructure Mapping Project

March 2014





VTDEC – ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION SECTION WATERSHED MANAGEMENT DIVISION

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Overview

This stormwater infrastructure mapping project was completed for the municipality by the Agency of Natural Resources Ecosystems Restoration program to supplement the existing drainage data collected by the town and with the intention of providing a tool for planning, maintenance, and inspection of the stormwater infrastructure.

The GIS maps and geodatabase are meant to provide an overall picture of the connectivity or connectedness of the storm system on both public and private properties in order to raise the public's awareness of the impact of stormwater runoff and the need for regular drainage system maintenance. The generation and transport of nonpoint source pollution increases with increasing connectivity of a drainage system. Having an understanding of the connectedness of the system is also a valuable tool for hazardous material spill planning and prevention. Knowledge of the extent of the system is also essential for the detection and elimination of illicit wastewater discharges than can be found in the stormwater system. Outfall locations and system connectedness data are used as a basis for locating illicit or illegal discharges of nonstormwater to the municipal storm system and tracing them up to the source. Knowledge of which areas of the sewer service area have combined stormwater and sewer systems can better assist the municipality in planning and implementing combined sewer separation projects. Knowledge of the layout and extent of the stormwater system can inform options for cleaning up existing polluted stormwater discharges. This project provides information and guidance for potential retrofit treatment locations and opportunities. Knowledge of where storm drains are located can also assist municipalities and residents with emergency preparedness for large rainfall events (i.e. Tropical Storms or Hurricanes) or spring snowmelt runoff events. By keeping storm drains clean and clear a great deal of localized flooding can be prevented. Finally, by providing a more thorough understanding of the system this project could be the basis for a local stormwater ordinance or be used to help create or enhance a municipal stormwater management program.

Project Summary

These drainage maps were created showing the paths that stormwater runoff travels from where it falls on impervious surfaces such as parking lots, roads, and rooftops, to the outfall points in various receiving waters. These maps show the stormwater infrastructure including features like pipes, manholes, catchbasins, and swales within a municipality. Data sources included data collected from field work, a mapping grade Trimble GPS unit, available state permit plans, record drawings, town plans, WWMD plans, existing GIS data from contractors, and the input and guidance of knowledgeable members from the municipalities.

A second goal of this project was to establish potential locations for Best Management Practice (BMP) stormwater retrofit sites. These are sites where stormwater treatment structures could be added and where they would be most cost effective and efficient for sediment and phosphorus or nitrogen removal. In order to develop a retrofit site list, drainage area subwatersheds were delineated around the drainage networks. Determining how the stormwater infrastructure was connected was necessary in determining the subwatershed drainage areas within the town.

Delineating the drainage areas was done using the stormwater infrastructure maps, along with satellite imagery, a Digital Elevation Model (DEM), and USGS topographic maps. These data sources were used to approximate where the land area within each municipality was draining to; as well as where the high points were that divided the sub-drainage areas. The completed maps show the drainage coverage for essentially the entire municipality, but with a focus on areas with greater concentrations of impervious cover.

Impervious cover layers were created by either hand digitization or by using a method of raster pixel calculation (with ArcGIS spatial analyst extension) to create a vegetation index from the National Agricultural Imagery Program (NAIP) 08 orthophotos. The area which contrasted with the vegetation represents impervious surfaces and was then modified with buffered water and roads layers to make it more accurate. A more detailed explanation of this process is available in a separate document. The impervious layer was used to calculate the percent of each delineated drainage area that would generate stormwater runoff. The percentage of impervious surface number for each subwatershed was then adjusted with a connectivity rating. A rating was assigned to each drainage area polygon describing how directly connected the impervious surfaces within that subwatershed are to the receiving water. By adjusting the percent impervious area numbers with this connectivity rating the effective impervious area (EIA) was established for each subwatershed (*Sutherland*, 1995). This effective impervious number is a more accurate description of the amount of runoff produced by each of the subwatersheds because it helps to take factors such as infiltration into account.

After the effective impervious numbers were calculated for the subwatersheds the Simple Method was used to estimate the annual sediment (TSS) and phosphorus (TP) or Nitrogen (TN) loads generated by each subwatershed. The Simple method uses information which includes the adjusted impervious value, average annual rainfall for the location, total subwatershed area, and a given pollutant concentration value to calculate an annual load for various pollutants (*Schueler*, 1987). Pollutant loads estimated by the Simple Method in this project are planning level estimates and are meant to give a general idea of the amounts of sediment or nutrient wash-off produced by each subwatershed for prioritization purposes. Subwatersheds were then prioritized, using the loading calculations as well as other criteria, and given Action List numbers ranging from 1 to 3 (one being the highest priority). The Action List number depends both upon loading values and feasibility of potential retrofit treatment options. Potential retrofit options listed in the TARGET maps are based on field observations and not on actual availability of land or willingness of landowner.

Water Quality Volume (WQv – the amount of storage needed to treat stormwater from a 0.9 inch storm) and Channel Protection Volume (CPv – the volume of storage that is needed to hold and slowly release stormwater for a 2.1inch rain event) were also calculated for delineated subwatershed areas. CPv calculations are only applicable if the receiving water is not a large body of water and is therefore susceptible to channel erosion. These numbers were used in the retrofit recommendation process because the volume of water to be treated was a key factor in determining the type of retrofit.

Project References

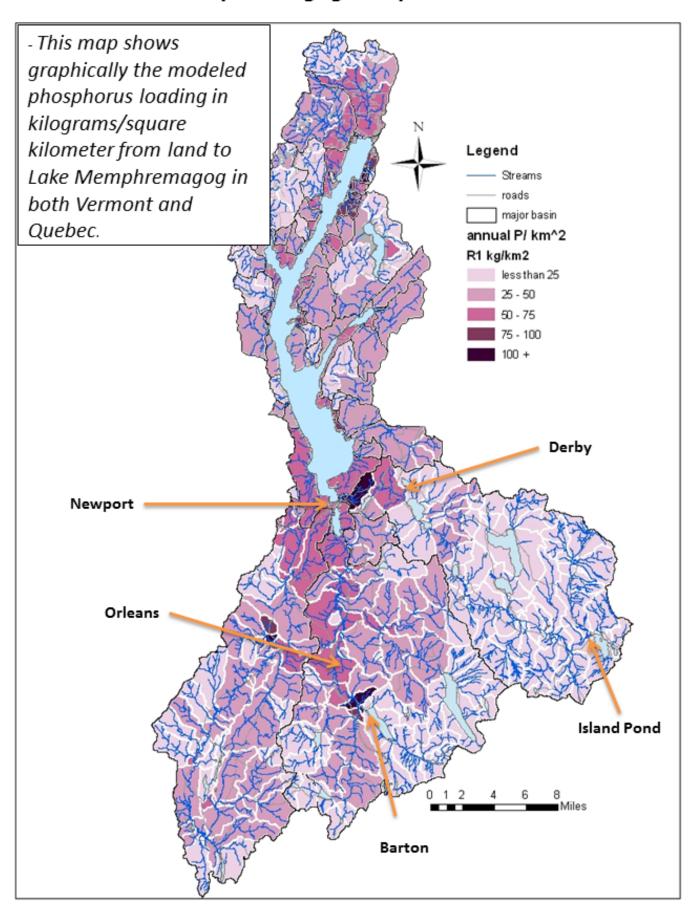
Schueler, T. 1987. Technical Documentation of a Simple Method for Estimating Urban Storm Pollutant Export. Controlling Urban Runoff: A Practical Manual for Planning and Designing Urban BMPs. Appendix A.

Schueler, T. et.al., 2007. Urban Stormwater Retrofit Practices, Version 1.0. Manual 3, Center for Watershed Protection, August 2007.

Sutherland, R. 1995. Methodology for Estimating the Effective Impervious Area of Urban Watersheds. Technical Note 58 – Pervious Area Management. Watershed Protection Techniques. Vol. 2, No. 1

*All data was created in an ArcGIS 10 Geodatabase format and is available from VTDEC.

Lake Memphremagog Phosphorus Overview



Subwatershed Data

Tables showing calculations and Priority drainage area retrofit possibilities

This is a key showing the abbreviations of the different stormwater treatment structures or practices listed in the calculation sheets.

	Abbreviation Key
Code	Structure Type
BB	Baffle Box
BFCB	Baffled Catchbasin
BR	Bioretention Area (aka Bioretention Filter)
BS	Buffer Strip (25' Min.)
СВ	Catch Basin
CBI	Catch Basin Insert
CD	Check Dam
DG	Detention Gallery
DI	Drop Inlet
DP	Dry Pond
DS	Dry Swale
DW	Drywell
	Extended Detention Pond with Micropool (aka
EDPMP	Micropool Extended Detention Basin)
GS	Grass Swale (aka Open Channel)
IB	Infiltration Basin
IG	Infiltration Gallery
IP	Infiltration Pipe
OF	Overland Flow
OGF	Organic Filter Pocket Pond
POP	
PP	Perforated Pipe
RDD	Roof Drain Disconnect
RR	Rock Riprap
RS	Riprap Swale
SB	Sediment Basin
SF	Sand Filter (aka Surface Sand Filter)
SS-SF	Swirl Separator – Sand Filter
ST	Septic Tank
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TT	Treatment Tank Wotland (Constructed)
WL	Wetland (Constructed) Wet Band (Betantian)
WP	Wet Pond (Retention)
WS	Wet Swale

79 Ne					75 Ne	74 Ne	76 Ne	34 Ne	77 Ne	- 1	84 Ne	6 New	81 Ne	9 New	38 Ne		64 Ne	72 Ne	1	11 Ne		13 Ne	54 Ne	16 Ne	86 Ne	Wate Nu	New
Newport City	Newport Cit	Newport Cit	Newport Cit	Newport Cit	Newport City	Newport Cit	Newport City	Newport Cit	Newport Cit	Newport Cit	Newport Cit	Newport Cit	Newport Cit		Newport Cit	Newport Cit	Newport Cit	Newport Cit	Watershed Number	port (
	,	/	/	/	,	/		ω	ω	3	ω	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	_		4	1	<u> </u>	_	Action List#	City - S
								Wet Pond at outfall on south side of stream	swin separator at park above outfall	Wet Pond at outfall at park	Extended detention pond behind 84 Farrant St	Street, combine with 9,10,64	Extended detention pond behind 344 West Main St	Street, combine with 6,10,64	Bioretention at outfall below shopping center	Infiltration basin at Indian Pt Street, combine with 6,9,64	Infiltration basin at Indian Pt Street, combine with 6,9,10	Treatment tank above	basins around municipal garage	combine with 13 Bioretention or infilltration	Infiltration or bioretention basin in Fernwood Circle,	Infiltration or bioretention basin in Fernwood Circle, combine with 11	Bioretention along lakeshore side of parking	Bioretention at corner of Sloan St and Indian Pt	Bioretention on east side of parking lot	Proposed Action	Newport City - Subwatershed Prioritization and Recommendations
СВ	DW/CB	OF/DW/GS	SWPPP/OF/CB	OF/GS/CB	BO	СВ	СВ	WP/CB	VS/CB	WP/CB	EDP/GS/OF/CB	IB/CB/GS	EDP/WP/GS/CB	IB/CB/GS	BRA/CB/GS	IB/CB/GS	IB/CB/GS/OF	TT/CB	BRA/IB/CB/WP/GS/ OF	IB/BRA/CB/GS		IB/BRA/CB/GS	BRA/CB/OF	BRA/SWPPP/CB	BRA/SWPPP/CB/O F	Proposed or Existing Stormwater Treatment Practice	ioritization a
	3295 & 5854-	3295-9015 &	4719-9003								5793-9015		6953-9015, 6543- INDS		5417-9010				3984, 5039 & 6790-9015			3662-9010		5315-9003	5372-9003	Permit Number	nd Recom
18.9	62.9	100.7	12.3	55.8	14.5	12.8	39.4	2.7	3.4	5.1	64.5	8.2	25.8	10.1	6.4	21.4	27.3	8.6	94.6	25.9		23.2	6.4	15.7	10.4	Watershed Area (Acres)	mendat
24.0	19.3	8.3	57.3	14.3	45.5	76.6	50.6	46.6	81.0	69.9	18.4	8.2	20.6	32.8	58.9	32.3	29.7	82.1	13.4	18.7		25.9	71.2	41.8	67.3	Percent Mapped Impervious Area (MIA)	ions
5,332	6,136	6,743	7,161	7,288	8,840	12,575	26,406	1,186	3,518	3,928	6,907	776	2,294	2,923	3,881	6,102	7,097	9,027	3,316	4,216		5,191	5,572	6,090	6,790	Sediment Load with Current Reductions (lbs)	
5,332	6,136	6,743	7,161	7,288	8,840	12,575	26,406	237	704	786	2,763	78	1,376	292	776	610	7,097	3,611	2,985	422		1,557	3,343	4,263	5,432	Sediment Load with Priority Action (lbs)	
14.8	24.4	18.7	19.9	20.2	24.6	34.9	73.4	3.3	9.8	10.9	21.6	2.2	8.5	8.1	10.8	16.9	19.7	25.1	16.1	11.7		14.4	15.5	11.8	19.9	Phosphorus Load with Current Reductions (1bs)	
14.8	17.0	18.7	19.9	20.2	24.6	34.9	73.4	2.0	5.9	6.5	15.1	0.2	6.8	0.8	6.5	1.7	19.7	17.6	14.5	1.2		4.3	12.4	8.3	17.9	Phosphorus Load with Priority Action (lbs)	
0.30	0.50	0.48	0.41	0.41	0.50	0.71	1.49	0.07	0.20	0.22	0.49	0.04	0.22	0.17	0.22	0.35	0.40	0.51	0.47	0.24		0.29	0.32	0.34	0.43	Water Quality Volume (Acre- Feet)	
FALSE	1.33	FALSE	FALSE	0.88	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	0.07	FALSE	0.36	FALSE	0.76	0.89	FALSE	1.39	0.53		0.66	FALSE	0.72	FALSE	Channel Protection (Acre-Feet)	

79 Nev				- 1				34 Nev	77 Nev	37 Nev	84 Newport C	6 New	81 Nev	9 New	38 Nev	10 Nev	64 Nev	72 Nev		11 Nev	13 Nev	54 Nev	16 Nev	86 Nev	Watershed Number	New
Newport City	Newport Ci	Newport Ci	Newport Ci	wport Ci	Newport City	Newport Ci	Newport City	Newport Ci	Newport Ci	Newport Ci	Newport Ci	wport Ci	Newport Ci	Newport Ci	Newport Ci	Newport Ci	Newport Ci		Newport City -							
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CB	DW/CB	OF/DW/GS	SWPPP/OF/CB	OF/GS/CB	СВ	СВ	СВ	WP/CB	VS/CB	WP/CB	EDP/GS/OF/CB	IB/CB/GS	EDP/WP/GS/CB	IB/CB/GS	BRA/CB/GS	IB/CB/GS	B/CB/GS/OF	TT/CB	BRA/IB/CB/WP/GS/ OF	IB/BRA/CB/GS	IB/BRA/CB/GS	BRA/CB/OF	BRA/SWPPP/CB	BRA/SWPPP/CB/O F	Proposed or Existing Stormwater Treatment Practice	Subwatershed
								20,455		67,760	148,957	352,900			50,508			117,462		172,322		72,507	79,250		Estimated Basin Construction Cost	ed Priori
									\$75,000										\$5,000					\$20,000	Estimated Other BMP Construction Cost	tization a
								\$22	\$27	\$22	\$36	\$79	\$ 0		\$16			\$22	\$15	\$19		\$33	\$43	\$15	Cost of Sediment Removal Per Pound (based on annual sediment load)	Prioritization and Recommendations
								\$15,527	\$19,188	\$15,527	\$23,003	\$49,255	\$0		\$11,712			\$15,615	\$3,102	\$9,541		\$23,423	\$22,308	\$10,046	Cost of Phosphorus Removal Per Pound (based on annual phosphorus load)	ndations (Co
ERP, Section	ERP, Section	ERP, Section	ERP, Section	ERP, Section	ERP, Section	Assistance Program	(Cont.)																			
151	248	238	203	206	250	356	747	34	100	111	244	22	108	83	110	173	201	255		119	147	158	172	213	# LID-Roof Raingardens to Treat Water Quality Volume	
Residential	Residential	Residential	Commercial	Commercial	Residential	Residential	Residential	Residential	Residential	Commercial	Residential	Residential	Residential	Residential	Commercial	Commercial	Commercial	Commercial	Commercial	Residential	Residential	Commercial	Residential	Commercial	Landus e	
\$69,382	\$114,075	\$109,678	\$93,189	\$94,842	\$115,037	\$163,631	\$343,618	\$15,429	\$45,776	\$51,110	\$112,356	\$10,092	\$49,749	\$38,043	\$50,508	\$79,401	\$92,349	\$117,462	\$107,884	\$54,859	\$67,551	\$72,507	\$79,250	\$98,171	Raingarden Cost	

Newport City -	Newport City - Subwatershed F	Prioritization and Recommendations	nd Recom	mendat	ions						
		Proposed or Existing		Watershed	Percent Mapped	Sediment Load	Sediment Load with	Phosphorus Load with	Phosphorus Load with	Water Ouality	Channel
Watershed Action	Decreased Action	Stormwater	Downit Number	Area	Impervious	with Current	Priority	Current	Priority	Volume (Acre-	Protection
t City		BRA/GS/CB	3597-9015	88.5	8.1	4,398	4,398	16.3	16.3		FALSE
		GS/CB/OF		44.2	9.0	4,365	4,365	12.1	12.1	0.25	FALSE
		СВ		12.2	29.9	4,244	4,244	11.8	11.8	0.24	FALSE
61 Newport City		CB/OF		24.2	19.5	4,091	4,091	11.4	11.4	0.23	FALSE
-		SF/CB/GS	4471-9015	Σ. 5.3	76.0	4,076	4,076	12.0	12.0	0.26	FALSE
8 Newport City		G (94	43.8	3,863	3 863	10.7	10.7	0.22	0.31
21 Newport City		SWPPP/DW/CB	4349-9003	5.9	69.7	3,838	3,838	10.7	10.7	0.22	0.46
43 Newport City		CB/OF		41.9	7.3	3,764	3,764	10.5	10.5	0.21	FALSE
		CB/OF		10.7	38.0	3,706	3,706	10.3	10.3	0.21	0.45
12 Newport City		CB/GS		38.3	7.5	3,628 3 481	3,628	9.7	9.7	0.20	0.32
-		СВ		3.3	79.9	3,238	3,238	9.0	9.0	0.18	0.29
		CB/SB	1000	6.4	54.7	3,167	3,167	9.3	9.3	0.20	0.39
40 Newport City		CR/GS/OF	407 1-3003	28.6	11 0	3 134	3 134	8 7	8.7	0.20	FAI SE
		OF S		18.0	19.4	3,027	3,027	8.4	8.4	0.17	FALSE
		OF/GS		15.3	21.4	2,811	2,811	7.8	7.8	0.16	FALSE
89 Newport City		CB/OF		11.3	28.4	2,785	2,785	7.7	7.7	0.16	FALSE
		SWPPP/RS/PS/SB	4349-9003	5.7	83.8	2,579	2,579	7.2	7.2	0.29	0.53
32 Newport City		CB CB	5048-0045	2.5	83.0	2,420	2,420	6.7	6.7	0.14	FALSE
		CB/OF	0010	17.3	15.3	2.383	2.383	6.6	6.6	0.13	FALSE
		GS/CB	5031-9015	4.3	64.3	2,356	2,356	6.5	6.5	0.17	FALSE
67 Newport City		CB/OF		16.3	16.1	2,335	2,335	6.5	6.5	0.13	0.29
20 Newport City		CB/GS		12.1	21.9	2,275	2,275	6.3	6.3	0.13	0.29
15 Newport City		CB/GS		8.0	31.3	2,211	2,211	6.1	6.1	0.13	0.28
49 Newport City		CB/OF	3232-9010	3.5	63.6	2,203	2,203	6.1	6.1	0.12	FALSE
7		GS/CB/EDP	3048-9010	10.7	33.7	2,159	2,159	6.0	6.0	0.12	0.40
90 Newport City		CB/OF		4.5	48.8	2,158	2,115	5.9	5.9	0.12	FALSE
		EDP/GS/CB	3915-9015	34.4	12.2	2,062	2,062	7.6	7.6	0.19	FALSE
39 Newport City		GS		10.8	20.9	1,955	1,955	5.4	5.4	0.11	FALSE
17		CB/GS		16.0	12.8	1,945	1,945	5.4	5.4	0.11	FALSE
80 Newport City		CB/GS/OF	6543-INDS: 3708	16.9	24.7	1,798	1,798	6.7	6.7	0.17	FALSE
				2.0	76.3	1,753	1,753	4.9	4.9	0.10	0.17
83 Newport City		СВ		6.3	31.0	1,727	1,727	4.8	4.8	0.10	FALSE
		CB/OF	3232-9010	3.2	55.9	1,644	1,644	4.6	4.6	0.09	FALSE
24 Newport City		CB CB		4.9	33.9	1,479	1,479	4.3	4.3	0.08	0.18
		СВ		2.1	65.9	1,472	1,472	4.1	4.1	0.08	FALSE
1		CB/GS		1.9	69.5	1,454	1,454	4.0	4.0	0.08	FALSE
56 Newport City		Ç		9.6	16.8	1,42/	1,42/	4.0	4.0	0.08	FALSE

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Page	\$18.571	Commercial	40	ERP. Section					OF C	City	
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Page Page Patring Patring Patring Patring Page Pa	\$19,161	Transportation	42	ERP, Section					ВЭ	City	
Author Estimated Summent Estimated Summent Cost of Seament County Cost of Phosphorus Austiance Austiance Austiance # 1.D-Roof Seament Sea	\$19,240	Residential	42						ВЭ	City	
Purport City - Subwatershed Prioritization and Recommendations (Cont.) Statistical Cont. Statistical	\$20,212	Commercial	44	ERP, Section					GS/OF	City	
Purport City - Subwaters Estimate Estimate Estimate Marken Mark	\$21,391	Commercial	47	ERP, Section					CB/OF	City	
Example Proposed or Edit Proposed or Edit Estimated Newgord City Self-mark Newgord City Self-mark Newgord City Self-City Self-mark Newgord City Self-City Self-City Self-mark Newgord City Self-City	\$22,475	Residential	49	ERP, Section					СВ	City	
Proposed or Facility - Subbwaters Estimated Newport City - Subbwaters Estimated Newport City - Subbwaters Estimated Newport City - Superport City - Cast makes	\$22,815	Commercial	50	ERP, Section					CB/GS	City	
Extinated Cost of Sections Cont. Cont.	\$39,005	Residential	85	ERP, Section					CB/GS/OF	City	l
Extinate Cost of Sediment Cost of Sedime	\$24,064	Residential	52	ERP, Section					OF/GS	City	
Beynotic City - Subwatershed Prioritization and Recommendations (Cont.)	\$25,310	Residential	55	ERP, Section					CB/GS	ty	5 Newport C
Paymort City - Subwatershed Prioritization and Recommendations (Cont.)	\$25,445	Residential	55						GS	City	
Purposed Principal Princ	\$44,726	Residential	97	ERP, Section					EDP/GS/CB	City	
Part	\$27,519	Commercial	60	ERP, Section					CB/OF	City	1
Proposed or Easting	\$28,079	Commercial	61	ERP, Section					CB/GS	City	
Proposed or Existing Batsin Cost of Scidment Cost of Phosphorus Austinute Manageria Cost of Phosphorus Austinute Austinute Manageria Cost of Phosphorus Austinute Austinute Austinute Manageria Cost of Phosphorus Austinute Austinu	\$28,091	Commercial	61	ERP, Section					GS/CB/EDP	ty	2 Newport C
Propert City - Subwatershed Prioritization and Recommendations (Cont.)	\$28,662	Commercial	62	ERP, Section					CB/OF	City	
	\$28,769	Residential	63	ERP, Section					CB/GS	City	1
Proposed or Existing Basin Cost of Sediment Cost of Phesiphorus Assistance # LD-Roof Residential Proposed or Existing Basin Content proposed or Existing Removal Per Pound Program P	\$29,603	Commercial	64	ERP, Section					CB/GS	City	
Extinuated Ext	\$30,388	Residential	66	ERP, Section					CB/OF	City	
Estimated Action Estimated Number List # Treatment Predict Cost of Sediment Cost of Program Program	\$38,315	Iransportation	3 83	ERP, Section					GS/CB	City	
Estimated Cost of Sediment Cost of Program Program Cost of Program Program Cost of Program Program Cost of Program P	\$31,010	Commercial	6/						CB/OF	city	
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Ewport City - Subwatershed Prioritization and Recommendations (Cont.) Watershed Number List# Treatment Practice Newport City Estimated GS/CBS Construction Construction (Construction Newport City Cost Cost of Sediment Ioad) Cost of Phosphorus Assistance Raingardens to Treat Water Pound (Nasced on annual Newport City SF/CB/GS) # LID-Roof Recoval Per Pound (Nasced on annual Newport City SF/CB/GS) # LID-Roof Recoval Per Pound (Nasced on annual Newport City SF/CB/GS) # LID-Roof Recoval Per Pound (Nasced on annual Newport City SF/CB/GS) # LID-Roof Recoval Per Pound (Nasced on annual Newport City SF/CB/GS) # LID-Roof Recoval Per Pound (Nasced on annual Newport City SF/CB/GS) # LID-Roof Recoval Per Pound (Nasced on annual Newport City SF/CB/GS) # LID-Roof Recoval Per Pound (Nasced on annual Newport City SF/CB/GS) # LID-Roof Recoval Per Pound (Nasced on annual Newport City SF/CB/GS) # LID-Roof Recoval Per Pound (Nasced on annual Newport City SF/CB/GS) # LID-Roof Recoval Per Pound (Nasced on annual Newport City SF/CB/GS) # LID-Roof Recoval Per Pound (Nasced on annual Newport City SF/CB/GS) # LID-Roof Recoval Per Pound (Nasced on annual Newport City SF/CB/GS) # LID-Roof Recoval Per Pound (Nasced on annual Newport City SF/CB/GS) # LID-Roof Recoval Per Pound (Nasced on annual Per Section 1128 # LID-Roof Recoval Per Section 1128 # LID-Roof Recov	\$31 ASS	Commorcial	68	ERP Section					CP CP	City City	
Proposed or Existing Number:	\$67.117	ndustrial	146	ERD Section					CW/DDD/DC/DC/CD	7147	
Proposed or Existing Basin Other BMP Removal Per Pound Residential Residential Residential Residential Respont City SF/CB/OF Cost SF/CB/OF Cost Sediment Cost of Phus phorus Assistance Habyport City CB/OF Cost Cost	\$36 235	Residential	79	ERP Section					CR/OF	Jity S	
Ewport City - Subwatershed Prioritization and Recommendations (Cont.) Continued of Extinated Stimated Other BMP Removal Per Pound (Insect on annual Number) Cost of Phosphorus Assistance (Insect on annual Program (Insect on annual Number) # I.D-Roof Phosphorus Assistance (Insect on annual Program (Insect on annual Number) # I.D-Roof Phosphorus Assistance (Insect on annual Program (Insect on annual Number) # I.D-Roof Phosphorus Assistance (Insect on annual Program (Insect on annual Program (Insect on annual Program (Insect on annual Number) Assistance # I.D-Roof (Insect on annual Program (Insect on Insect on	\$36 577	Commercial	80	FRP Section					OF/GS	?itv	
Extinated Action Stornwater List # Treatment Practice Cost Sediment Co	\$39,386	Commercial	86	ERP, Section					OF.	City .	
Proposed or Existing Basin Other BMP Removal Per Pound Program Treat Water Landase Residential Resport City CB/CB/CF Cost Cost Cost Residential Resport City CB/CB/CF CB/CF CB/CF	\$40,788	Residential	89						CB/GS/OF	City	
Ewport City - Subwatershed Prioritization and Recommendations (Cont.) Lestimated Stimuted Stormwater Cost of Sedment Cost of Sedment Cost of Phosphorus Assistance Raingardens to Proposed or Edsting Basin Newport City Action Stormwater Cost Cost Cost Cost Cost Sedment load) Cost of Phosphorus Cost of Phosphorus Cost of Phosphorus Cost Other BMP Removal Per Pound Program Program Construction (based on annual Newport City CB/OF) Cost Cost Cost Cost Cost Sedment load) Cost of Phosphorus Cost Other BMP Removal Per Pound Program Program Counting Program Program Program Counting Program Counting Program Counting Cost Sedment load) Landuse Per Section Program Counting Program Counting Program Counting Program Counting Cost Cost Sedment load) ERP, Section Program Counting Program Counting Program Counting Commercial Counting Countin	\$45,673	Commercial	99	ERP, Section					SWPPP/DW/CB/ GS	Siŧv	
Proposed or Existing Basin Other RND Cost of Sediment Cost of Phosphorus Rangarders to Sediment Cost of Phosphorus Cost of Phosphorus Assistance Rangarders to Cost Cost	\$45,793	Commercial	100	ERP, Section					CB/SB	City	
Proposed of Existing Estimated Newport City Score Sc	\$42,137	Commercial	92	ERP, Section					СВ	ty	3 Newport C
Ewport City - Subwatershed Prioritization and Recommendations (Cont.) Lost of Phosphorus Assistance # LID-Roof Watershed Nawport City Action Stornwater Construction Construction Newport City Cost Cost Cost of Phosphorus (Proposed on annual Propund Program (Program) Program	\$45,296	Residential	98	ERP, Section					CB/GS	City	
Estimated Numbers Hed Prioritization and Recommendations (Cont.) Cost of Phosphorus Program Assistance Raingardens to Quality Volume # LID-Roof Removal Per Pound Numbershed Number Number Number Number I Dist # I Treatment Practice Construction Construction (based on annual Newport City Cost of Phosphorus Program Assistance Raingardens to Quality Volume H LID-Roof Removal Per Pound Program Treat Water Program Treat Water Program Treat Water Program Treat Water Program Phosphorus Ioad) ERP, Section Disphorus Program Program Phosphorus Ioad) ERP, Section Program Progra	\$47,205	Residential	103	ERP, Section					СВ	City	
Proposedor Existing Basin Other BMP Removal Per Pound Program Treat Water Newport City GS/CB/OF CB/OF Newport City CB/OF Newport City SF/CB/GS CB/OF Newport City SF/CB/GS CB/OF Newport City SF/CB/GS CB/OF Newport City CB/OF CB/OF Newport City CB/OF CB/OF Newport City CB/OF CB	\$48,221	Residential	105	ERP, Section					CB/OF	City	
Estimated Proposed or Existing Basin Other BMP Removal Per Pound Removal P	\$48,979	Residential	106						CB/OF	City	
Ewport City - Subwatershed Prioritization and Recommendations (Cont.) Lestimated Strimated Cost of Sediment Cost of Phosphorus Assistance Removal Per Pound Program Treatment Practice Cost Cost Cost Sediment Ioad) Cost of Sediment Phosphorus Removal Per Pound Program Treatment Practice Cost Cost Sediment Ioad) Assistance Removal Per Pound Program Progra	\$49,938	Industrial	109						SWPPP/DW/CB	City	
Ewport City - Subwatershed Prioritization and Recommendations (Cont.) List and Cont.) Cost of Sediment (Das of Sediment Program (Program) Cost of Phosphorus Assistance Raingarders (Pased on annual Program) # LID-Roof Raingarders (Pased on annual Program (Program) # LID-Roof Raingarders (Pased on annual Program (Program) Treat Water Treat Water (Pound Program) Treat Water (Pound Program) Program Program (Program) Treat Water (Pound Program) Treat Water (Pound Progr	\$50,262	Residential	109	ERP, Section					СВ	ty	8 Newport C
Ewport City - Subwatershed Prioritization and Recommendations (Cont.) Cost of Phosphorus Assistance # LID-Roof Watershed Number Action Number Stornwater List # Treatment Practice Cost Cost Cost Sediment load) Cost of Phosphorus Assistance Removal Per Pound Program # LID-Roof # LID-Roof Newport City BRA/GS/CB Cost Cost Sediment load) phosphorus load) ERP, Section Quality Volume Landuse Newport City GS/CB/OF CB SERO/GS ERP, Section 123 Residential Newport City CB/OF CB/OF ERP, Section ERP, Section 128 Commercial Newport City SF/CB/GS SF/CB/GS ERP, Section ERP, Section 128 Commercial	\$51,547	Residential	112	ERP, Section					OF	City	
Ewport City - Subwatershed Prioritization and Recommendations (Cont.) Conterplace Conterplace Conterplace # LID-Roof Watershed Action Stornwater Construction Construction (based on annual Number Cost Cost of Phosphorus (Per Pound Removal Per Pound Program Pr	\$58,941	Commercial	128	ERP, Section					SF/CB/GS	ty	7 Newport C
Ewport City - Subwatershed Prioritization and Recommendations (Cont.) Lib-Roof Estimated Number Estimated List # Estimated Treatment Practice Cost of Sediment Other BMP Removal Per Pound (based on annual Newport City Cost of Phosphorus Assistance Removal Per Pound (based on annual phosphorus load) # LID-Roof Raingardens to Treat Water Assistance Raingardens to Treat Water Sediment load) Treat Water Pound Program Program Removal Per Pound Program Raingardens to Treat Water Assistance Raingardens to Treat Water Sediment load) Newport City BRA/GS/CB ERP, Section 207 Residential Newport City GS/CB/OF GS/CB/OF GS/CB/OF GS/CB/OF GS/CB/OF ERP, Section 123 Residential	\$53,232	Commercial	116	ERP, Section					CB/OF	City	
Ewport City - Subwatershed Prioritization and Recommendations (Cont.) Lastinated Proposed or Existing Number Estimated Cost of Sediment Cost of Phosphorus Assistance # LID-Roof Removal Per Pound Removal Per Pound Program Program Proposed on annual Number List # Treatment Practice Cost Cost Sediment load) Cost of Phosphorus Assistance Removal Per Pound Program Prog	\$55,223	Residential	120	ERP, Section					CB	City	
Ewport City - Subwatershed Prioritization and Recommendations (Cont.) Estimated Number Estimated List # Estimated Treatment Practice Estimated Construction Construction Cost of Sediment (based on annual Number Construction) Cost of Phosphorus (Cost of Phosphorus Assistance Raingardens to Stornwater Construction # LID-Roof Raingardens to Stornwater Construction Newport City BRA/GS/CB Cost Cost Sediment load) phosphorus load) ERP, Section Quality Volume Landuse	\$56,799	Residential	123	ERP, Section					GS/CB/OF	City	
istance #LID-Roof ogram Raingardens to Treat Water Quality Volume Landuse	\$95,379	Residential	207						BRA/GS/CB	City	
) istance #LID-Roof ogram Raingardens to Treat Water	Cost	Landuse	Quality Volume		phosphorus load)	sediment load)	Cost	Cost	Treatment Practice	List#	Number
is tance	Raingarden		Treat Water	ď	(based on annual	(based on annual	Construction	Construction	Stormwater	Action	Watershed
istance			Raingardens to	Program	Removal Per Pound	Removal Per Pound	Other BMP	Basin	Proposed or Existing		
Newport City - Subwatershed Prioritization and Recommendations (Cont.)			# LID-Roof	Assistance	Cost of Phosphorus	Cost of Sediment	Estimated	Estimated			
Newport City - Subwatershed Prioritization and Recommendations (Cont.)											
Newport City - Subwatershed Prioritization and Recommendations (Cont.)											
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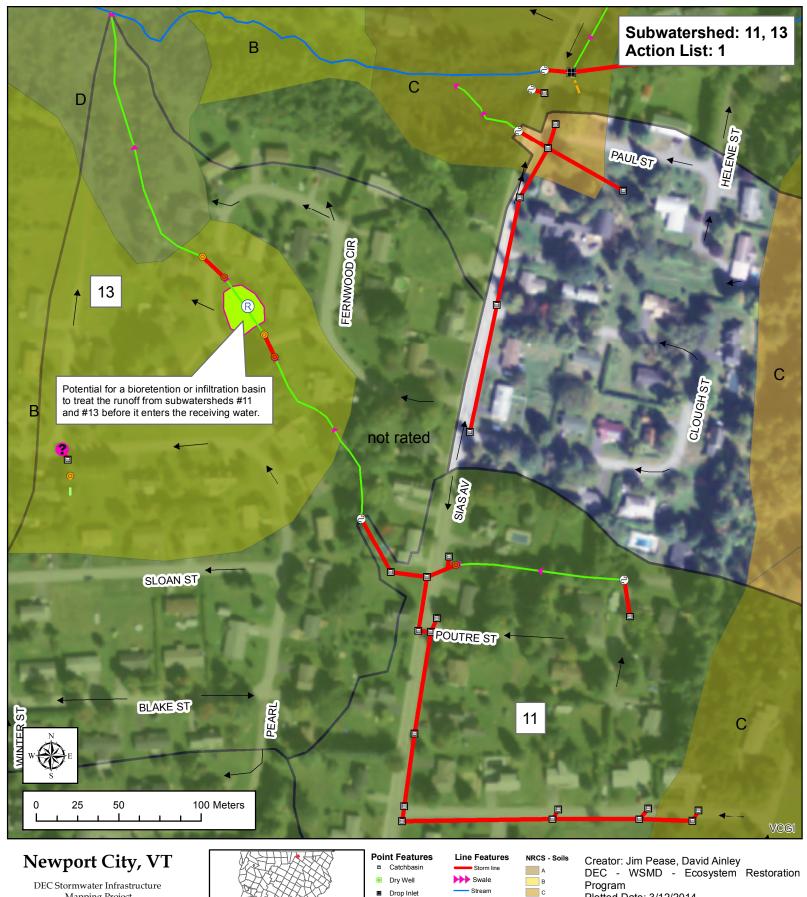
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																											Proposed Action					Newport City - Subwatershed F
GS/CB/BRA	GS/CB/BRA	СВ	BRA/GS/CB	WP/GS	GS/OF/CB	GS/OF/CB	유	CB/WP	СВ	SWPPP/CB	OF/GS	OF/GS	유	CB/GS	GS/CB/OF	CB	CB/WP	유	CB/GS	GS/CB/WP	СВ	СВ	OF	CB/GS	GS	OF/GS	Treatment Practice	Stormwater	Proposed or Existing			Prioritization and
5854-9015.1	5854-9015.1		5854-9015.1	3232-9015.1	5043-INDS	5854-9010		3232-9015		4349-9003	3232-9010	3232-9010			5156-9015												Permit Number					nd Recommendations
2.1	2.6	0.1	3.1	20.0	9.5	0.6	2.5	3.0	1.7	0.5	3.3	3.8	9.6	1.8	5.0	1.2	3.8	2.2	1.6	2.4	1.7	1.3	6.0	5.5	7.9	11.6	(Acres)	Area	Watershed			mendat
7.7	2.6	60.8	47.5	3.3	50.3	68.1	16.6	67.8	31.7	90.0	23.0	20.0	6.8	51.1	43.8	61.2	53.4	46.5	64.0	75.1	55.2	69.8	22.6	27.5	19.5	13.0	Area (MIA)	Impervious	Mapped	Percent		ions
<u>3</u>	34	68	206	270	351	360	370	374	484	517	545	555	835	885	888	899	932	958	1,051	1,062	1,109	1,122	1,175	1,302	1,340	1,411	Reductions (lbs)	with Current	Sediment Load			
31	34	68	206	270	351	360	370	374	484	517	545	555	835	885	888	899	932	958	1,051	1,062	1,109	1,122	1,175	1,302	1,340	1,411	Action (lbs)	Priority	Load with	Sediment		
0.3	0.3	0.2	1.7	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.3	2.5	3.3	2.5	3.5	2.7	2.9	3.9	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.9	Reductions (lbs)	Current	Load with	Phosphorus		
0.3	0.3	0.2	1.7	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.3	2.5	3.3	2.5	3.5	2.7	2.9	3.9	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.9	Action (lbs)	Priority	Load with	Phosphorus		
0.01	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.08	0.20	0.02	0.02	0.11	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.09	0.05	0.06	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	Feet)	Volume (Acre-	Water Quality			
0.02	0.01	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	0.05	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	0.10	FALSE	0.08	FALSE	FALSE	0.11	0.20	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	0.17	(Acre-Feet)	P	Channel			

\$2,000	Commercial	4	ERP, Section					GS/CB/BRA	t City	29 Newport City
\$2,228	Commercial	5	ERP, Section					GS/CB/BRA	t City	30 Newport City
\$886	Residential	2	ERP, Section					СВ	t City	l_
\$13,387	Commercial	29	ERP, Section					BRA/GS/CB	t City	26 Newport City
\$17,593	Commercial	38	ERP, Section					WP/GS	t City	_
\$45,719	Commercial	99	ERP, Section					GS/OF/CB	t City	17 Newport City
\$4,689	Commercial	10	ERP, Section					GS/OF/CB	t City	28 Newport City
\$4,815	Commercial	10	ERP, Section					유	t City	
\$24,343	Commercial	53	ERP, Section					CB/WP	t City	48 Newport City
\$6,298	Transportation	14	ERP, Section					СВ	t City	31 Newport City
\$7,480	Industrial	16	ERP, Section					SWPPP/CB	t City	
\$7,098	Commercial	15	ERP, Section					OF/GS	t City	52 Newport City
\$7,220	Commercial	16	ERP, Section					OF/GS	t City	
\$10,867	Residential	24	ERP, Section					OF	t City	63 Newport City
\$11,514	Residential	25	ERP, Section					CB/GS	t City	
\$19,256	Commercial	42	ERP, Section					GS/CB/OF	t City	36 Newport City
\$11,696	Residential	25	ERP, Section					СВ	City	4 Newport City
\$20,223	Commercial	44	ERP, Section					CB/WP	t City	27 Newport City
\$12,471	Commercial	27	ERP, Section					OF.	t City	87 Newport City
\$13,681	Commercial	30	ERP, Section					CB/GS	t City	18 Newport City
\$23,032	Commercial	50	ERP, Section					GS/CB/WP	City	 Newport City
\$14,427	Transportation	31	ERP, Section					CB	t City	85 Newport City
\$14,601	Commercial	32	ERP, Section					СВ	t City	71 Newport City
\$15,286	Residential	33	ERP, Section					OF	t City	
\$16,939	Residential	37	ERP, Section					CB/GS	t City	82 Newport City
\$17,432	Transportation	38	ERP, Section					GS	t City	42 Newport City
\$18,358	Residential	40	ERP, Section					OF/GS	t City	93 Newport City
Cost	Landuse	Quality Volume		phosphorus load)	sediment load)	Cost	Cost	Treatment Practice	List#	Number
Raingarden		Treat Water		(based on annual	(based on annual	Construction	Construction	Stormwater	d Action	Watershed
		Raingardens to	Program	Removal Per Pound	Removal Per Pound	Other BMP	Basin	Proposed or Existing		
		# LID-Roof	Assistance	Cost of Phosphorus	Cost of Sediment	Estimated	Es timated			
			Cont.)	S	Newport City - Subwatershed Prioritization and Recommendation	tization a	າed Priori	 Subwatersh 	rt City ·	Newpo
			'							

Target Maps

Showing Priority Action List Drainage Areas

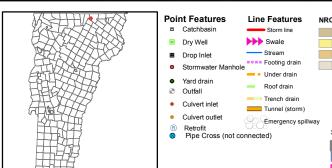
And Potential Retrofit Locations



Mapping Project

This map shows high priority subwatersheds which are ranked by connectedness, percent of impervious cover, field observations, and potential retrofit measures and locations.

The data shown on this map is only as accurate as the available sources and field observations allowed and should be used as a basic planning level tool only.



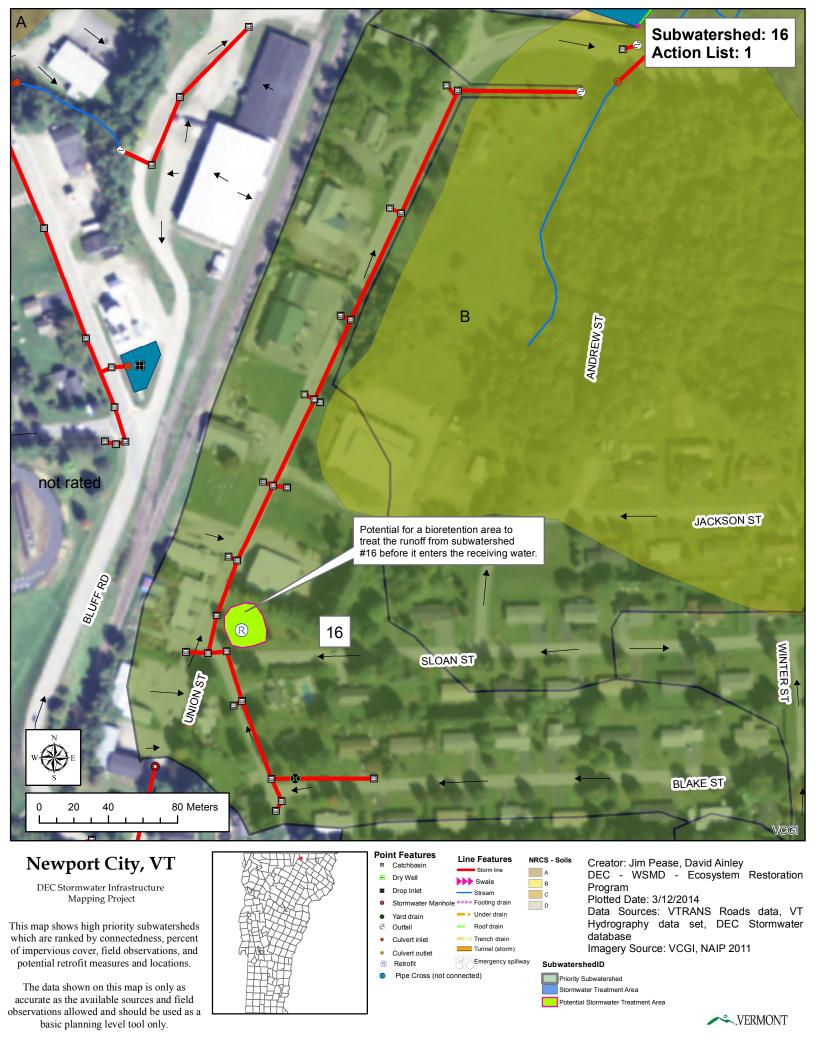
Plotted Date: 3/12/2014 Data Sources: VTRANS Roads data, VT

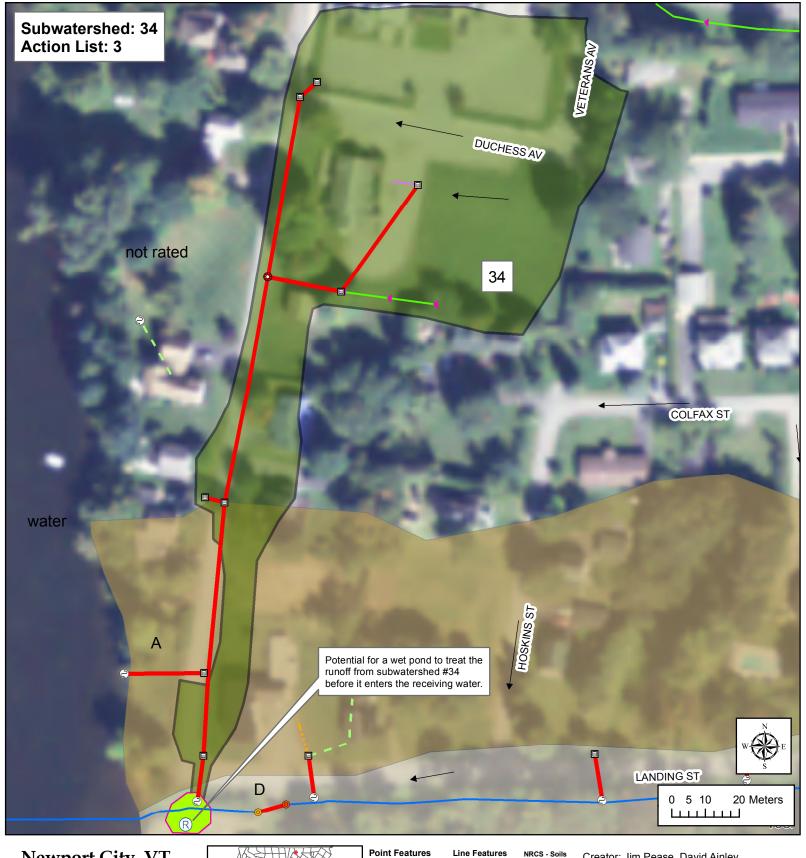
Hydrography data set, DEC Stormwater database

Imagery Source: VCGI, NAIP 2011







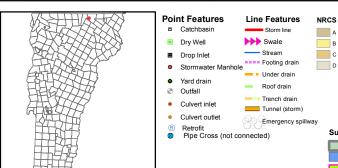


Newport City, VT

DEC Stormwater Infrastructure Mapping Project

This map shows high priority subwatersheds which are ranked by connectedness, percent of impervious cover, field observations, and potential retrofit measures and locations.

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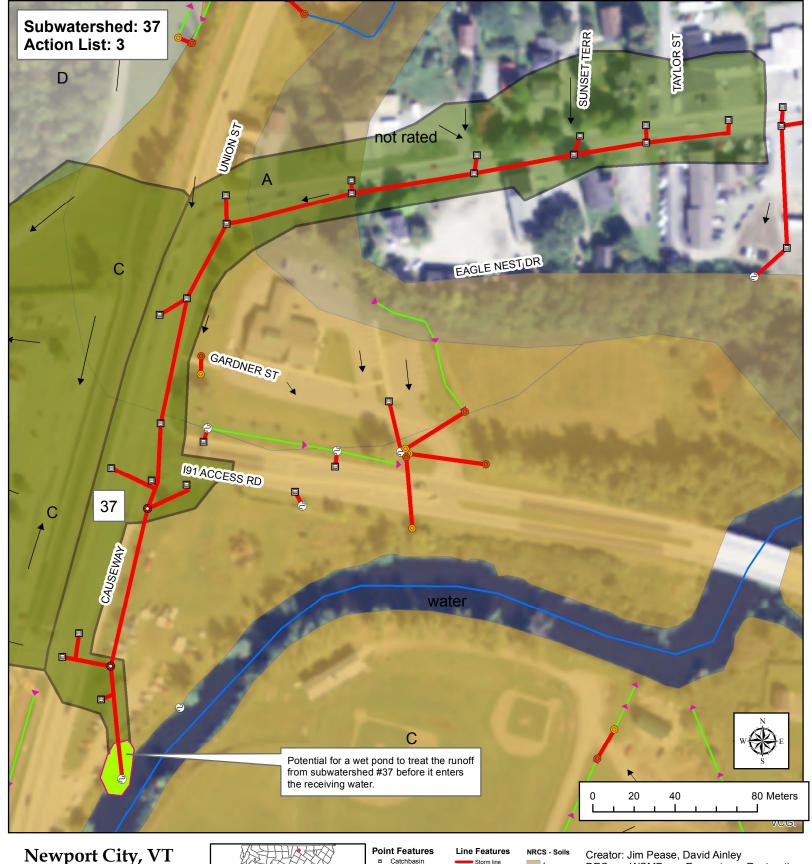
Creator: Jim Pease, David Ainley DEC - WSMD - Ecosystem Restoration Program Plotted Date: 3/12/2014 Data Sources: VTRANS Roads data, VT Hydrography data set, DEC Stormwater

database Imagery Source: VCGI, NAIP 2011

SubwatershedID



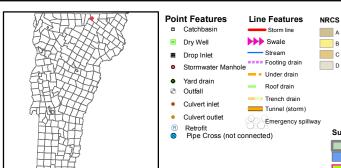




DEC Stormwater Infrastructure Mapping Project

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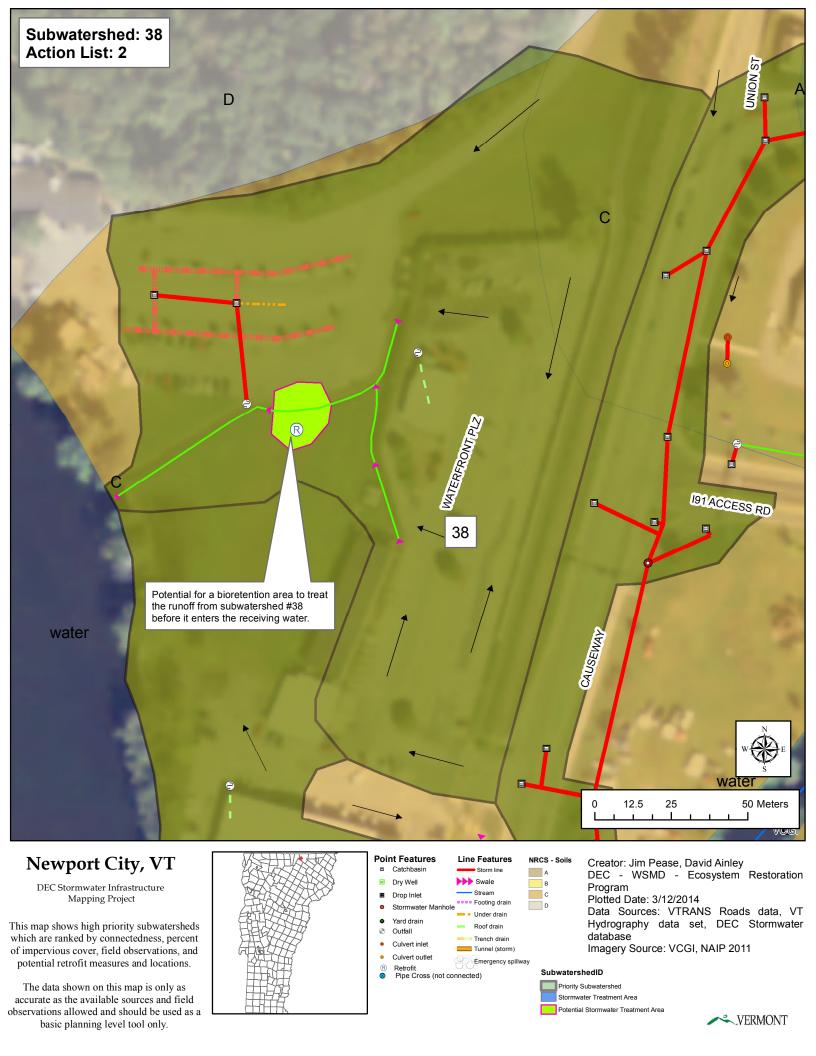


Creator: Jim Pease, David Ainley DEC - WSMD - Ecosystem Restoration Program Plotted Date: 3/12/2014 Data Sources: VTRANS Roads data, VT Hydrography data set, DEC Stormwater database Imagery Source: VCGI, NAIP 2011

SubwatershedID

Priority Subwatershed Stormwater Treatment Area Potential Stormwater Treatment Area



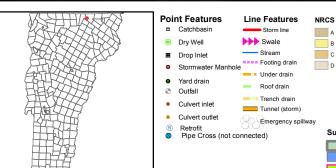




DEC Stormwater Infrastructure Mapping Project

This map shows high priority subwatersheds which are ranked by connectedness, percent of impervious cover, field observations, and potential retrofit measures and locations.

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Program Plotted Date: 3/12/2014 Data Sources: VTRANS Roads data, VT Hydrography data set, DEC Stormwater

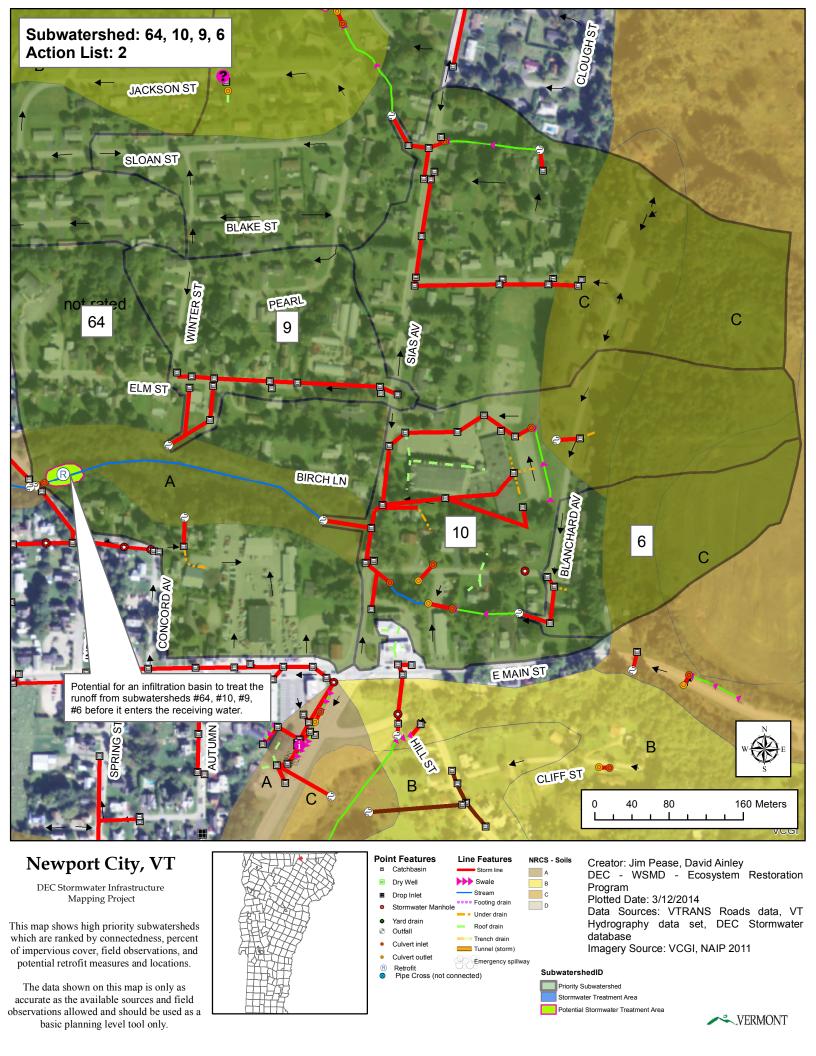
database Imagery Source: VCGI, NAIP 2011

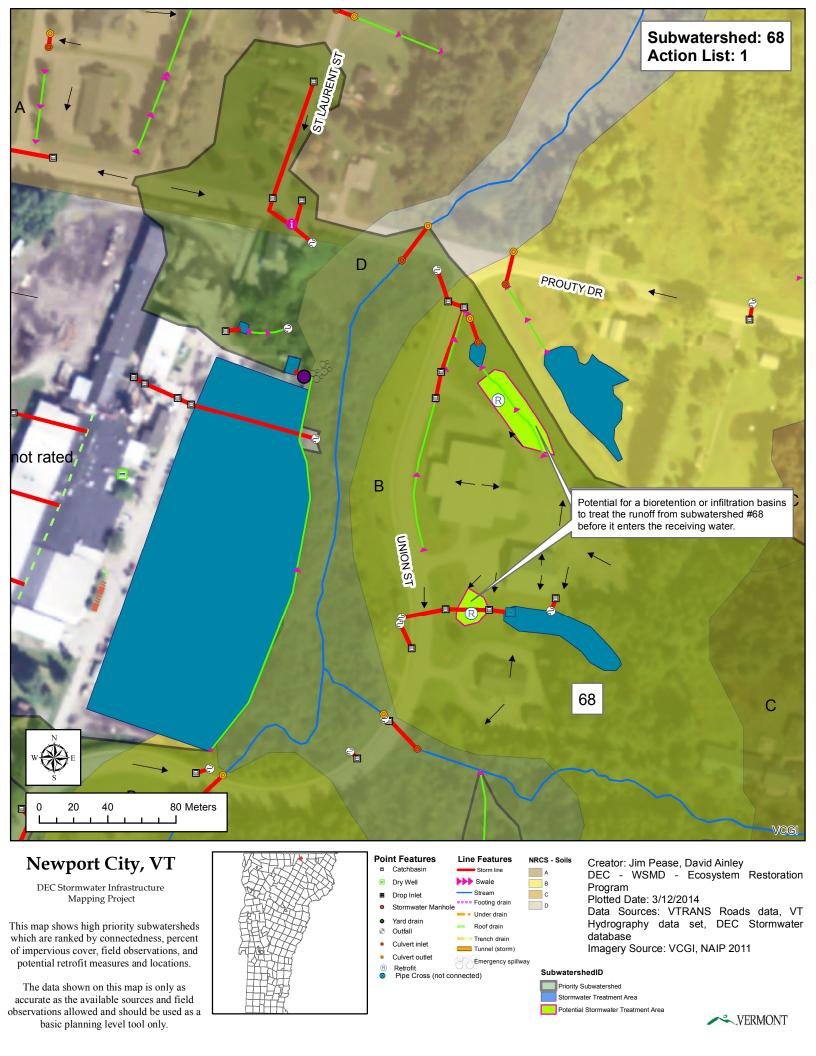
SubwatershedID

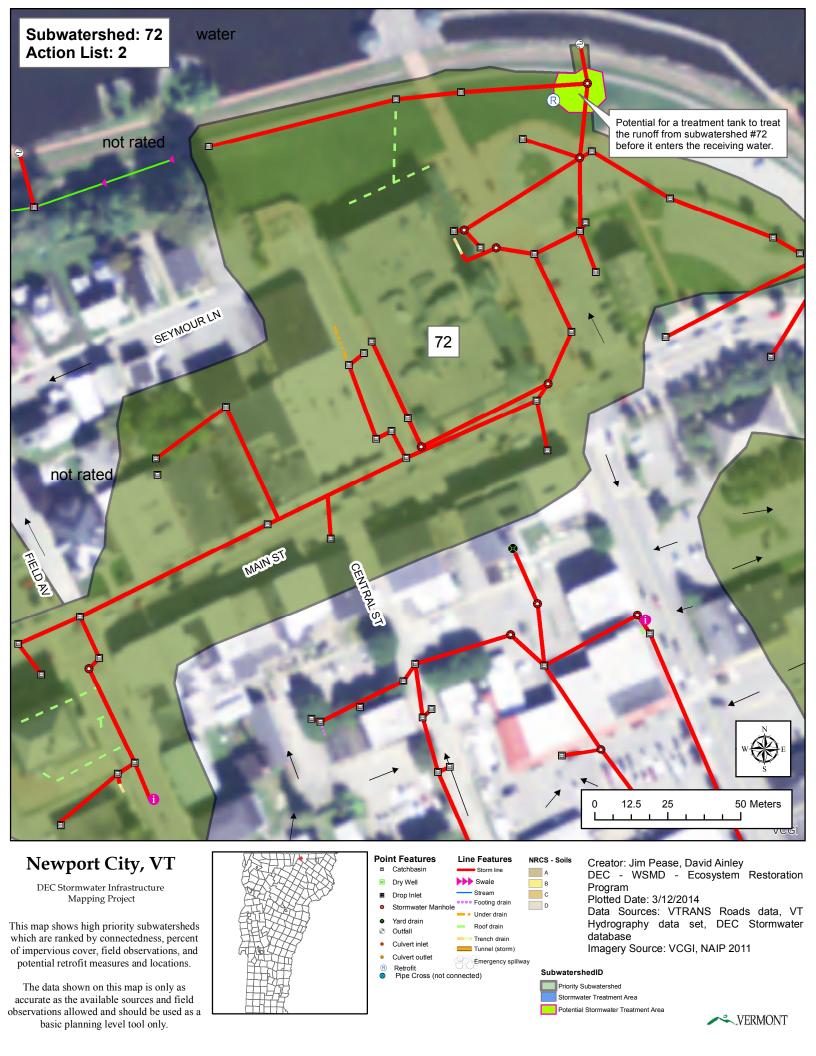
Priority Subwatershed Stormwater Treatment Area

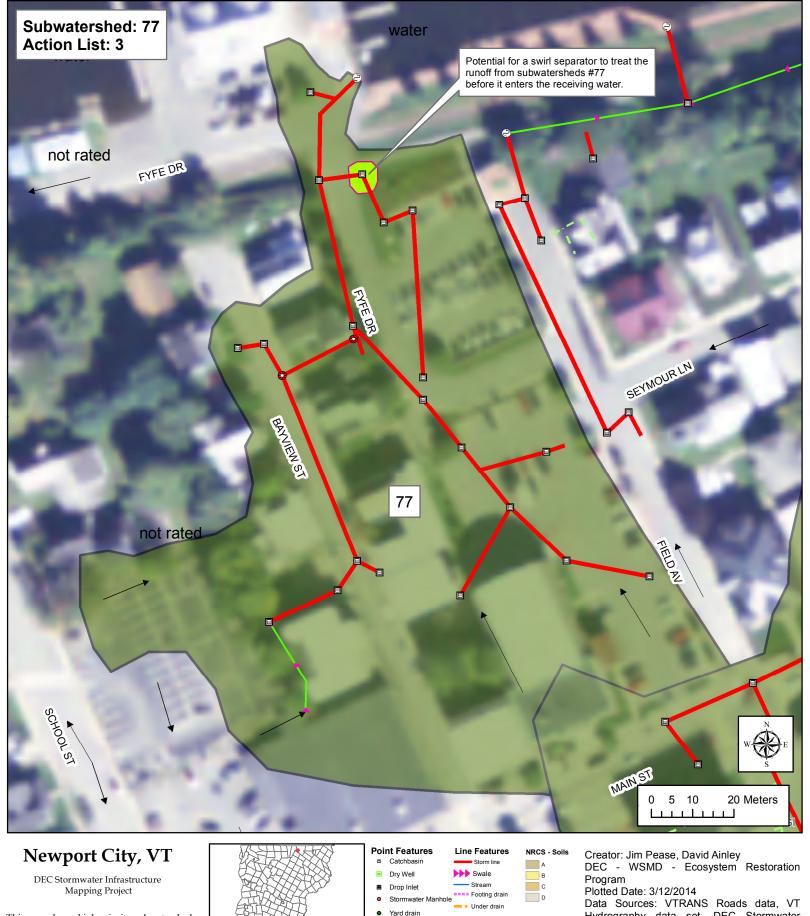






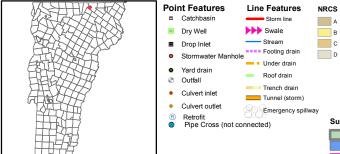






This map shows high priority subwatersheds which are ranked by connectedness, percent of impervious cover, field observations, and potential retrofit measures and locations.

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Hydrography data set, DEC Stormwater

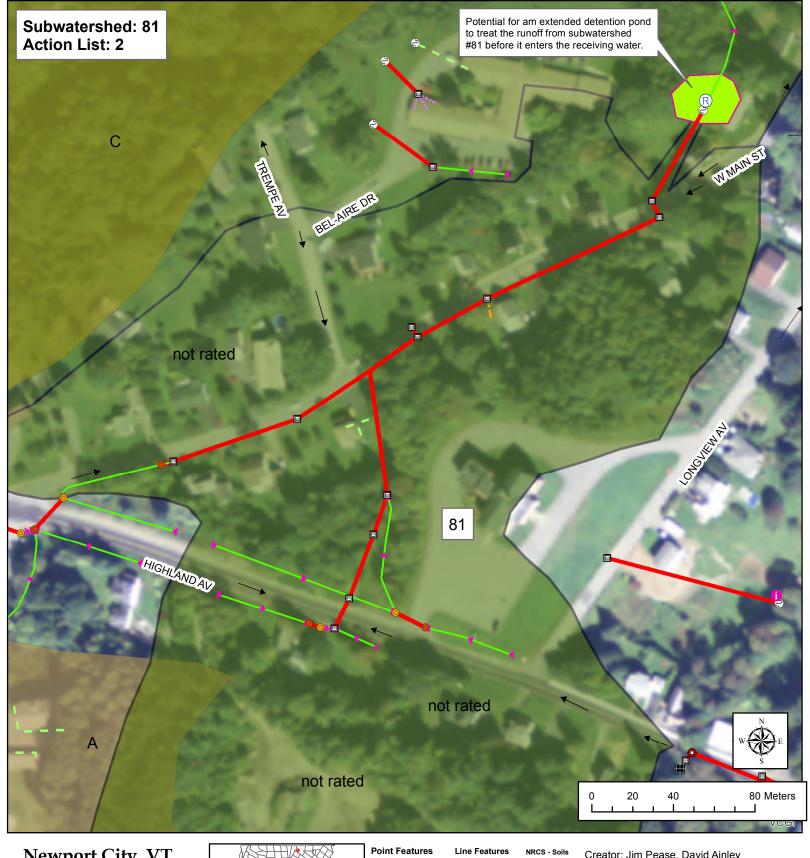
database

Potential Stormwater Treatment Area

Imagery Source: VCGI, NAIP 2011





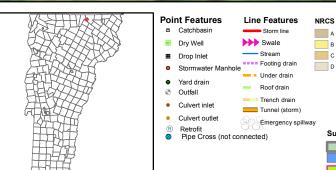


Newport City, VT

DEC Stormwater Infrastructure Mapping Project

This map shows high priority subwatersheds which are ranked by connectedness, percent of impervious cover, field observations, and potential retrofit measures and locations.

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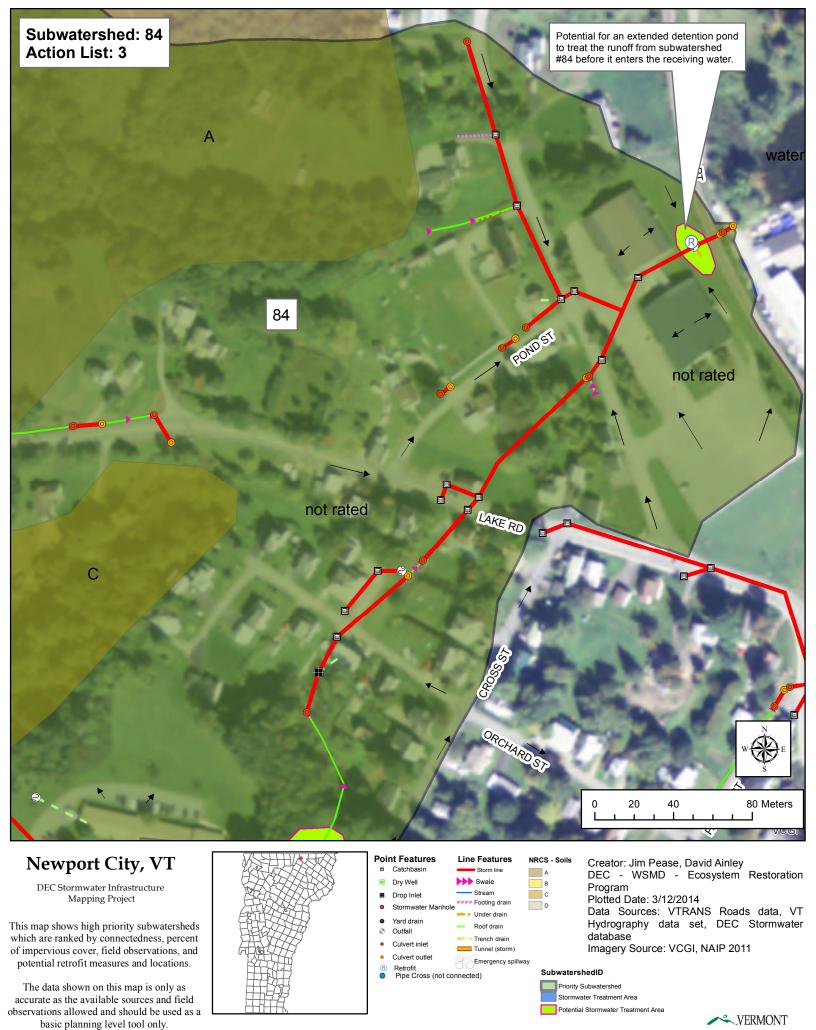
Creator: Jim Pease, David Ainley DEC - WSMD - Ecosystem Restoration Program Plotted Date: 3/12/2014 Data Sources: VTRANS Roads data, VT

Hydrography data set, DEC Stormwater database

Imagery Source: VCGI, NAIP 2011

SubwatershedID Priority Subwatershed Stormwater Treatment Area Potential Stormwater Treatment Area



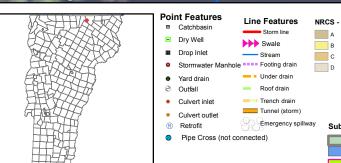




DEC Stormwater Infrastructure Mapping Project

This map shows high priority subwatersheds which are ranked by connectedness, percent of impervious cover, field observations, and potential retrofit measures and locations.

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Creator: Jim Pease, David Ainley DEC - WSMD - Ecosystem Restoration Program

Plotted Date: 3/12/2014

Data Sources: VTRANS Roads data, VT Hydrography data set, DEC Stormwater

database

Imagery Source: VCGI, NAIP 2011





Spill Control

and

Vermont Hazardous Waste Management Regulations

Have a spill control plan for accidental spills at municipal facilities and on municipal streets

These stormwater infrastructure maps show the connectivity of the stormwater system for the municipality as accurately as it could be determined with the collected and existing data. In the event of a spill this can be a valuable tool for controlling spills and in spill response.

Towns should be equipped with suitable equipment to contain and clean up spills of hazardous materials. Accidental spills of materials can be sources of runoff pollution if not addressed appropriately. If possible Towns should be prepared to address spills on municipal streets while at the same time contacting the state Waste Management Division. DPW managers should be aware of all applicable requirements and should contact regulatory authorities if requirements are not known.

All spills should be cleaned up immediately after they occur. For municipal facilities the creation of a site specific spill control and response plan in combination with spill response training for designated on-site personnel can be effective in dealing with accidental spills and preventing the contamination of soil, water, and runoff. Preparation of a spill containment, control, and countermeasures (SPCC) plan might be required to meet regulatory requirements (e.g., requirements regarding storage of specified chemicals above certain volume thresholds).

Even if a formal plan is not required, preparing one is a good idea. In general, an SPCC plan should include guidance to site personnel on the following:

- Proper notification when a spill occurs;
- Site responsibility with respect to addressing the cleanup of a spill;
- Stopping the source of a spill;
- Cleaning up a spill;
- Proper disposal of materials contaminated by the spill;
- Location of spill response equipment programs; and
- Training for designated on-site personnel.

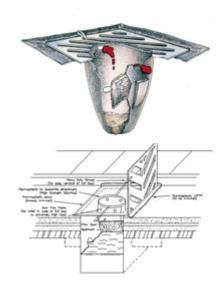
A periodic spill "fire drill" should be conducted to help prepare Town personnel in the event of a spill.

Spill Prevention and Response Measures

Catch Basin Inserts

Catch Basin Inserts (Drain Guards / Sediment Traps) protect our rivers and streams by capturing sediment, debris, oil and grease at storm water catch basins. Catch Basin Inserts are an economical and effective method to protect you from costly clean-up work.

The standard filter material is a non-woven geotextile with built-in overflow ports for cases of abnormally high water flow or over-filled filter bags. Catch Basin Inserts are available with a replaceable 5" x 15" oil absorbent boom that floats to absorb any oil, gas or diesel entering a storm water catch basin.



Urethane Drain Protector

Urethane Drain Protectors are positive sealing drain covers that ensure spills do not enter drains. Drain Protectors are environmentally safe and resistant to chemicals, solvents and hydrocarbons. After use, the Drain Protector can be washed and stored in its tube storage container.



Absorbent Socks

Absorbent socks are flexible tubes used to contain and clean-up spilled fluids. Socks are widely used in industrial applications and are ideal for Spill Kits. Fast spreading spills are quickly stopped with a sock.



Drums & Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBC's)

New and reconditioned steel drums are ideal for storing solid and liquid waste. Poly drums available for durable outdoor storage or for building your own spill kits. Steel and poly drums are available in both tight-head (TH) and full open-head styles (FOH).



Pads & Rolls

Absorbent pads and rolls made from polypropylene fibers are the most popular form of absorbents on the market. Various types of absorbent pads and rolls can be used for different liquids and site applications.

The most widely used absorbent pads and rolls are oil-only (white) and universal (grey). Pads and rolls are great for spills on land, easily absorbing 20 to 25 times their own weight in recovered liquid. Rolls can easily be cut to the exact size required.





Booms

Linkable Absorbent Booms

Absorbent booms are ideal for containing and cleaning up spills on water. Booms repel water and float even when completely saturated. Absorbent booms are constructed with a strong mesh outer skin encasing non-linting and highly absorbent polypropylene filler. Linkable booms come complete with end rings and clips attached to nylon rope running the length of the boom.





Collection basins

Collection basins are permanent structures in which large spills or contaminated storm water is contained and stored before cleanup or treatment. Collection basins are designed to receive spills, leaks, etc., and to prevent pollutants from being released into the environment. Unlike containment dikes, collection basins can receive and contain materials from many locations across a facility.

Containment diking

Containment dikes are temporary or permanent earth or concrete berms or retaining walls that are designed to hold spills. Diking can be used at any industrial facility, but is most common for controlling large spills or releases from liquid storage and transfer areas. Diking can provide one of the best protective measures against the contamination of storm water because it surrounds the area of concern and keeps spilled materials separated from the storm water outside of the diked area.

Curbing

Similar to containment diking, a curb is a barrier that surrounds an area of concern. Unlike diking, curbing is unable to contain large spills and is usually implemented on a small-scale basis. However, curbing is common at many facilities and in small areas where liquids are handled and transferred.

Granular Absorbents

A variety of granular and powdered absorbents are available for the effective clean-up of spills on streets, construction sites and in repair shops. These products absorb spilled liquids of various kinds to greatly lower the viscosity, aiding in the clean-up of the spill.

Sorbents, Gels, and Foams

Sorbents are compounds that immobilize materials by surface absorption or adsorption in the sorbent bulk. Gelling agents interact with the spilled chemical(s) by concentrating and congealing to form a rigid or viscous material more conducive to a mechanical cleanup. Foams are mixtures of air and aqueous solutions of proteins and surfactant-based foaming agents. The primary purpose of foams is to reduce the vapor concentration above the spill surface, thereby controlling the rate of evaporation.

§ 7-105 EMERGENCY AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

- (a) Emergency actions
 - (1) In the event of a discharge of hazardous waste or a release of a hazardous material, the person in control of such waste or material shall:
 - (A) Take all appropriate immediate actions to protect human health and the environment including, but not limited to, emergency containment measures and notification as described below; and
 - (B) Take any further clean up actions as may be required and approved by federal, state, or local officials, or corrective actions as specified under **subsection** (b) of this section so that the discharged waste or released material and related contaminated materials no longer present a hazard to human health or the environment.
 - (2) Reporting
 - (A) All discharges and/or releases that meet any of the following criteria shall be immediately reported to the Secretary by the person or persons exercising control over such waste by calling the Waste Management Division at (802) 241-3888, Monday

through Friday, 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. or the Department of Public Safety, Emergency Management Division at **(800) 641-5005**, 24 hours/day:

- (i) A discharge of hazardous waste, or release of hazardous material that exceeds 2 gallons;
- (ii) A discharge of hazardous waste, or release of hazardous material that is less than or equal to 2 gallons and poses a potential or actual threat to human health or the environment; or
- (iii) A discharge of hazardous waste, or release of hazardous material that equals or exceeds its corresponding reportable quantity under CERCLA as specified under **40 CFR § 302.4.**

Note: Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, certain spills of "oil" and/or "hazardous substances" are prohibited and must be reported pursuant to the requirements of **40 CFR Part 110** / Discharge of Oil. Certain spills of hazardous substances must also be reported pursuant to CERCLA. In both cases, the National Response Center must be notified at **(800) 424-8802**. Finally, in addition to federal and state spill reporting, EPCRA requires that spills are also reported to local authorities.

- (B) A written report shall be submitted to the Secretary within ten (10) days following any discharge or release subject to **subsection** (a)(1) of this section. The report should be sent to: The Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation, Waste Management Division, 103 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05671-0404. The person responsible for submitting the written report may request that it not be submitted for small discharges and/or releases that were reported pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(A) of this section, and that have been entirely remediated within the ten (10) day period immediately following the discharge and/or release
- (3) If the discharge or release occurred during transportation, the transporter shall, in addition to notifying the Secretary:
 - (A) Notify the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 or (202) 426-2675, if required by **49 CFR § 171.15**; and
 - (B) Report in writing to the Director, Office of Hazardous Materials Regulations, Materials Transportation Bureau, Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C. 20590, if required by **49 CFR § 171.16**; and
 - (C) A water (bulk shipment) transporter who has discharged hazardous wastes must give the same notice as required by **33 CFR § 153.203** for oil and hazardous substances.
- (4) If a discharge or release occurs and the Secretary determines that immediate removal of the waste is necessary to protect human health or the environment, the Secretary may authorize its removal by unpermitted transporters without the preparation of a manifest. Such hazardous waste may be transported to a site authorized by the Secretary under the provisions of § 7-503 to temporarily accept hazardous waste generated during an emergency cleanup of a discharge or release.
- (5) In the case of an explosives or munitions emergency response, if a Federal, State, Tribal or local official acting within the scope of his or her official responsibilities, or an explosives or munitions emergency response specialist, determines that immediate removal of the material or waste is necessary to protect human health or the environment, that official or specialist may authorize the removal of the material or waste by transporters who do not have EPA identification numbers or hold Vermont hazardous waste transportation permits and without the preparation of a manifest. In the case of emergencies involving military munitions, the responding military emergency response specialist's organizational unit must retain records for three years identifying the dates of the response,

the responsible persons responding, the type and description of material addressed, and its disposition.

- (6) All clean up debris and residues that are hazardous waste must be transported ultimately to either:
 - (A) A designated facility;

they become available.

- (B) A person authorized by the Secretary to use such waste if the waste has been delisted pursuant to § 7-218;
- (C) Some other location specified and authorized by the Secretary to receive clean up debris and residues if the waste has been delisted pursuant to § 7-218; or
- (D) For hazardous waste not defined as hazardous in 40 CFR Part 261 (i.e., waste regulated as hazardous by Vermont), to a facility, that is not a designated facility, located in a state other than Vermont provided the facility can receive such waste under applicable state and local laws, regulations and ordinances.

(b) Corrective actions

- (1) If a discharge of hazardous waste, or a release of hazardous material has not been adequately addressed under **subsection** (a)(1)(A) of this section the Secretary may require that the person or persons responsible pursuant to 10 V.S.A. § 6615 complete the following:
 - (A) Engage the services of an environmental consultant experienced in the investigation and remediation of hazardous waste-contaminated sites; and
 - (B) Within thirty (30) days from either the date of the discharge/release or the date that the release was discovered if the date of discharge/release is not known, or within a period of time established by an alternative schedule approved by the Secretary, submit for approval by the Secretary a work plan for an investigation of the contaminated site (i.e., site investigation) prepared by the environmental consultant. The site investigation shall define the nature, degree and extent of the contamination; and shall assess potential impacts to human health and the environment (refer to the document titled: "Site Investigation Procedure" which is available from the Secretary upon request); and
 - (C) Perform the site investigation within either ninety (90) days of receiving written approval of the work plan by the Secretary, or a period of time established by an alternative schedule approved by the Secretary. A report detailing the findings of the site investigation shall be sent to the Secretary for review; and
 - (D) Within either thirty (30) days from the date of final acceptance of the site investigation report by the Secretary, or a period of time established by an alternative schedule approved by the Secretary, submit a corrective action plan prepared by the environmental consultant (refer to the document titled:
 - "Corrective Action Guidance" which is available from the Secretary upon request); and (E) Implement the corrective action plan within either ninety (90) days of receiving written approval of the plan by the Secretary, or a period of time established by an alternative schedule approved by the Secretary. The corrective action activity shall continue until the contamination is remediated to levels approved by the Secretary; and (F) Submit to the Secretary all investigative, corrective action and monitoring reports, and all analytical results related to subsections (b)(1)(C) through (E) of this section, as
- (2) A used or fired military munition is a waste and is potentially subject to corrective action authorities pursuant to 10 V.S.A. § 6615, and the process described by subsection (b)(1) of this section if the munition lands off-range and is not promptly rendered safe or retrieved. Any imminent and substantial threats associated with any remaining material must be addressed. If remedial action is infeasible, the operator of the range must maintain a record of the event for as long as any threat remains. The record must include the type of munition and its location (to the extent the location is known).

§ 7-106 LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS

(a) Certain hazardous wastes shall not be disposed of in or on the land. **40 CFR Part 268**, which is hereby incorporated by reference, except for 40 CFR §§ 268.5, 268.6, and 268.42(b), identifies those wastes which shall not be land disposed and describes the limited circumstances under which an otherwise prohibited waste may continue to be land disposed. The authority for implementing the CFR sections not incorporated by reference remains with the EPA.

Note: A copy of 40 CFR Part 268 (the Land Disposal Restrictions rule), as incorporated by these regulations, is available from the Secretary upon request.

- (b) In addition to the prohibitions of **40 CFR Part 268**, the Secretary may restrict the land disposal of any hazardous waste in the State of Vermont:
 - (1) Which may present an undue risk to human health or the environment, immediately or over a period of time; or
 - (2) Which would be incompatible with the **groundwater protection rule and strategy** of chapter 12 of the environmental protection rules.
- (c) Dilution of hazardous waste subject to the land disposal restrictions of 40 CFR Part 268 is prohibited pursuant to 40 CFR § 268.3.

§ 7-107 ENFORCEMENT

- (a) Information that the generation, transportation, treatment, storage or disposal of hazardous waste may present an actual or potential threat to human health or the environment, or is a violation of the 10 V.S.A. chapter 159, or these regulations, or any term or condition of certification, order, or assurance, may serve as grounds for an enforcement action by the Secretary, including, but not limited to:
 - (1) After notice and opportunity for hearing, issuing an order directing any person to take such steps as are necessary to:
 - (A) Immediately cease and desist any operation or practice;
 - (B) Correct or prevent environmental damage likely to result from any deficiency in operation or practice;
 - (C) Suspend or revoke any certification and require temporary or permanent cessation of the operation of such facility;
 - (2) A request that the Attorney General or appropriate State's Attorney commence an action for injunctive relief, the imposition of penalties and fines provided in 10 V.S.A. § 6612 and other relief as may be appropriate.
 - (3) An order for reimbursement to any agency of federal, state, or local government from any person whose act caused governmental expenditures under 10 V.S.A § 1283.
 - (4) All other powers of enforcement available to the Secretary through 10 V.S.A., chapter 201.
- (b) The hearing by the Secretary identified under **subsection** (a)(1) of this section shall be conducted as a contested case. Pursuant to 10 V.S.A. § 6610(b), the Secretary may issue an emergency order without a prior hearing when an ongoing violation presents an immediate threat of substantial harm to the environment or an immediate threat to public health. An emergency order shall be effective upon actual notice to the person against whom the order is issued. Any person to whom an emergency order is issued shall be given the opportunity for a hearing within five (5) business days of the date the order is issued.
- (c) Inspections, investigations, and property access (10 V.S.A. § 8005)
 - (1) Inspections and investigations
 - (A) An investigator may perform routine inspections to determine compliance.
 - (B) An investigator may investigate upon receipt or discovery of information that an activity is being or has been conducted that may constitute or cause a violation.

- (C) An investigator, upon presentation of credentials, may seek permission to inspect or investigate any portion of the property, fixtures, or other appurtenances belonging to or used by a person whose activity is required to be in compliance. The investigator shall state the purpose of the inspection or investigation. An inspection or investigation may include monitoring, sampling, testing, and copying of any records, reports, or other documents relating to the purposes to be served by compliance.
- (D) If permission for an inspection or investigation is refused, the investigator may seek an access order from the district or superior court in whose jurisdiction the property is located enabling the investigator to perform the inspection or investigation.

(2) Access orders

- (A) If access has been refused, an access order may be sought pursuant to either 10 V.S.A. § 8005 or 10 V.S.A. § 6609.
- (B) Issuance of an access order shall not negate the Secretary's authority to initiate criminal proceedings in the same matter by referring the matter to the office of the attorney general or a state's attorney.
- (d) In an action to enforce these regulations, anyone raising a claim that a certain material is not a hazardous waste, or is exempt from regulation as hazardous waste, must demonstrate that there is a known market or disposition for the material, and that they meet the terms of the exclusion or exemption. Appropriate documentation (such as contracts showing that a second person uses the material as an ingredient in a production process) to demonstrate that the material is not a waste, or is exempt from regulation, must be provided. Owners and operators of facilities claiming that they are actually recycling materials must show that they have the necessary equipment to do so.