

September 30, 2020

NPDES Annual MS4 Status Report Reviewer
Bureau of Clean Water
Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
2 East Main Street
Norristown, PA 19401

RE: New Hanover Township – NPDES Annual MS4 Status Report – Year 2
NPDES Permit No. PAG130020
NHT-20-006

Dear Reviewer,

On behalf of New Hanover Township, CEDARVILLE Engineering Group, LLC is pleased to provide the enclosed NPDES Annual MS4 Status Report and associated documentation for Year 2 of the NPDES MS4 General Permit (PAG130020) covering the period from July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020.

We believe that the report adequately documents the Township's compliance with the permit and continuing effort to go above and beyond in improving their Stormwater Management Program.

Thank you in advance for your time. Please do not hesitate to contact me at 610-705-4500 or buhler@cedarvilleeng.com with any questions.

Best Regards,
CEDARVILLE Engineering Group, LLC

Beth Uhler
Environmental Project Manager

cc: Jamie Gwynn, New Hanover Township Manager



ANNUAL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4) STATUS REPORT

September 2020

PREPARED FOR:

New Hanover Township
Montgomery County, PA
2943 N. Charlotte Street
Gilbertsville, PA 19525

PREPARED BY:

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**Federally Certified 8(a) EDWOSB
State Certified DBE/WBE**



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Annual Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Status Report

2. Supporting Documents:

Appendix A MCM #1 – Public Education and Outreach (PEOP)

1. Educational Outreach Documentation

Appendix B MCM #2 – Public Involvement and Participation (PIPP)

1. Public Involvement Documentation

Appendix C MCM #3 – Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)

1. Illicit Discharge Field Screening Form
2. Priority Outfall Determination Report

Appendix D MCM #5 – Post Construction Stormwater Management

1. PCSM BMP Inventory
2. PCSM BMP Inspection Form

Appendix E MCM #6 – Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping

1. Employee Training Documentation
2. Stormwater BMP Owner O&M Chart

Appendix F Pollutant Control Measures

1. Pollutant Control Measures Source Inventory Report

Appendix G MS4 Infrastructure Map



ANNUAL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4) STATUS REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD July 1, 2019 TO JUNE 30, 2020

| GENERAL INFORMATION | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Permittee Name: | New Hanover Township | NPDES Permit No.: | PAG130020 |
| Mailing Address: | 2943 N. Charlotte Street | Effective Date: | 3/16/2018 |
| City, State, Zip: | Gilbertsville, PA 19525 | Expiration Date: | 3/15/2023 |
| MS4 Contact Person: | Jamie L. Gwynn | Renewal Due Date: | 9/16/2022 |
| Title: | Township Manager | Municipality: | New Hanover Township |
| Phone: | 610-631-0450 | County: | Montgomery |
| Email: | jgwynn@newhanover-pa.org | | |
| Co-Permittees (if applicable): n/a | | | |

Appendix(ces) that permittee is subject to (select all that apply):

- Appendix A
 Appendix B
 Appendix C
 Appendix D
 Appendix E
 Appendix F

| WATER QUALITY INFORMATION |
|---------------------------|
|---------------------------|

Are there any discharges to waters within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed? Yes No

Identify all surface waters that receive stormwater discharges from the permittee's MS4 and provide the requested information (see instructions).

| Receiving Water Name | Ch. 93 Class. | Impaired? | Cause(s) | TMDL? | WLA? |
|---|---------------|-----------|---|-------|------|
| Swamp Creek (reach 02040203000487) | TSF | Yes | Municipal Point Source-Cause Unknown; Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers-Siltation | No | No |
| Swamp Creek (reach 02040203000488) | TSF | No | | No | No |
| Minister Creek | TSF | No | | No | No |
| Middle Creek | TSF | No | | No | No |
| Scioto Creek | TSF | No | | No | No |
| Unnamed Tributary (UNT) to Sanatoga Creek | WWF | No | | No | No |
| UNTs to Minister Creek | TSF | No | | No | No |
| UNTs to Swamp Creek (reach 02040203000488) | TSF | No | | No | No |

GENERAL MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE (MCM) INFORMATION

Have you completed all MCM activities required by the permit for this reporting period? Yes No

List the current entity responsible for implementing each MCM of your SWMP, along with contact name and phone number.

| MCM | Entity Responsible | Contact Name | Phone |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| #1 Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts | New Hanover Township | Eileen Pogany | 610-323-1008 |
| #2 Public Involvement/Participation | New Hanover Township | Eileen Pogany | 610-323-1008 |
| #3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDD&E) | New Hanover Township | Jay Smith | 610-323-1008 |
| #4 Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control | New Hanover Township | Jamie Gwynn | 610-323-1008 |
| #5 Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment | New Hanover Township | Jim Wozniak / Jay Smith | 610-323-1008 |
| #6 Pollution Prevention / Good Housekeeping | New Hanover Township | Jay Smith | 610-323-1008 |

MCM #1 – PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH ON STORM WATER IMPACTS

BMP #1: Develop, implement and maintain a written Public Education and Outreach Program.

1. For new permittees only, has the written PEOP been developed and implemented within the first year of permit coverage?

Yes No

2. Date of latest annual review of PEOP: **June 2020** Were updates made? Yes No

3. What were the plans and goals for public education and outreach for the reporting period?

- Review the PEOP and update as necessary.
- Review the target audience list and update as necessary.
- Review the information and links on the stormwater page of the Township website and update as necessary.
- Display and distribute stormwater educational information at the Township Building and parks.
- Distribute stormwater information to new homeowners.
- Include MS4 educational materials on stormwater bills and once a year on employee paychecks.
- Continue involvement with the Township EAB.

4. Did the MS4 achieve its goal(s) for the PEOP during the reporting period? Yes No

5. Identify specific plans and goals for public education and outreach for the upcoming year:

The Township’s measurable goal for upcoming reporting period is educate PCSM BMP owners about stormwater and BMP maintenance to help ensure proper O&M. There are 36 sites with BMPs in the Township. This will be a mailing to the PCSM BMP property owners, which will include an educational item. The Township will measure the effectiveness of this outreach by monitoring the number of annual PCSM BMP inspections. The goal will be to have 80% of the sites in compliance for the 2021 inspections, while establishing a baseline. This goal will be evaluated at the end of each reporting period for effectiveness and will be altered if the goal is not achieved.

BMP #2: Develop and maintain lists of target audience groups present within the areas served by your MS4.

1. For new permittees only, have the target audience lists been developed and implemented within the first year of permit coverage?

Yes No

2. Date of latest annual review of target audience lists: **June 2020** Were updates made? Yes No

BMP #3: Annually publish at least one educational item on your Stormwater Management Program.

1. For new permittees only, were stormwater educational and informational items produced and published in print and/or on the Internet within the first year of permit coverage?

Yes No

2. Date of latest annual review of educational materials: **June 2020** Were updates made? Yes No

3. Do you have a municipal website? Yes No (URL:

http://www.newhanover-pa.org/departments/planning/stormwater_management.php)

If Yes, what MS4-related material does it contain?

The website contains an overview of stormwater management, NPDES MS4 permitting overview, Tips for Contractors, Tips for Residents, EPA Minimum Control Measure (MCM) forms, and numerous links to a wide variety of educational and government websites. Some of these links include the EPA Stormwater Basic Information, PADEP Stormwater Management Program, Perkiomen Watershed Conservancy, Homeowner's Guide to Stormwater, Green Guide for Property Management, etc.

4. Describe any other method(s) used during the reporting period to provide information on stormwater to the public:

Please refer to BMP #4 below for additional methods used.

Refer to Appendix A for documentation.

5. Identify specific plans for the publication of stormwater materials for the upcoming year:

- Review the stormwater educational information on the Township website and update as necessary (BMP #3).
- Provide BMP owners with stormwater educational content either directly or through HOA newsletters (BMP #1).
- Publish one article relating to stormwater and one or more of the MCMs in the Township newsletter.
- Provide stormwater-related pamphlets in the lobby of the municipal building.

BMP #4: Distribute stormwater educational materials to the target audiences.

Identify the two additional methods of distributing stormwater educational materials during the previous reporting period (e.g., displays, posters, signs, pamphlets, booklets, brochures, radio, local cable TV, newspaper articles, other advertisements, bill stuffers, posters, presentations, conferences, meetings, fact sheets, giveaways, or storm drain stenciling).

- The Township utilized their website to distribute stormwater-related educational materials and advertise for events.
- The Township also advertises for trash pickup and recycling on their website and in their municipal building, which occurred April 25th, May 2nd, May 16th, June 13th, and June 20th.
- The Township invites boy/girl scouts to assist with stream clean-ups and stormwater stenciling.
- The Township had the following posters/fliers hung up in their municipal building: "Homeowners Guide to Stormwater BMP Maintenance", "Pollution Prevention at Construction Sites", "Spring Stormwater Tips", "Winter MS4 Tips".
- The Township had the following pamphlet available to the public in their municipal building: "When it Rains, It Drains".
- The Township provided the public with "Summer Water Conservation" flyer from the Perkiomen Watershed Conservancy in new homeowner packets and displayed on the bulletin board at the Township building.
- The Township provided the public with a "Stormwater Pollution Solution" flyer in new homeowner packets and displayed on the bulletin board at the Township building.
- The Township provided the public with a "What is Stormwater" flyer in new homeowner packets and displayed on the bulletin board at the Township building.
- The Township provided the public with a "Let's All Work Together to Keep Our Rivers Clean" flyer by RiverSmart in new homeowner packets and displayed on the bulletin board at the Township building.
- The Township provided the public with a "Spring Stormwater Management" flyer from the Perkiomen Watershed Conservancy in new homeowner packets and displayed on the bulletin board at the Township building.
- The Township provided the public with a "Caring for your Yard this Fall" flyer from the Perkiomen Watershed Conservancy in new homeowner packets and displayed on the bulletin board at the Township building.
- The Township provided the public with a "Reducing Pollution This Winter" flyer from the Perkiomen Watershed Conservancy in new homeowner packets and displayed on the bulletin board at the Township building.

Refer to Appendices A & B for documentation.

MCM #1 Comments:

The Township is working to improve stormwater education and outreach within the next reporting periods. Measurable goal(s) will be developed for each reporting period by referencing the written program and documenting it in the Annual MS4 Status Report.

MCM #2 – PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT/PARTICIPATION

BMP #1: Develop, implement and maintain a written Public Involvement and Participation Program (PIPP)

1. For new permittees only, was the PIPP developed and implemented within one year of permit coverage?

Yes No

2. Date of latest annual review of PIPP: **June 2020** Were updates made? Yes No

BMP #2: Advertise to the public and solicit public input on ordinances, SOPs, Pollutant Reduction Plans (PRPs) (if applicable) and TMDL Plans (if applicable), including modifications thereto, prior to adoption or submission to DEP:

1. Was an MS4-related ordinance, SOP, PRP or TMDL Plan developed during the reporting period? Yes No

2. If Yes, describe how you advertised the draft document(s) and how you provided opportunities for public review, input and feedback:

3. If an ordinance, SOP or plan was developed or amended during the reporting period, provide the following information:

| Ordinance / SOP / Plan Name | Date of Public Notice | Date of Public Hearing | Date Enacted or Submitted to DEP |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | |

BMP #3: Regularly solicit public involvement and participation from the target audience groups using available distribution and outreach methods.

1. At least one public meeting or other MS4 event must be held during the 5-year permit coverage period to solicit participation and feedback from target audience groups. Was this meeting or event held during the reporting period?

Yes No

If Yes, Date of Meeting or Event:

10-28-2019 - CEDARVILLE Engineering provided a presentation on the Township's Stormwater management Program, including information on the new NPDES MS4 permit requirements and what to expect for upcoming years. The meeting took place at the Board of Supervisor's meeting. Refer to Appendix B for documentation.

5-11-2020 - CEDARVILLE Engineering provided information on proposed BMP options and recommendations to meet the Township's PRP obligations to the Environmental Advisory Board (EAB) at the May 11, 2020 meeting. The EAB recommended three of these options to the Board of Supervisors for consideration. Refer to Appendix B for documentation.

6-4-2020 - The EAB recommended three BMP options for the implementation of the Township's PRP at the Board of Supervisor's meeting on June 4th, 2020. The Board chose option B. Refer to Appendix B for documentation.

2. Report instances of cooperation and participation in MS4 activities; presentations the permittee made to local watershed and conservation organizations; and similar instances of participation or coordination with organizations in the community.

- The Township advertised the following Montgomery County events by posting links to the corresponding flyers on their municipal website: Household Hazardous Waste Collections, Tire Collections, and Compost Bins & Rain Barrels.

- The Township regularly coordinates and partners with the Perkiomen Watershed Conservancy..

- The Township has ongoing coordination with its EAB. The board offers feedback and regularly discusses stormwater topics and issues on a monthly basis.

Refer to Appendix B for documentation.

3. Report activities in which members of the public assisted or participated in the meetings and in the implementation of the SWMP, including education activities or efforts such as cleanups, monitoring, storm drain stenciling, or others.

- The Township encouraged residents to participate in the Curb My Clutter initiative, where residents can schedule waste pickups throughout the year. The purpose of this is to properly dispose of items in order to reduce dumping and waste.

- The Township encouraged residents to participate in various Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events hosted by Montco PA Recycles (posted on the Township website 1/3/20).

- The Township has a link on their website to the Perkiomen Watershed Conservancy which is an organization that strives to educate the public and engage the community in ways that benefit the watershed. This organization hosted numerous public events within the reporting period to improve water quality within the watershed. All these events were advertised on the Perkiomen Watershed Conservancy's Facebook page.

-The Township has an archive of all their meeting minutes on their municipal website for the public to access - such as the Board of Supervisors (BOS) and Environmental Advisory Board (EAB) which often discuss stormwater topics and issues.

It should be noted that the annual events held by the Township and local watershed grounds such as rain barrel workshops, spring stream cleanups and tree plantings were cancelled due to COVID-19.

MCM #2 Comments:

Measurable goal(s) will be developed for each reporting period by referencing the written program and documenting it in the Annual MS4 Status Report. Measurable goals will be developed for each reporting period by referencing the written program and documenting it in the Annual MS4 Status Report, while addressing the individual BMPs. The Township's measurable goal for the upcoming reporting period is to host an O&M workshop for all PCSM BMP owners facilitated by the Perkiomen Watershed Conservancy. Attendance will be recorded, and the measurable goal will be to have at least 25% of all PCSM BMP owners attend the workshop and establish a baseline for inspection results. The goal will be evaluated at the end of each reporting period for effectiveness and will be altered if the goal is not achieved.

MCM #3 – ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION (IDD&E)

BMP #1: Develop and implement a written program for the detection, elimination, and prevention of illicit discharges into the regulated small MS4.

1. For new permittees only, was the written IDD&E program developed within one year of permit coverage?

Yes No

2. Date of latest annual review of IDD&E program: **June 2020** Were updates made? Yes No

BMP #2: Develop and maintain map(s) that show permittee and urbanized area boundaries, the location of all outfalls and, if applicable, observation points, and the locations and names of all surface waters that receive discharges from those outfalls. Outfalls and observation points shall be numbered on the map(s).

1. Have you completed a map(s) that includes all components of BMP #2? Yes No

If Yes and you are a new permittee and have not submitted the map(s) previously, attach the map(s) to this report.

If No, date by which permittee expects map(s) to be completed:

2. Date of last update or revision to map(s): **June 2020**

3. Total No. of Outfalls in MS4: **189** Total No. of Outfalls Mapped: **189**

4. Total No. of Observation Points: **88** Total No. of Observation Points Mapped: **88**

5. During the reporting period, have you identified any existing outfalls that have not been previously reported to DEP in an NOI, application or annual report, or are any new MS4 outfalls proposed for the next reporting period?

Yes No If Yes, select: Existing Outfall(s) Identified New Outfall(s) Proposed

BMP #3: In conjunction with the map(s) created under BMP #2 (either on the same map or on a different map), the permittee shall develop and maintain map(s) that show the entire storm sewer collection system within the permittee's jurisdiction that are owned or operated by the permittee (including roads, inlets, piping, swales, catch basins, channels, and any other components of the storm sewer collection system), including privately-owned components of the collection system where conveyances or BMPs on private property receive stormwater flows from upstream publicly-owned components.

1. Have you completed a map(s) that includes all components of BMP #3? Yes No

If Yes and you are a new permittee and have not submitted the map(s) previously, attach the map(s) to this report.

If No, date by which permittee expects map(s) to be completed:

2. If Yes to #1, is the map(s) on the same map(s) as for outfalls and receiving waters? Yes No

3. Date of last update or revision to map(s): **June 2020**

BMP #4: Conduct dry weather screenings of MS4 outfalls to evaluate the presence of illicit discharges. If any illicit discharges are present, the permittee shall identify the source(s) and take appropriate actions to remove or correct any illicit discharges. The permittee shall also respond to reports received from the public or other agencies of suspected or confirmed illicit discharges associated with the storm sewer system, as well as take enforcement action as necessary. The permittee shall immediately report to DEP illicit discharges that would endanger users downstream from the discharge or would otherwise result in pollution or create a danger of pollution or would damage property.

For new permittees, all identified outfalls (and if applicable observation points) must be screened during dry weather at least twice within the 5-year period following permit coverage. For existing permittees, all identified outfalls (and if applicable observation points) must be screen during dry weather at least once within the 5-year period following permit coverage and, for areas where past problems have been reported or known sources of dry weather flows occur on a continual basis, outfalls must be screened annually during each year of permit coverage.

1. How many unique outfalls (and if applicable observation points) were screened during the reporting period? **0**

2. Indicate the percentage of all outfalls screened in the past five years. **0%**

3. Indicate the percent of outfalls screened during the reporting period that revealed dry weather flows: **N/A**

4. Did any dry weather flows reveal color, turbidity, sheen, odor, floating or submerged solids? Yes No

5. If Yes for #4, attach all sample results to this report with a map identifying the sample location. Explain the corrective action(s) taken in the attachment.

6. Do you use the MS4 Outfall Field Screening Report form (3800-FM-BCW0521) provided in the permit?

Yes No

If No, attach a copy of your screening report form.

BMP #5: Enact a Stormwater Management Ordinance or SOP to implement and enforce a stormwater management program that includes prohibition of non-stormwater discharges to the regulated small MS4.

1. Do you have an ordinance (municipal) or SOP or other mechanism (non-municipal) that prohibits non-stormwater discharges? Yes No

If Yes, indicate the date of the ordinance or SOP: **7/23/2007, updated 3/27/2017**

2. If Yes to #1, is the ordinance or SOP consistent with DEP's 2022 Model Stormwater Management Ordinance (3800-PM-BCW0100j) with respect to authorized non-stormwater discharges? Yes No

If Yes to #2 and the ordinance or SOP has not been submitted to DEP previously, attach the ordinance or SOP.

3. Were there any violations of the ordinance or SOP during the reporting period? Yes No

If Yes to #3, complete the table below (attach additional sheets as necessary).

| Violation Date | Nature of Violation | Responsible Party | Enforcement Taken |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

4. Did you approve any waiver or variance during the reporting period that allowed an exception to non-stormwater discharge provisions of an ordinance or SOP? Yes No

If Yes to #4, identify the entity that received the waiver or variance and the type of non-stormwater discharge approved.

BMP #6: Provide educational outreach to public employees, business owners and employees, property owners, the general public and elected officials (i.e., target audiences) about the program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges.

1. Was IDD&E-related information distributed to public employees, businesses, and the general public during the reporting period? Yes No

If Yes, what was distributed?

The Township had posters/pamphlets related to IDD&E available to the public in their municipal building such as the following:

- Stormwater Pollution Solutions
- Spring Stormwater Tips
- Caring for you Yard this Fall

2. Is there a well-publicized method for employees, businesses and the public to report stormwater pollution incidents?

Yes No

3. Do you maintain documentation of all responses, action taken, and the time required to take action? Yes No

MCM #3 Comments:

The Township has conducted a review of all the MS4 outfalls. Outfall field screenings were conducted during the previous permit term and will be conducted one time within this permit term.

The Township updated priority areas, procedures for identifying priority areas, and procedures for screening outfalls in priority areas. This is documented in the attached Priority Area Outfall Determination report dated June 2020.

The relevant sections of the written program for Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination will be updated for consistency during the next reporting period written program updates.

The Township maintains a map with all stormwater infrastructure, outfalls, and BMPs by hosting a live ArcGIS Online web map app, in addition to the pdf map attached to this report. The web map app is publicly accessible via the Township website: <https://nhtpa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/View/index.html?appid=62b613b83d454d99bb470b4c00f819bd>.

The Township has a password-protected version available to Township staff that includes more detailed information.

BMP #5: The Township's Stormwater Management Ordinance is consistent with an Act 167 Plan approved by DEP as required by the 2018 NOI (3800-PM-BCW0100b). The ordinance will be updated as necessary prior to September 30, 2022 for consistency with the DEP's 2022 Model Stormwater Management Ordinance with respect to authorized non-stormwater discharges.

Refer to Appendix G for the MS4 Infrastructure Map.

MCM #4 – CONSTRUCTION SITE STORMWATER RUNOFF CONTROL

Are you relying on PA's statewide program for stormwater associated with construction activities to satisfy this MCM?

Yes No

(If Yes, respond to questions for BMP Nos. 1, 2 and 3 only in this section. If No, respond to questions for all BMPs in this section)

BMP #1: The permittee may not issue a building or other permit or final approval to those proposing or conducting earth disturbance activities requiring an NPDES permit unless the party proposing the earth disturbance has valid NPDES Permit coverage (i.e., not expired) under 25 Pa. Code Chapter 102.

During the reporting period, did you comply with 25 Pa. Code § 102.43 (relating to withholding building or other permits or approvals until DEP or a county conservation district (CCD) has approved NPDES permit coverage)?

Yes No Not Applicable (no building permit applications received)

BMP #2: A municipality or county which issues building or other permits shall notify DEP or the applicable CCD within 5 days of the receipt of an application for a permit involving an earth disturbance activity consisting of one acre or more, in accordance with 25 Pa. Code § 102.42.

During the reporting period, did you comply with 25 Pa. Code § 102.42 (relating to notifying DEP/CCD within 5 days of receiving an application involving an earth disturbance activity of one acre or more)?

Yes No Not Applicable (no building permit applications received)

BMP #3: Enact, implement and enforce an ordinance or SOP to require the implementation and maintenance of E&S control BMPs, including sanctions for non-compliance, as applicable.

1. Do you have an ordinance (municipal) or SOP or other mechanism (non-municipal) that requires implementation and maintenance of E&S control BMPs? Yes No

If Yes, indicate the date of the ordinance or SOP: **7/23/2007, updated 3/27/2017**

2. If Yes to #1, is the ordinance or SOP consistent with DEP's 2022 Model Stormwater Management Ordinance (3800-PM-BCW0100j)? Yes No

3. If Yes to #2 and the ordinance or SOP has not been submitted previously, attach a copy of the ordinance or SOP.

BMP #4: Review Erosion and Sediment (E&S) control plans to ensure that such plans adequately consider water quality impacts and meet regulatory requirements.

Specify the number of E&S Plans you reviewed during the reporting period:

BMP #5: Conduct inspections regarding installation and maintenance of E&S control measures during earth disturbance activities. Maintain records of site inspections, including dates and inspection results, in accordance with the record retention requirements in this permit.

Specify the number of E&S inspections you completed during the reporting period:

BMP #6: Conduct enforcement when installation and maintenance of E&S control measures during earth disturbance activities does not comply with permit and/or regulatory requirements.

Specify the number of enforcement actions you took during the reporting period for improper E&S:

BMP #7: Develop and implement requirements for construction site operators to control waste at construction sites that may cause adverse impacts to water quality. The permittee shall provide education on these requirements to construction site operators.

Specify the method(s) by which you are educating construction site operators on controlling waste at construction sites:

BMP #8: Develop and implement procedures for the receipt and consideration of public inquiries, concerns, and information submitted by the public to the permittee regarding local construction activities.

1. A tracking system has been established for receipt of public inquiries and complaints. Yes No

2. Specify the number of inquiries and complaints received during the reporting period:

MCM #4 Comments:

The Township does rely on PA's statewide program for stormwater associated with construction activities to satisfy this MCM. However, the Township still does complete erosion & sediment control inspections and enforcement.

BMP #3) The Township acknowledges that it may have to modify its Stormwater Ordinance to comply with DEP's Model Ordinance by September 20, 2022.

BMPs #4 & #6) The Township has a fully implemented E&S Control Inspection Program involving conducting weekly inspections at each active construction site. If a violation is not addressed after the 4th inspection, enforcement measures are taken. This reporting period, the Township conducted E&S inspections for the following active construction sites:

- Hanover Pointe**
- Montgomery View**
- Rolling Meadows**
- Woodfield**

Total = 231 E&S Inspections

MCM #5 – POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT IN NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT

BMP #1: Enact, implement and enforce an ordinance or SOP to require post-construction stormwater management from new development and redevelopment projects, including sanctions for non-compliance.

1. Do you have an ordinance (municipal) or SOP or other mechanism (non-municipal) that requires implementation and maintenance of post-construction stormwater management (PCSM) BMPs? Yes No
If Yes, indicate the date of the ordinance or SOP: **7/23/2007, updated 3/27/2017**
2. If Yes to #1, is the ordinance or SOP consistent with DEP's 2022 Model Stormwater Management Ordinance (3800-PM-BCW0100j)? Yes No
3. If Yes to #2 and the ordinance or SOP has not been submitted previously, attach a copy of the ordinance or SOP.

BMP #2: Develop and implement measures to encourage and expand the use of Low Impact Development (LID) in new development and redevelopment. Measures should also be included to encourage retrofitting LID into existing development. Enact ordinances consistent with LID practices and repeal sections of ordinances that conflict with LID practices.

1. Do you have an ordinance (municipal) or SOP or other mechanism (non-municipal) that encourages and expands the use of LID in new development and redevelopment? Yes No
If Yes, indicate the date of the ordinance or SOP: **7/23/2007, updated 3/27/2017**
2. If Yes to #1, is the ordinance or SOP consistent with DEP's 2022 Model Stormwater Management Ordinance (3800-PM-BCW0100j)? Yes No
3. If Yes to #2 and the ordinance or SOP has not been submitted previously, attach a copy of the ordinance or SOP.

BMP #3: Ensure adequate O&M of all post-construction stormwater management BMPs that have been installed at development or redevelopment projects that disturb greater than or equal to one acre, including projects less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale.

1. Do you have an inventory of all PCSM BMPs that were installed to meet requirements in NPDES Permits for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities approved since March 10, 2003? Yes No
If Yes to #1, complete Table 1 on the next page.
2. Has proper O&M occurred during the reporting period for all PCSM BMPs? Yes No
3. If No to #2, explain what action(s) the permittee has taken or plans to take to ensure proper O&M.

The Township is currently in the process of confirming which BMPs on the inventory are associated with NPDES Permits for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities that have approved Notices of Termination (NOTs). Once this is complete, the Township will proceed with an inspection program to ensure the proper O&M of these BMPs by their owners/responsible parties.

The Township conducted inspections of BMPs that were required to be installed by the Township stormwater ordinance (associated with projects with earth disturbance less than 1 acre) during the reporting period June 9-12, 2020. No violations were observed.

Refer to Appendix D for documentation.

If you are relying on PA's statewide program for stormwater associated with construction activities, you may skip to MCM #6, otherwise complete all questions for BMPs #4 - #6 in this section.

BMP #4: Require the implementation of a combination of structural and/or non-structural BMPs that are appropriate to the local community, that minimize water quality impacts, and that are designed to maintain pre-development runoff conditions.

1. Specify the number of PCSM Plans reviewed during the reporting period for projects disturbing greater than or equal to one acre (including projects less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale):
2. Has a tracking system been established and maintained to record qualifying projects and their associated BMPs?
 Yes No

PCSM BMP INVENTORY

Table 1. To complete the information needed for MCM #5, BMP #3, list all existing structural BMPs that discharge stormwater to the permittee's MS4 that were installed to satisfy PCSM requirements for earth disturbance activities under Chapter 102, and provide the requested information (see instructions).

| BMP No. | BMP Name | DA (ac) | Entity Responsible for O&M | Latitude | Longitude | Date Installed | O&M Requirements | NPDES Permit No. |
|---------|----------------------|---------|----------------------------|----------|-----------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Refer to Appendix D. | | | o ' " | o ' " | | | |
| 2 | | | | o ' " | o ' " | | | |
| 3 | | | | o ' " | o ' " | | | |
| 4 | | | | o ' " | o ' " | | | |
| 5 | | | | o ' " | o ' " | | | |
| 6 | | | | o ' " | o ' " | | | |
| 7 | | | | o ' " | o ' " | | | |
| 8 | | | | o ' " | o ' " | | | |
| 9 | | | | o ' " | o ' " | | | |
| 10 | | | | o ' " | o ' " | | | |
| 11 | | | | o ' " | o ' " | | | |
| 12 | | | | o ' " | o ' " | | | |
| 13 | | | | o ' " | o ' " | | | |
| 14 | | | | o ' " | o ' " | | | |
| 15 | | | | o ' " | o ' " | | | |
| 16 | | | | o ' " | o ' " | | | |

BMP #5: Ensure that controls are installed that shall prevent or minimize water quality impacts. The permittee shall inspect all qualifying development or redevelopment projects during the construction phase to ensure proper installation of the approved structural PCSM BMPs. A tracking system (e.g., database, spreadsheet, or written list) shall be implemented to track the inspections conducted and to track the results of the inspections (e.g., BMPs were, or were not, installed properly).

1. During the reporting period have you inspected all qualifying development and redevelopment projects during the construction phase to ensure proper installation of approved structural BMPs?
 Yes No Not Applicable (no qualifying projects during reporting period)
2. Has a tracking system been established and maintained to record results of inspections?
 Yes No

BMP #6: Develop a written procedure that describes how the permittee shall address all required components of this MCM.

Have you developed a written plan that addresses: 1) minimum requirements for use of structural and/or non-structural BMPs in plans for development and redevelopment; 2) criteria for selecting and standards for sizing stormwater BMPs; and 3) implementation of an inspection program to ensure that BMPs are properly installed? Yes No

MCM #5 Comments:

BMP #3) The Township's PCSM BMP Inspection Program was last updated 5/1/2016. A compliance and enforcement flow chart was developed to guide the Township through the process. The Township conducted extensive research to refine the PCSM BMP inventory. This included gathering plans, BMP documentation, and permit information. The Township is in the process of confirming which sites have Notice of Terminations (NOTs) processed for the NPDES Permits for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities. As of now, only 4 of 29 BMP sites have NOTs confirmed.

During this reporting period, the Township inspected all 52 BMPs that are <1 acre in earth disturbance and were part of projects requiring stormwater management as part of the Township ordinance.

Refer to Appendix D for the Township's PCSM BMP Inventory.

MCM #6 – POLLUTION PREVENTION / GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

BMP #1: Identify and document all operations that are owned or operated by the permittee and have the potential for generating pollution in stormwater runoff to the MS4. This includes activities conducted by contractors for the permittee.

1. Have you identified all facilities and activities owned and operated by the permittee that have the potential to generate stormwater runoff into the MS4? Yes No
2. When was the inventory last reviewed? **June 2020**
3. When was it last updated? **March 2018**

BMP #2: Develop, implement and maintain a written O&M program for all operations that could contribute to the discharge of pollutants from the MS4, as identified under BMP #1. This program shall address stormwater collection or conveyance systems within the regulated MS4.

1. Have you developed a written O&M program for the operations identified in BMP #1? Yes No
2. Date of last review or update to written O&M program: **Reviewed June 2020**

BMP #3: Develop and implement an employee training program that addresses appropriate topics to further the goal of preventing or reducing the discharge of pollutants from operations to the regulated small MS4. All relevant employees and contractors shall receive training.

1. Have you developed an employee training program? Yes No

2. Date of last review or update to training program: **March 2019** Date of latest training: **March 5, 2020**
(updated)

3. Training topics covered:

PCSM BMP Inspection

Refer to Appendix E.

4. Name(s) of training presenter(s):

Beth Uhler and Will Hendel, CEG

5. Names of training attendees:

Ross Snook

Jay Smith

Tom Vance

Rob Rinehart

Deam Armstrong

Randy Miller

Michael Smith

Jay Koval

Please reference training program PowerPoint and sign-in sheet in Appendix

MCM #6 Comments:

The Township is will work toward improving their Operations and Maintenance (O&M) program within the next reporting period.

POLLUTANT CONTROL MEASURES (PCMs)

Indicate the status of implementing PCMs in Appendices A, B and/or C by completing the table below. Skip this section if PCMs are not applicable.

| Task | Date Completed | Attached | Anticipated Completion Date |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Storm Sewershed Map(s) | 9/30/2019 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | - |
| Source Inventory | 8/19/2020 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | - |
| Investigation of Suspected Sources | n/a | <input type="checkbox"/> | n/a |
| Ordinance/SOP for Controlling Animal Wastes | n/a | <input type="checkbox"/> | n/a |

PCM Comments:

The Township is required to implement Pollutant Control Measures for Priority Organic Compounds (Appendix C) for discharges to the Schuylkill River which is impaired by polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Each task will be completed by the anticipated completion date indicated in the table above per the 2018 NPDES MS4 permit (3800-PM-BCW0100d).

Because no suspected sources of PCBs were identified in the Source Inventory, an investigation of suspected sources in not applicable.

In addition, the Ordinance/SOP for Controlling Animal Wastes is only applicable for Appendix B. New Hanover does not have this requirement.

Refer to Appendix F for documentation.

POLLUTANT REDUCTION PLANS (PRPs) AND TMDL PLANS

1. Complete this section if the development and submission of a PRP and/or TMDL Plan was required as an attachment to the latest NOI or application or was required by the permit, regardless of whether DEP has approved the plan(s).

| Type of Plan | Submission Date | DEP Approval Date | Surface Waters Addressed by Plan |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chesapeake Bay PRP (Appendix D) | | | Chesapeake Bay |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Impaired Waters PRP (Appendix E) | Revised October 2018 | December 2018 | Unnamed tributaries (UNTs) to Schuylkill River, Indian Creek and UNTs, UNTs to Stony Creek |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TMDL Plan (Appendix F) | | | Swamp Creek |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Combined Chesapeake Bay / Impaired Waters PRP | | | Chesapeake Bay, |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Combined PRP / TMDL Plan | | | |

Joint Plan (if checked, list the name of the MS4 group or names of all entities participating in the joint plan below)
Joint Plan Participants:

2. Identify the pollutants of concern and pollutant load reduction requirements under the permit (see instructions).

| Type of Plan | TSS Load Reduction (lbs/yr) | TP Load Reduction (lbs/yr) | TN Load Reduction (lbs/yr) |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chesapeake Bay PRP (Appendix D) | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Impaired Waters PRP (Appendix E) | 3,644.75 | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TMDL Plan (Appendix F) | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Combined Chesapeake Bay / Impaired Waters PRP | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Combined PRP / TMDL Plan | | | |

3. Date Final Report Demonstrating Achievement of Pollutant Load Reductions Due: **March 15, 2023**

4. Have any modifications to the plan(s) occurred since DEP approval? Yes No

If Yes to #4, was the updated plan(s) submitted to DEP? Yes No

If Yes to #4, did you comply with the public participation requirements of the applicable appendix? Yes No

If Yes to #4, describe the plan modifications.

5. Summary of progress achieved during reporting period.

As described in MCM #2 above, the Township evaluated BMP options and opted to pursue the Swamp Creek Stream Restoration project (on Township-owned property) to meet the PRP requirements at the Board of Supervisors meeting on June 4, 2020.

6. Anticipated activities for next reporting period.

A feasibility study will be conducted for the Swamp Creek project in 2021. The Township also plans to apply for a grant to fund the design, permitting, and construction of the project.

PRP/TMDL Plan Comments:

NEW BMPs FOR PRP/TMDL PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Table 2. List all new structural BMPs installed and ongoing non-structural BMPs implemented during the reporting period that are being used toward achieving load reductions in the permittee's PRP and/or TMDL Plan (see instructions).

| BMP No. | BMP Name | DA (ac) | % Imp. | BMP Extent | Units | Latitude | Longitude | Date Installed or Implemented | Planning Area? | Ch. 102? | Annual Sediment Load Reduction (lbs/yr) |
|---------|----------|---------|--------|------------|-------|----------|-----------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | o ' " | o ' " | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | | | | | o ' " | o ' " | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | | | | | o ' " | o ' " | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | | | | | o ' " | o ' " | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | | | | | o ' " | o ' " | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

BMP INVENTORY FOR PRP/TMDL PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Table 3. List all existing structural BMPs that have been installed in prior reporting periods and are eligible to use toward achieving load reductions in the permittee's PRP and/or TMDL Plan (see instructions).

| BMP No. | BMP Name | DA (ac) | % Imp. | BMP Extent | Units | Latitude | Longitude | Date Installed | Annual Sediment Load Reduction (lbs/yr) | Date of Latest Inspection | Satisfactory? |
|---------|----------|---------|--------|------------|-------|----------|-----------|----------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | | | | | o ' " | o ' " | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | | | | | o ' " | o ' " | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | | | | | o ' " | o ' " | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | | | | | o ' " | o ' " | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | | | | | o ' " | o ' " | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |

CERTIFICATION

For PAG-13 Permittees: I have read the latest PAG-13 General Permit issued by DEP and agree and certify that (1) the permittee continues to be eligible for coverage under the PAG-13 General Permit and (2) the permittee will continue to comply with the conditions of that permit, including any modifications thereto. I understand that if I do not agree to the terms and conditions of the PAG-13 General Permit, I will apply for an individual permit within 90 days of publication of the General Permit. I also acknowledge that any facility construction needed to comply with the General Permit requirements shall be designed, built, operated, and maintained in accordance with operative laws and regulations.

For All Permittees: I certify under penalty of law that this report was prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations. See 18 Pa. C.S. § 4904 (relating to unsworn falsification).

Jamie L. Gwynn, Township Manager

Name of Responsible Official

610-323-1008

Telephone No.

Jamie L. Gwynn

Signature

09-18-2020

Date



Annual MS4 Status Report

APPENDIX A

MCM #1 Public Education and Outreach

1. Educational Outreach Documentation

Homeowners Guide to Stormwater BMP Maintenance

What You Need to Know to Take Care of Your Property



About Stormwater Management
SW **Regulations** for Homeowners
Home Stormwater **BMP Descriptions**

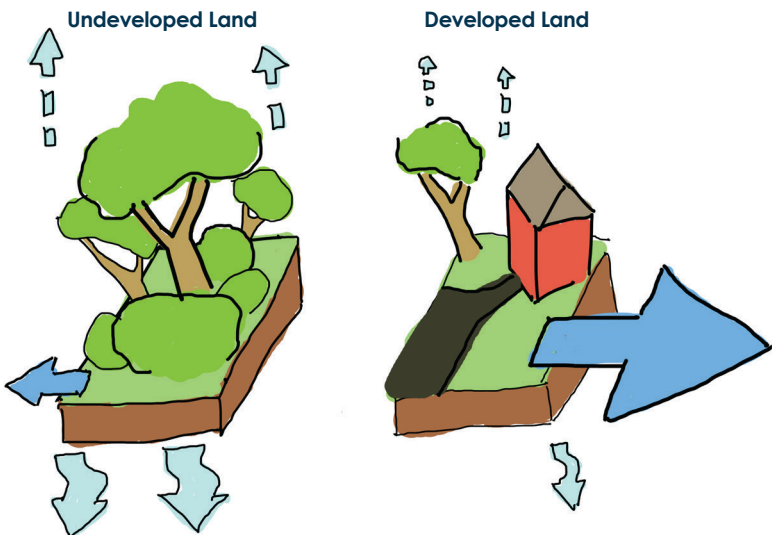
Pages **1 - 4**
Pages **5 - 6**
Pages **8 - 22**

What is Stormwater?

Stormwater is the water that runs off the land after precipitation, either rain or snowmelt. Rain or snow can drain down into the soil (called infiltration), evaporate back into the atmosphere, be used by plants, or flow into streams or water bodies. The water that runs off the land to streams or lakes is referred to as stormwater runoff.

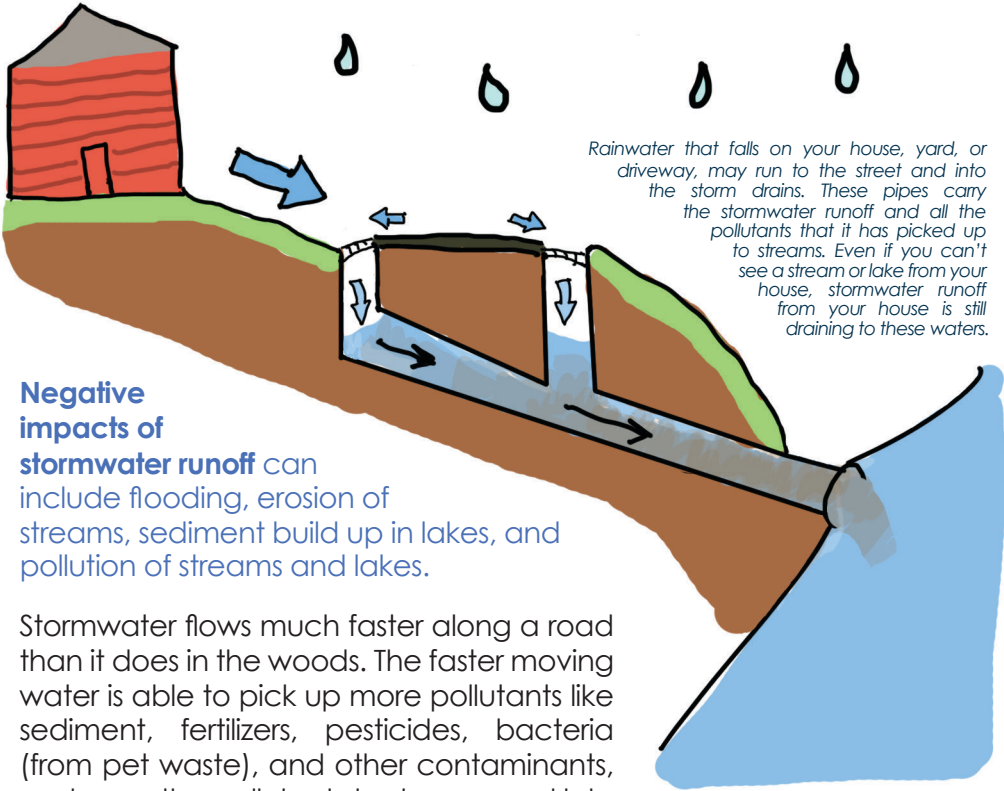
Stormwater runoff happens in natural, undeveloped areas, but typically only for larger storms. For most areas in Pennsylvania that are wooded or natural meadows, it takes about an inch or more of rain to produce runoff.

After development, the natural wooded or meadow areas are replaced with roofs, driveways, sidewalks, and streets. These hard surfaces are called impervious surfaces, and they do not allow water to drain through them, unlike how rain can drain into soil (which is called a pervious surface). When rain falls on impervious surfaces, it runs off rather than infiltrating into the soil or being taken up by vegetation.



When it rains on an undeveloped piece of property, much of the rainwater infiltrates into the soil or is evapotranspired back into the atmosphere. When vegetation is replaced with streets, driveways, sidewalks, houses, and lawns, less rainwater is able to infiltrate or return to the atmosphere, and more of the rain turns into runoff.

Why should you care about Stormwater Management?



Rainwater that falls on your house, yard, or driveway, may run to the street and into the storm drains. These pipes carry the stormwater runoff and all the pollutants that it has picked up to streams. Even if you can't see a stream or lake from your house, stormwater runoff from your house is still draining to these waters.

Negative impacts of stormwater runoff can include flooding, erosion of streams, sediment build up in lakes, and pollution of streams and lakes.

Stormwater flows much faster along a road than it does in the woods. The faster moving water is able to pick up more pollutants like sediment, fertilizers, pesticides, bacteria (from pet waste), and other contaminants, and carry the pollutants to streams and lakes.

An increase in the amount of water that runs off after development and how quickly it runs off can cause erosion and instability in streams. Stormwater runoff can cause streams to become wider, deeper, and straighter, losing their natural bends (or meanders) and decreasing habitat for fish and other animals that live in streams. Stormwater from developed areas can also be hotter than natural stream sources. Warmer water holds less dissolved oxygen so stormwater can be harmful to fish like trout that need more oxygen.

It's easy to notice the flooding impacts of large rain storms, but over time, smaller storms can have an impact on streams, too. Across the state, about 95% of the rainfall volume occurs in small events (less than 2.4 to 3.2 inches depending on your location.)



BMPs: what are they, & what do they do?

BMP stands for **Best Management Practice**, and includes designed “things” like detention basins, as well as non-engineered approaches like protecting open space to manage stormwater. **SCMs** are Stormwater Control Measures, which are engineered facilities that are designed and constructed to manage stormwater. For the most part, the terms **BMP** and **SCM** can be used interchangeably.

The goal of **BMPs** or **SCMs** is to reduce the impact of development on downstream streams and lakes by:

- △ **minimizing the amount of runoff,**
- △ **slowing down the runoff,**
- △ **infiltrating runoff,**
- △ **evapotranspiring runoff, or**
- △ **filtering runoff.**

Many **BMPs** or **SCMs** will use vegetation for their ability to use water, put water back into the atmosphere, or help it infiltrate into the ground, rather than allow it to become runoff.

If you've ever walked through a meadow or shaken a tree branch after a rain, you got wet with intercepted water. When it rains, some of the water is trapped on plants. This “intercepted” water never even makes it to the ground where it could be infiltrated. Plants also use water as part of the photosynthesis process where they use the sun's energy to create their own food. This water used by plants is called evapotranspiration. Larger plants with broader leaves and deeper roots like trees, shrubs, or decorative grasses will intercept and evapotranspire more water than a grass lawn.



All of the homes in your community drain to a stream or lake. All homeowners need to do their part to maintain stormwater BMPs in their own yard to protect streams and lakes for everyone.

Your whole community has been designed with stormwater management in mind.

There are many different BMPs spread throughout the development. Stormwater flows downstream, and the homeowners must do their part on their own property to protect the streams for everyone. You and all of your neighbors each play an important role in the health of downstream waters.

Some BMPs/SCMs are landscaped and others are buried so you might not see anything at the surface.

Even though it might just look like some plants or gravel, the BMP is still performing a very important function. Disturbing the vegetation or compacting the soil can ruin that BMP and have a negative impact downstream.

Native vegetation is the best choice for BMPs

because they're naturally adapted to the soils and climate. They require less fertilizer, pesticides, watering, and overall less maintenance.

Stormwater Regulations



When a property is developed, the developer must incorporate stormwater management facilities. He/she must design **Erosion and Sediment Control (E&S) BMPs** that are used during construction to prevent soil from running off the site and polluting downstream waters. When the construction period is over, **Post-Construction Stormwater Management (PCSM) BMPs** will have been constructed, and the developer must provide a way for these BMPs to be properly maintained over time.

When the developer finished the project, they will have turned over the maintenance responsibilities for the BMPs to someone else, which could be the property owner, a nonprofit organization, the local municipality, an authority, a private corporation, or another person. The developer will also have produced a plan that must include drawings, which show the location and dimensions of each PCSM BMP. Accompanying this PCSM Plan will be a long-term operation and maintenance schedule, which provides for inspection of PCSM BMPs, including the repair, replacement, or other routine maintenance of the PCSM BMPs to ensure proper function and operation. This maintenance program must describe how access to the PCSM BMPs will be achieved.

The developer will be following the rules of **PA Code, Title 25, Chapter 102**, which defines rules for both Erosion and Sediment Control, and Post Construction Stormwater Management. These regulations can be found by going to PA Code online at www.pacode.com and then browsing to Title 25, Chapter 102.

What's the Homeowner's Legal Responsibility?

If your home was constructed after 2010, and your property contains any Post Construction Stormwater Management (PCSM) BMPs, the developer will have recorded details about them with your property's deed. State regulation requires that the information recorded with the deed identifies the PCSM BMP, provides for access to the BMPs for maintenance and inspection purposes, and provides notice that the responsibility for long-term operation and maintenance of the PCSM BMP is a legal requirement that runs with the property. You can view your property records at the Recorder of Deeds office at your county courthouse to determine if you are responsible for the maintenance of any BMPs.

If you are the person designated as the responsible-party for operation and maintenance, you must ensure that the BMPs continue to function properly and follow the maintenance schedule provided by the developer and recorded with your deed. The responsibility to maintain the BMPs includes the cost of plants or material for upkeep or replacement. You should have been provided a maintenance plan by the developer if you're the first owner of the home. If your home was constructed after 2010, you may need to check the property records for information if you're not the first owner and didn't receive the maintenance plan at the time of purchase.

If you're not doing the necessary maintenance and required documentation, you may be billed by your municipality for the cost of having someone else do the work, or you could face a summary offense and daily fine until the maintenance work is complete.

If responsibility has been transferred to someone else, you need to provide access for maintenance and inspection. You also must leave any BMPs in place. For example, you can't remove the vegetation of a rain garden, level it, and plant lawn grass.

Downspout Disconnection

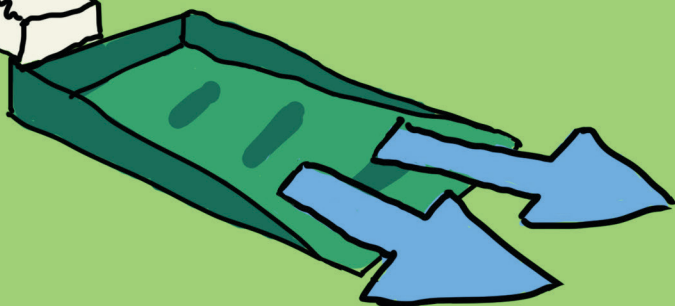
What is it?

Traditionally, roof gutter downspouts were connected directly to underground storm drain pipes. Disconnecting the downspout allows the roof runoff to be managed right on your property, not allowing it to pick up any pollutants to carry downstream. Roof runoff can be directed to grassy lawn areas, to rain barrels and cisterns for reuse, or to an underground sump for infiltration.

Rain barrels and sumps are discussed separately. This section describes maintenance of roof runoff to a lawn area.

How does it work?

When the gutter downspout is turned and allowed to drain into the yard, the stormwater can be filtered by the grass and infiltrated into the soil. Downspout disconnection reduces stormwater volume by allowing it to be used by plants (evapotranspiration) or infiltrated into the soil.



How does a Homeowner maintain it?

Regularly:

- Maintenance for a downspout draining to a lawn area is generally part of the typical yard maintenance.
- Mow the lawn in this area at the same time interval that the rest of the yard is mowed.
- Check for bare spots and reseed if needed.

Additional Information:

- ⚡ A splash guard or small pile of rocks may be needed at the location where the water leaves the drain to slow the water down and prevent erosion.
- ⚡ The downspout could be directed to a rain garden rather than the lawn, in which case the Rain Garden maintenance (page 9) should be followed.



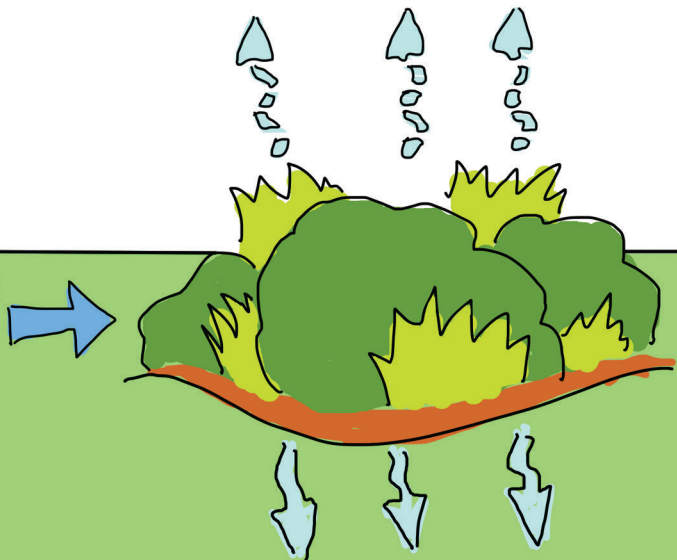
Rain Gardens & Small Bioretention

What is it?

A rain garden or bioretention area is a shallow depression that will hold runoff. It is planted with specially selected native vegetation that will filter and use runoff, as well as increase infiltration.

How does it work?

Rain gardens reduce the amount of runoff and remove pollutants. As the water pools in the depression, it can infiltrate deeper into the soil, or be used by the vegetation through evapotranspiration. The deep and dense root system of perennial vegetation increases the amount of water that infiltrate as compared to the shallow roots of lawn grasses. Even in a larger event during which the rain garden may overflow, runoff is still filtered through the vegetation removing pollutants.



How does a Homeowner maintain it?

Twice a year:

- Vegetation needs to be checked to make sure that it's healthy. Any bare spots need to be replanted.
- Check the inflow area to make sure that there isn't any sediment building up. Remove any accumulated sediment.
- Mulch should be re-spread when erosion is evident and be replenished as needed.

Annually:

- Perennial plants should be cut back if needed by species type and any dead vegetation should be removed at the end of the growing season.

Every Three Years:

- Apply mulch in the spring as needed to cover soil. Mulch should be 1-3 inches deep. Do not use mulch to "fill-in" the depression of the rain garden. That depression area is needed for stormwater management.

Additional Information:

- 💧 While vegetation is being established in the first few years, weeding may be required.
- 💧 If any plants die, they need to be replaced. Refer to the Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan for what types of plants to use.
- 💧 During periods of extended drought, bioretention areas may require watering.
- 💧 Rain gardens should be checked after large rain storms to make sure that they are draining within 72 hours. If water remains in the rain garden longer than 72 hours, you could have mosquito problems, and should contact your county conservation district for guidance on fixing or replacing your rain garden.

Rain Barrels & Cisterns

What is it?

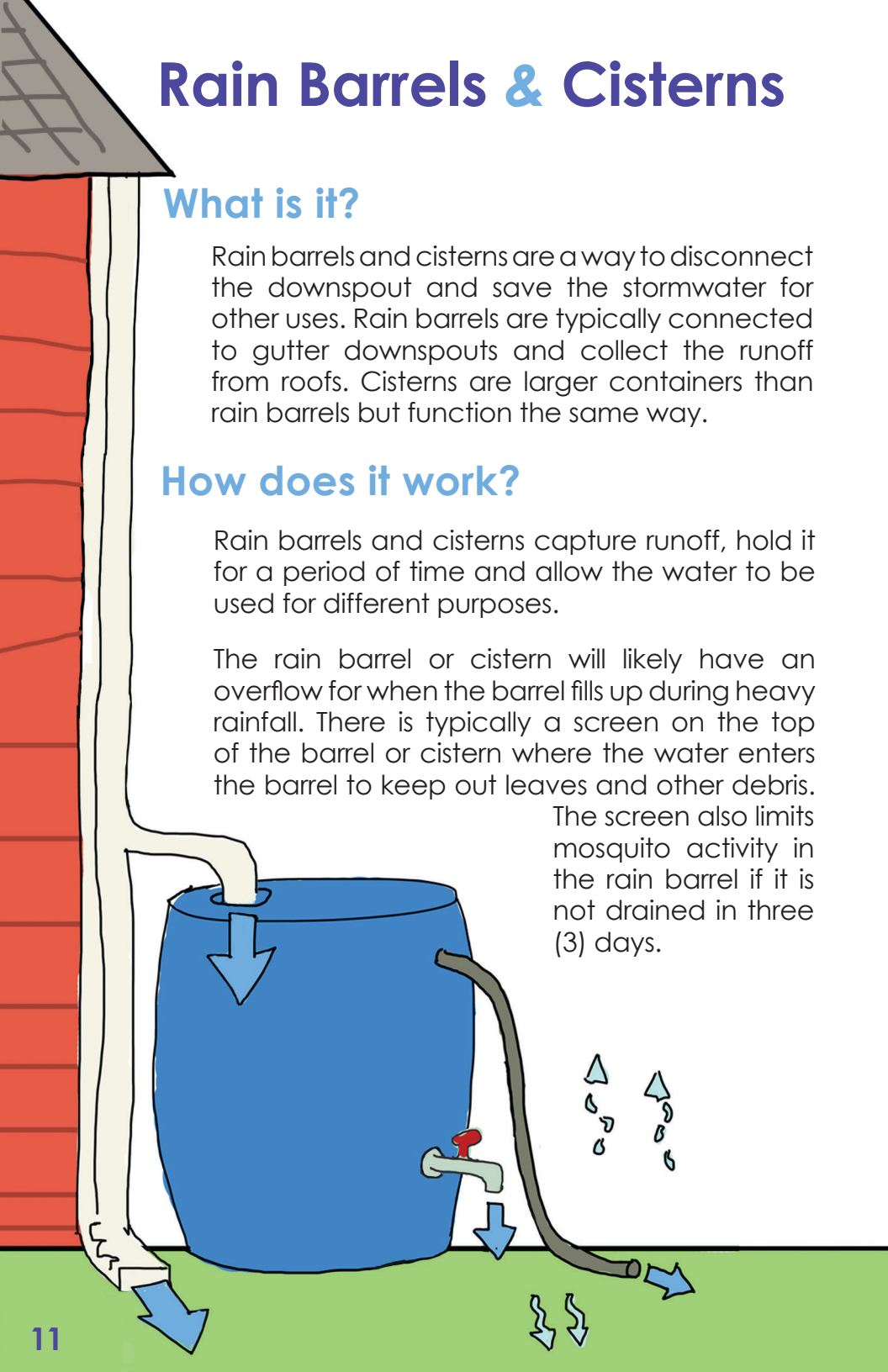
Rain barrels and cisterns are a way to disconnect the downspout and save the stormwater for other uses. Rain barrels are typically connected to gutter downspouts and collect the runoff from roofs. Cisterns are larger containers than rain barrels but function the same way.

How does it work?

Rain barrels and cisterns capture runoff, hold it for a period of time and allow the water to be used for different purposes.

The rain barrel or cistern will likely have an overflow for when the barrel fills up during heavy rainfall. There is typically a screen on the top of the barrel or cistern where the water enters the barrel to keep out leaves and other debris.

The screen also limits mosquito activity in the rain barrel if it is not drained in three (3) days.



How does a Homeowner maintain it?

After Rain Events:

- Clean the screen by removing any leaves that could block the flow of water into the barrel/cistern.
- Use the water in the barrel/cistern so that it's empty and ready to collect runoff from the next rain.

Annually:

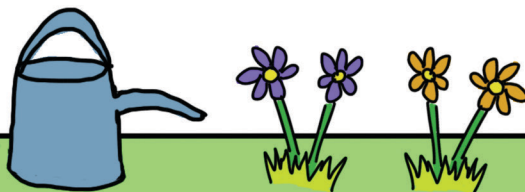
- Clean gutters to remove leaf debris that could clog the barrel/cistern.

❄️ Special Winter Needs:

- In the fall, empty the rain barrel/cistern before the water could freeze.
- Rinse out the barrel/cistern to remove any accumulated sediment.
- Do not reconnect the barrel/cistern until spring. During the winter months, connect a piece of flexible gutter to the end of the downspout and direct the outlet to a grassy area of the yard.

Additional Information:

- 💧 **Rain barrels and cisterns are great (and economical!) water sources for watering plants.** The spigot can fill a watering can or be connected to a standard garden or irrigation hose.
- 💧 **Safety note!** The water in a rain barrel or cistern is not safe for consumption without prior treatment.



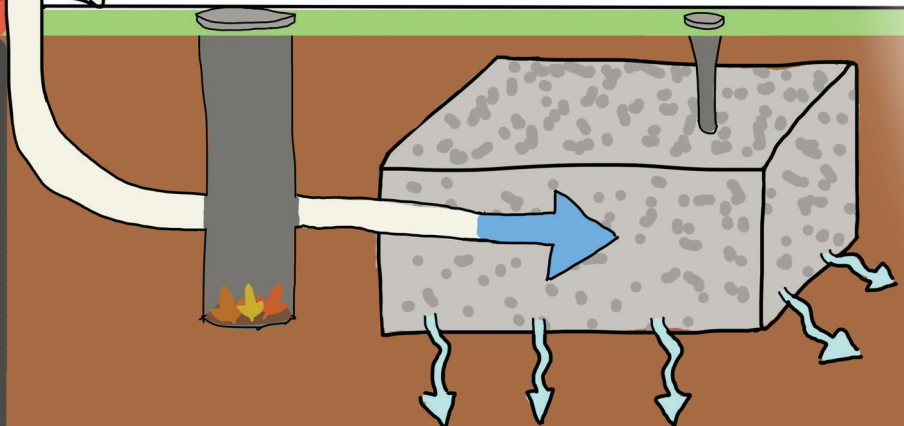
Dry Well

What is it?

Roof runoff can be directed through the gutter downspout to an underground dry well to be infiltrated without taking up any surface yard space. Dry wells are also sometimes called sumped downspouts.

How does it work?

Dry wells reduce stormwater volume by allowing it to be infiltrated into the soil. The water is held in the underground storage facility and then can drain slowly into the surrounding soil. The runoff drains from the gutter into either a gravel filled pit or a prefabricated plastic or concrete tank. There may be a sump, or smaller chamber, located before the gravel pit or tank. This sump collects leaves and other debris to prevent clogging of the dry well.



How does a Homeowner maintain it?

After storms with larger than 1 inch of rain:

- There is typically a screen where the downspout enters the dry well. Clean the screen by removing any leaves that could block the flow of water into the dry well.
- Inspect the sump for accumulation of sediment, trash, or any other material. Remove any material that is in the sump to prevent it from clogging the dry well.

Quarterly:

- There should be an above ground cap that allows access to the dry well. Four times a year, view down the access pipe to make sure that the dry well is not accumulating sediment, trash, or other material. Over time the accumulation of sediment or trash may be vacuumed or may require excavation. Contact your county conservation district for guidance on cleaning out your dry well.

Annually:

- Clean gutters to keep leave debris out of the sump and dry well.

Additional Information:

- △ After large rain events, check the access pipe to ensure that the dry well is draining within 72 hours. If the drain times are more than 72 hours, the dry well may need to be cleaned out or replaced. Contact your county conservation district for guidance on fixing or replacing your dry well.

Infiltration Trench

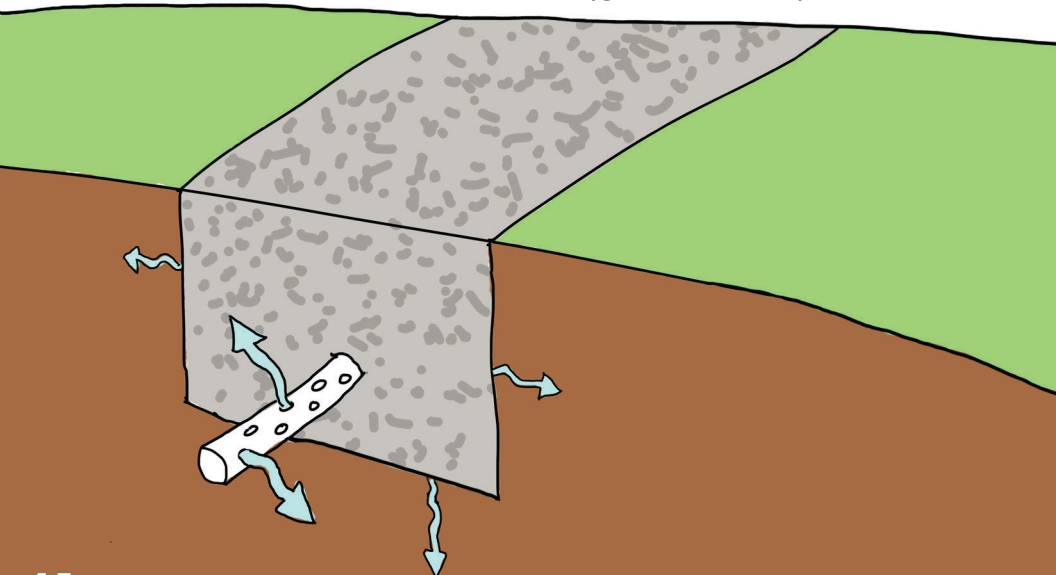
What is it?

Infiltration trenches are essentially leaky pipes in a stone-filled trench. Surface runoff or gutter downspouts can be directed to infiltration trenches.

How does it work?

An infiltration trench contains a perforated pipe in a stone trench. It can be thought of as the opposite of a French drain. In a French drain, water flows from the soil into a perforated pipe and away from the wet spot. For an infiltration trench, stormwater runoff is directed into a perforated pipe that is surrounded by gravel. The water then drains out of the perforated pipe into the trench.

During small rain events with a small amount of runoff, stormwater flows out of the pipe through the perforations into the gravel and then into the soil. During larger storms that produce more runoff, some stormwater will be stored in the stone trench, but water will also flow through the pipe to a larger BMP or SCM. Runoff that moves into the soil can help recharge aquifers (ground water) and wells.



How does a Homeowner maintain it?

Protection:

- You should be careful to not regularly drive over an infiltration trench so as to not cause compaction or crush the perforated pipe.

Annually:

- If the trench has an access pipe, it should be checked annually to make sure that the trench isn't clogged.

Additional Information:

- ⚠ Ponding of water on the surface over the trench indicates that there is a problem with the trench and you should contact your county conservation district for guidance on fixing or replacing the infiltration trench.

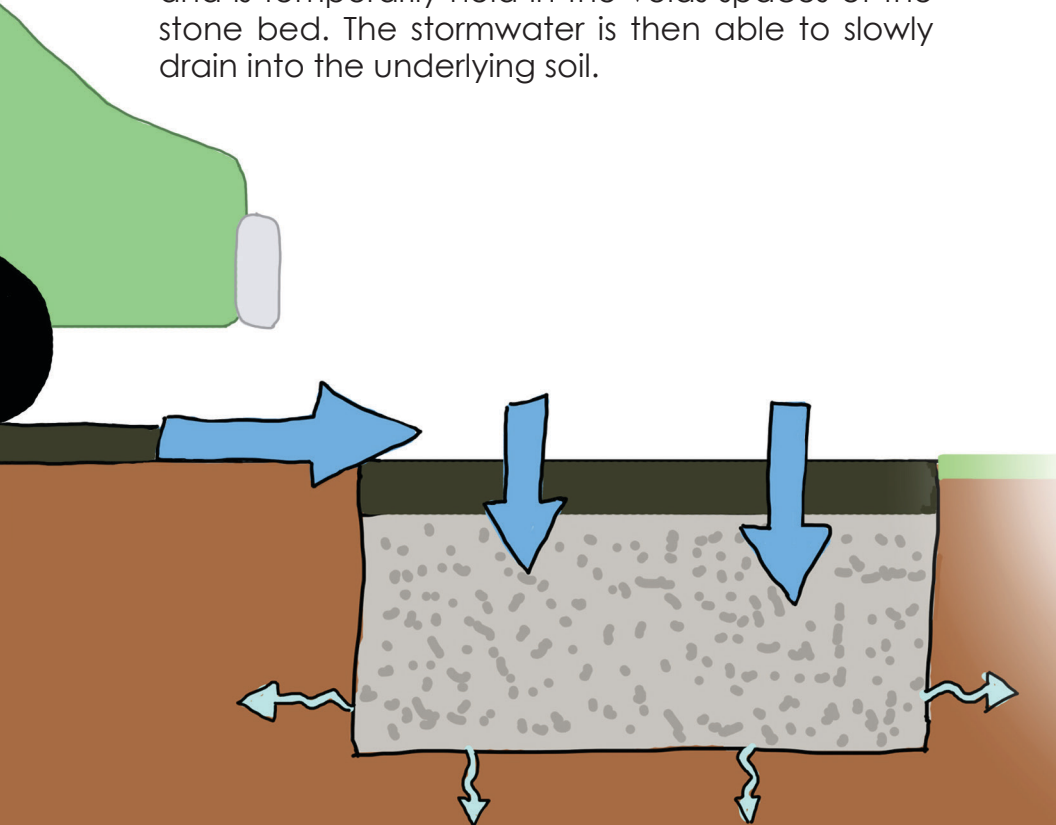
Pervious Pavements

What is it?

Pervious pavements are a modification to typical pavement that allow water to drain through the surface rather than run off it. Pervious pavements include porous asphalt or porous concrete which are poured over a gravel bed, or porous pavers on uncompacted soil.

How does it work?

Stormwater drains through the pervious surface and is temporarily held in the voids spaces of the stone bed. The stormwater is then able to slowly drain into the underlying soil.



How does a Homeowner maintain it?

Protection:

- The key to maintaining pervious pavements is to prevent the surface from getting clogged.
- Planted areas near the pervious pavement should be well maintained to prevent soil from washing into the pavement. If you see a bare spot or eroded area, it should be replanted to prevent soil wash off.
- If soil does wash onto the pavement, it should be immediately cleaned off before it gets ground into the surface.
- It is very important to never apply a sealing coat. A sealing coat over a pervious asphalt driveway or walkway will clog all the openings and prevent water from draining through it.

Biannually:

- The surface needs to be vacuumed twice a year with a commercial cleaning unit to remove fine particles from the surface.

❄ Special Winter Needs:

- Sand or cinders should not be used with pervious pavement because the small particles will clog the surface.
- Snow shoveling and plowing is fine, but be careful not to scrape the surface.
- Salt can be used on pervious pavements, but nontoxic, organic deicers or magnesium chloride-based products are better than sodium chloride.

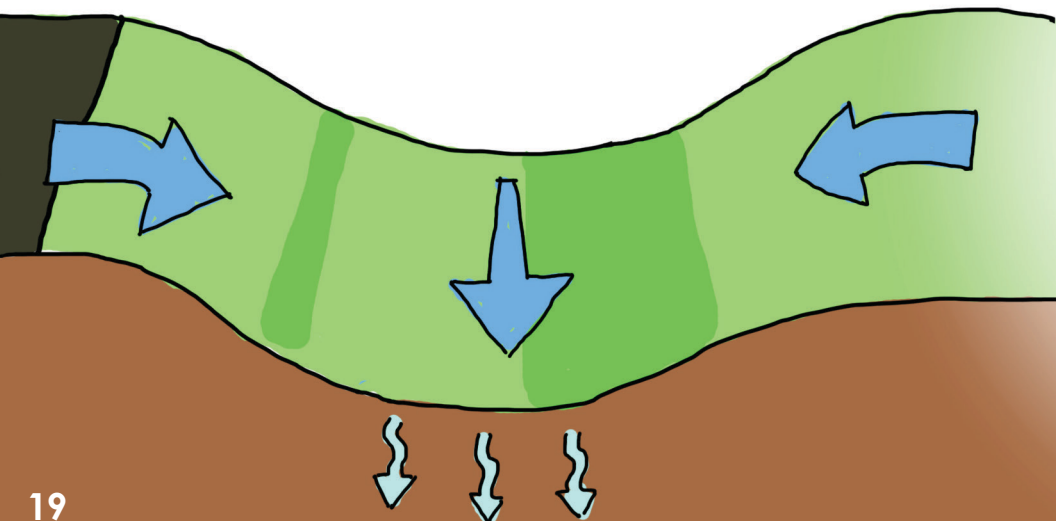
Vegetated Swale

What is it?

A vegetated swale is a wide, shallow channel, planted with grass or shrubs. A swale conveys runoff like a ditch, but a swale is much shallower and wider than a typical drainage ditch. If the swale is located on a steeper slope, rocks may be used to prevent erosion.

How does it work?

The wide, shallow design of swales allows runoff to flow more slowly than it would in a narrow, deep ditch or in a pipe. Vegetated swales slow runoff, promote infiltration, and filter pollutants and sediment in the process of conveying runoff. They can be used instead of conventional curb and gutter.



How does a Homeowner maintain it?

Regularly:

- If the vegetation in the swale is turf grass, mow the swale when mowing the rest of the yard. Mow only when swale is dry to avoid rutting.
- After rain events look for erosion, damage to vegetation, or sediment accumulation. Reseed bare areas and remove sediment.

Twice a Year:

- If the vegetation in the swale is larger perennial shrubs and bushes, check to make sure that it's healthy. Any bare spots need to be replanted.
- Look for any sediment build-up. Remove any accumulated sediment.

Annually:

- Perennial plants should be cut back if needed by species type, and any dead vegetation should be removed at the end of the growing season.

Additional Information:

- While vegetation is being established in the first few years, weeding may be required.
- Watering may be necessary during dry periods.

❄️ Special Winter Needs:

- After the spring melt, remove any accumulated antiskid material like sand. Replace any damaged vegetation.
- If driveway or sidewalk runoff is directed to the swale, use nontoxic, organic deicing agents or magnesium chloride-based liquid products (rather than sodium chloride-based salts).



Amended Soils

What is it?

Much of the management of stormwater relies on soil that can infiltrate runoff. Disturbed soils that have been compacted through construction activities or soils with poor organic content can be restored and amended through loosening the soil and adding material like compost.

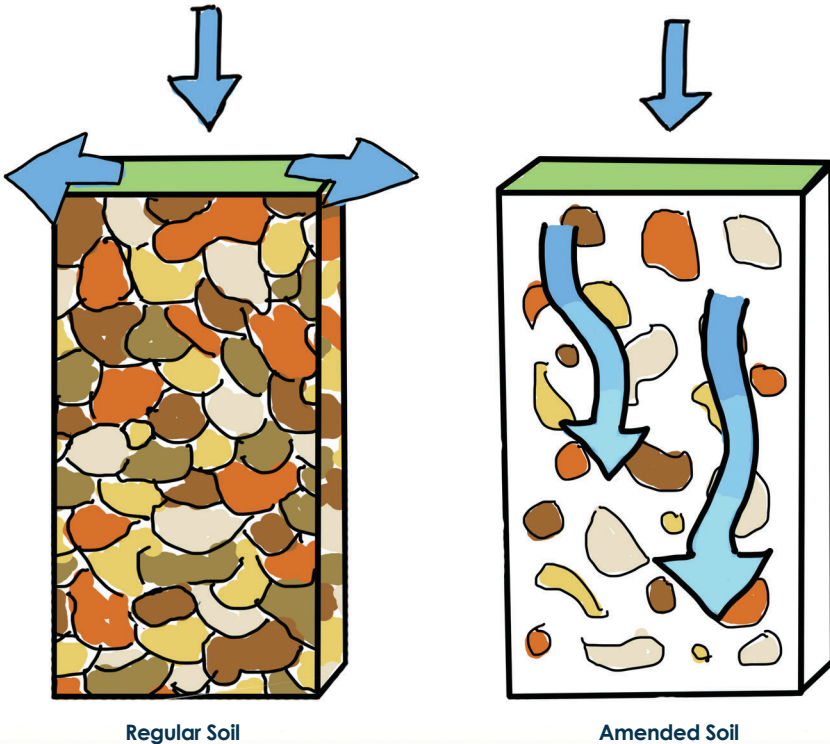
How does it work?

Little spaces between soil particles called pores or voids allow water to both be stored in the soil and move through the soil as infiltration. When the soil is compacted through the process of development, the pores or void spaces are reduced. Compaction of soil prevents water from infiltrating. Loosening the soil or tilling can reduce compaction and increase the soil's ability to infiltrate runoff. Adding organic material like compost, sand, or manufactured soil media to the soil increases the pore spaces in the soil, which increases its ability to hold water.

How does a Homeowner maintain it?

Protection:

- The key to maintaining amended soils is to protect and preserve them.
- Compaction of the soil should be avoided. Don't use as an extra parking area or storage for a recreational vehicle.
- Amended soils that are a BMP can't be removed. For example, the area cannot be converted to a patio or other use that would prevent stormwater infiltration.



There needs be air spaces in between soil particles for water to be infiltrated. Amended soils have increased air space, but these air spaces are lost if the soil is compacted by heavy equipment or vehicle parking.

Funding Acknowledgements

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Contact Information

Department of Environmental Protection Headquarters

Rachel Carson State Office Building
400 Market Street, Harrisburg, PA 17101
Phone: (717) 783-2300

Northeast Regional Office

2 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, PA 18711-0790
24 Hour Emergency Number: (570) 826-2511

North-central Regional Office

208 West Third Street, Suite 10, Williamsport, PA 17701-6448
Main Number & 24 Hour Emergency Number: (570) 327-3636

Northwest Regional Office

230 Chestnut Street, Meadville, PA 16335
Business Hours: (814) 332-6945
After Hours: (800) 373-3398

Southeast Regional Office

2 East Main Street, Norristown, PA 19401
Main and 24 Hour Emergency Number: (484) 250-5900

South-central Regional Office

909 Elmerton Avenue, Harrisburg, PA 17110
Business Hours: (717) 705-4700
24 Hour Emergency Number: (866) 825-0208

Southwest Regional Office

400 Waterfront Drive, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-4745
24 Hour Emergency Number: (412) 442-4000

Additional Resources

🌿 Landscaping with Native Plants.

www.dcnr.state.pa.us/forestry/plants/nativeplants/

🌿 PA Stormwater Best Practices Manual (2006).

www.elibrary.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/View/Collection-8305

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NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP



ESTABLISHED 1741

Dear Residents,

Welcome to the inaugural edition of our improved community newsletter! This twice-per-year update will be replacing the old version that you may remember as The Harbinger.

This edition is packed with information on each department within the Township and projects and happenings throughout spring and summer. Don't miss the sections related to the roads we're improving this year, information about new payment options for your sewer bill, and exciting events planned in our beautiful parks along with summer camp and pool membership information at Hickory Park. Don't forget that residents receive a 10% discount on a pool membership if purchased by May 1!

In addition to the projects and events, we always encourage our residents to get involved and attend our meetings. We're in the final stages of our 2040 Comprehensive Plan; adding a new traffic signal and turn lanes at the intersection of Route 663 and 73; and collaborating with PennDOT to begin work on replacing a culvert on Route 663 near the intersection of Swamp Pike and replacement of the bridge at New Hanover Square Road.

Also, the production of this newsletter was funded by local businesses through advertisements. Please consider shopping local to support those who have helped us spread the news on what's happening in our community.

Enjoy your spring and summer and all that New Hanover Township has to offer!

Sincerely,
Charles D. Garner, Jr., Chairman

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--|
| New Hanover Township Directory3 | Police Department5 | Parks and Recreation Department.....8-10 |
| Utility Bill Online Payment Information..4 | 2020 Census5 | New Hanover Volunteer |
| Tax Collector4 | Code Enforcement/Zoning6 | Fire & Rescue 11 |
| Finance Department4 | Public Works Department7 | Montgomery County Recycling.....12-13 |
| Township Tidbit.....4 | | New Hanover Township Authority..... 14 |



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610-323-3296

Hours: Mon - Thur 6:30am-4:30pm • Fri 6:30am-4:00pm • Sat 8:00am-12:00pm



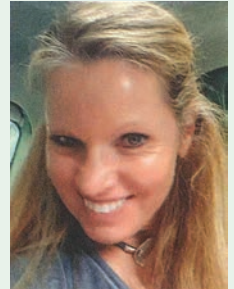
Kathy Landis, Realtor

Office: (610) 369-3600

Cell: (610) 226-7087

klandis@gokellyrealestate.com

www.gokellyrealestate.com



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NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP

New Hanover Township, Montgomery County

2943 North Charlotte Street, Gilbertsville, Pennsylvania 19525

Phone 610-323-1008 • Fax 610-323-5173 • Website: www.newhanover-pa.org

| OFFICE HOURS | |
|--|---------------------|
| Monday through Friday - 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. | |
| ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES CLOSED | |
| Memorial Day | Monday, May 25 |
| Independence Day | Friday, July 3 |
| Labor Day | Monday, September 7 |
| BOARD OF SUPERVISORS | |
| Charles D. Garner Jr., Chairman | |
| Kurt Zebrowski, Vice Chairman | |
| D. W. Boone Flint, Member | |
| Marie Livelsberger, Member | |
| W. Ross Snook, Member | |

| MEETING SCHEDULE | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Board of Supervisors | First Thursday and Fourth Monday (as needed) of each month at 6:30 p.m. |
| Planning Commission | Second Wednesday of each month at 5:30 p.m. |
| Sewer Authority | Third Wednesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the Sewer Authority Building |
| Recreation Committee | First Wednesday of the month at 6:30 p.m. |
| Environmental Advisory Board | Second Monday of the month at 6:30 p.m. |

| STAFF DIRECTORY | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--|
| Township Manager | Jamie Gwynn | 610-323-1008 opt. 9 | jgwynn@newhanover-pa.org |
| Administrative Assistant | Eileen Pogany | 610-323-1008 opt. 8 | epogany@newhanover-pa.org |
| Chief of Police | Kevin McKeon | 610-323-1008 opt. 2 | kmckeon@newhanoverpolice.org |
| Public Works Director | Jay Smith | 610-323-1008 opt. 5 | jsmith@newhanover-pa.org |
| Sewer Authority Superintendent | Gregory Rapp | 610-323-1008 opt. 3 | grapp@newhanover-pa.org |
| Finance Officer | Michele Smith | 610-323-1008 opt. 7 | msmith@newhanover-pa.org |
| Code Enforcement/ Zoning Director | James Wozniak | 610-323-1008 opt. 4 | jwozniak@newhanover-pa.org |
| Parks and Recreation Director | Jessica Wilhelmy | 610-323-1008 opt. 6 | jwilhelmy@newhanover-pa.org |



THANK YOU TO THE BUSINESSES

This publication is made available through the generous advertising sponsorship of the businesses listed throughout our newsletter. We wish to encourage your patronage of these establishments; they play a substantial role in the economic vitality of our community.

UTILITY BILL ONLINE PAYMENT INFORMATION

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2. Select "Create a New Account". Fill in the email and password fields, then click in the "I'm not a robot" box and follow the prompts.
3. Complete the short registration form and click "Next."
4. Go to your inbox and open the verification email and click "Verify Email". Then select "Continue" to log in.
5. Select your billing organization and follow the prompts for linking your bill.
6. Once your bill is added to your account, you can add another bill, view and pay your bill online, or setup a recurring auto payment schedule.

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TAX COLLECTOR

MOLLY BAUER 484-644-3123

New Hanover Township Tax Collector Hours:

6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. -
3/10, 3/18, 3/31, 4/8, 4/14, 4/16, 4/21, 4/23, 4/28, 4/30

9:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. -
3/14, 4/4, 4/25, 5/23, 6/27, 12/26

Please note that tax payments are due on the following schedule:

County/Township Taxes:

April 30, 2020 for a 2% discount

June 30, 2020 for the flat amount

After June 30, 2020 there is a 10% penalty

School Taxes:

July 31, 2020 for election of the installment payment option which is then collected at the flat amount rate

August 31, 2020 for 2% discount

October 31, 2020 for the flat amount

After October 31, 2020 there is a 10% penalty

Taxes can be mailed to:

PO Box 249,
Gilbertsville, PA 19525



FINANCE DEPARTMENT

The Finance Department is responsible for the recording of all revenues and for the disbursement of all funds in compliance with the annual budget. The department provides accurate financial statements to the Board of Supervisors at the monthly meetings along with a detailed Bill's List. The Finance Department is also responsible for the billing and collection of rebillable land development expenses. The department is also responsible for maintaining developer escrow accounts for all land development in the township. In addition, the Finance Department assists the Township Manager with the annual budget, maintains the fixed asset records, processes payroll, and administers our pension plans. Dallas Data Systems supports the Finance Department on a monthly basis by reconciling the township bank accounts. The Finance Department is also responsible for the filing of all annual reports throughout the year.

The Township adheres to the modified accrual basis of accounting and maintains all financial records in conformance with generally accepted accounting principles. The financial records are independently audited annually by Maillie, Certified Public Accountants, which issues audited financial statements that are available for public review via the township website.

TOWNSHIP TIDBIT

In the Colonial era, many farm buildings in New Hanover were roofed with clay tiles or rye straw thatch.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

EMERGENCY 911 • NON-EMERGENCY NUMBER 610-327-1150



The New Hanover Township Police Department (NHPD) is comprised of 10 full time officers and 1 part time officer. We are a 24-hour, 365 day per year full service police agency tasked with preventing and detecting crime, protecting persons and property, maintaining order in public places, and anticipating and responding to events that threaten public order and the preservation of life and property.

Child Safety Seat Checks

Corporal Dyas is a nationally certified Child Passenger Safety Technician which enables him to teach and assist parents with installing child safety seats. Appointments for child safety seat checks can be directed to his email at ddyas@newhanoverpolice.org or by contacting the police department at 610-327-1150.

Custody/Purchase Exchange Area

Custody/Purchase Exchange Area is available in the parking lot at our station. This area is maintained under constant video surveillance and can be used by the public for child custody exchanges and/or internet purchases.

Medication Drop Off Box

The public can dispose of expired, unused, or unwanted prescriptions in the lobby of the station. We are able to prevent these medications from getting into the wrong hands or being discarded into our public waterways or landfill systems.

2020 CENSUS

The U.S. Census Bureau is mandated to collect a head count of every person in the United States, District of Columbia, and 5 U.S. territories. The results of the 2020 Census will be used to make decisions on:

- How many seats each state has in the House of Representatives
- Helps decision makers know which communities need new schools, clinics, roads and services for families, older adults and children.
- Where to allocate federal funding

It is important to respond to the short questionnaire to help our community!

For more information on the 2020 Census visit www.2020census.gov

United States[®] Census 2020



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CODE ENFORCEMENT/ZONING

The Code Enforcement/Zoning Office has 2 full time staff, the Director and Zoning Clerk. The main purpose of Code Enforcement/Zoning is to protect public health, safety and general welfare as they relate to the construction and occupancy of buildings and structures. Failure to obtain the required building permits and inspections could result in serious ramifications and costly penalties. Violations are typically discovered during fire and emergency investigations or when a property is offered for sale and County tax records and Township files cannot validate the improvements.

The following residential projects require building permits:

- Additions
- Creating habitable space in a basement, attic or attached garage
- Decks
- Accessory structures 200 square feet or greater
- Pools and hot tubs capable of holding water 24" deep or greater require a permit and must be inspected for protective barrier requirements prohibiting unauthorized access by small children
- Electrical/plumbing/mechanical additions such as piping, wiring, lighting, heating, cooling, generators and solar panels
- Installation of sump pumps, not applicable to existing sump pumps without change of discharge location

Zoning Permit only:

- Accessory structures less than 200 square feet and without a utility connection
- Fences, 6' or less in height
- Patios

No Permit Required:

- Repair or replacement of any nonstructural member
- Exterior siding and reroofing
- Replacement of windows and doors with no change in opening size
- Gutters and downspouts, without change of discharge location
- Painting, papering, tiling, carpentry, countertops and similar finish work, not including structural repairs
- Appliance replacement
- Replacement of hot water heater or furnace with the same size and type
- Repair or replacement of any sink, toilet, tub, shower or similar plumbing fixture without relocation of any drain or vanity device
- Replacement of an electrical switch or receptacle with one of the same rating
- Retaining walls less than 4' high
- Residential swings and play equipment
- Oil tank removal (tanks, 1,000 gallons and over, must be inspected by the DEP)

The above guide is not all-inclusive. If you have any questions about permit requirements, please contact the Zoning Office at 610-323-1008, Extension 102.

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The Public Works Department consists of 8 Full Time Employees and 1 Part-Time Employee. The department maintains about 80 miles of roadway and 6 bridges. The department is responsible for the maintenance of the township's roadways, buildings, equipment, vehicles and parks.

New Hanover Township is not responsible for maintaining the following roads:

- Layfield Road, Route 663 and Swamp Pike
- The following State Highways are maintained by PennDOT: (1-800-Pot-hole)
- Layfield Road
- North Charlotte Street
- Route 663
- Big Road (Route 73)

The following roads are maintained by the County: (610-278-3613)

- Swamp Pike
- Kulp Road (from Hill Road to Deep Creek Road)
- Deep Creek Road (from Kulp Road to Fisher Road)
- Henning Road (from Deep Creek Road to Snyder Road)
- Snyder Road (from Little Road to Henning Road)

Road Projects

New Hanover Township is proposing the following Road Projects for 2020:

Chip Seal - A process covering an existing road with a layer of oil and stone, sealing the blacktop and providing a wearable surface. Chip Seal is an effective way to seal cracks and help prevent new cracks and potholes. The project will be done by a contractor between late May and September.

- Jasper Farmer Road - Sealing Cracks, Patching and Chip Seal of entire length of road from Sanatoga to the Cul-de-sac
- Kurtz Road - Chip Seal of entire length of road from Schaffer Toad to Township Line
- New Hanover Square Road - Chip Seal of entire length of road from Cross Road to Township Line



Fog Seal - Spraying of an asphalt emulsion (thin oil) and covering it with stone. The process is done twice and needs to settle for 2 weeks. Contractor will then sweep off the loose stone and apply a final coat of asphalt emulsion to seal the road. This type of maintenance treatment will slow the rate of weathering of the asphalt in the underlying pavement. This project will be done by a contractor between late May-September.

- Charles Drive (entire length of road from Romig Road to Leidy Road) This work will also include crack sealing and patching.
- Raccoon Court (Charles Drive to Cul-de-sac)
- Jennifer Lane (entire length from Romig Road to Charles Drive) This work will include Inlet repair, patching and crack sealing.
- Overlook Drive (entire length of road from Romig Road to Rosenberry Road) This work will include inlet repair, patching and crack sealing.

Paving

Paving is scheduled to be completed May through October (schedule depends on weather and other projects)

- Hoffmansville Road (entire length of road from Layfield Road to Big Road). This work will include pipe replacement, base repair, and an overlay. Project is scheduled to be done during the summer while school is not in session.
- Church Road (entire length of road from Big Road to Hoffmansville Road) This work will include a base repair and an overlay.
- Church Road (entire length of road from Hoffmansville Road to Colflesh Road) This work will include a base repair and an overlay.
- Deep Creek Road (entire length of road from Layfield Road to Kulp Road) This work will include an overlay.

GARAGE AND YARD SALE GUIDELINES

The ordinance allows for three sales within any calendar year and allows for placement of signs two days prior to the date of the sale. Signs are not to exceed two square feet and are not to be attached to utility poles, traffic signs or similar structures and are to be removed within twenty-four hours after the sale has ended.

PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT

Parks and Recreation Department ensures that residents can take part in leisure, entertainment and recreational activities. The Parks and Recreation Director oversees park maintenance, planning and implementing events and programs, and managing the Hickory Park Pool.



PARKS AND FIELDS

Community Parks:

- **Briar Ridge Park:** Magnolia Drive, Gilbertsville - *Amenities:* Small Playground
- **Hickory Park:** 2140 Big Road, Gilbertsville - *Amenities:* Swimming Pool, Concession Stand, Pavilion Rentals, Grills, Playground, Fishing & Gaga Pit
- **Swamp Creek Park:** 3179 Reifsnnyder Road, Gilbertsville - *Amenities:* Model Airplane Flying, Walking Trail (.8 miles), Historical School House, Small Playground & Dog Friendly
- **NHT Community Park:** 2766 Gail Drive, Gilbertsville - *Amenities:* Barn Rental, Baseball/Softball Field, Basketball Court, Frisbee Golf, Hockey Court, Walking Trail, Pavilion Rental, Picnic Tables, Grills & Playground
- **Pleasant Run Park:** 600 Schultz Road, Perkiomenville - *Amenities:* Fishing Pond & Park Benches
- **Deep Creek Park:** Deep Creek Road (North of Pleasant Run Park), Perkiomenville - *Amenities:* Trails, Bird Watching & Picnic Tables
- **Windlestrae Park:** 132 Chalet Road, Gilbertsville - *Amenities:* Small Playground

Athletic Fields:

- **Gambone Complex:** 132 Chalet Road, Gilbertsville - *Amenities:* Two Football Fields
- **Middle Creek:** Dotterer Road, Gilbertsville - *Amenities:* Baseball Field & Two Soccer Fields
- **Layfield Park:** Dotterer Road, Gilbertsville - *Amenities:* Three Soccer Fields
- **Recreation Center Fields:** 2373 Hoffmansville Road, Frederick - *Amenities:* Three Lacrosse Fields

PARK RENTALS

Pavilion Rentals begin the last weekend in April through the first weekend in October. All rentals are available to both residents and non-residents. Rental forms will only be accepted for the current calendar year.

| Hickory Park | Resident | Non-Resident |
|--------------------------|----------|--------------|
| Pavilion 1 (Capacity 40) | \$85.00 | \$135.00 |
| Pavilion 2 (Capacity 40) | \$85.00 | \$135.00 |
| Pavilion 3 (Capacity 75) | \$135.00 | \$185.00 |
| Pavilion 4 (Capacity 40) | \$85.00 | \$135.00 |

All pavilions at Hickory Park have a grill area, electricity and access to running water and bathrooms. You must notify the Parks and Recreation Department before your rental if you would like access to water.

Community Park

| | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Pavilion (Capacity 40) | \$85.00 | \$135.00 |
| Indoor Facility (Capacity 125) | \$160.00 | \$210.00 |

The Indoor Facility at Community Park has access to a bathroom and electricity.

2020 EVENT SCHEDULE

Easter Egg Hunt - Saturday, April 4 - 10 a.m.
Community Park

Fishing Derby - Saturday, May 9 - 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.
Hickory Park

Fenders and Food Trucks - Saturday, May 16,
Rain date May 17 - 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. - Hickory Park

Touch a Truck - Saturday, June 20 - 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.
New Hanover Township Building

Fall Frolic - Saturday, September 12,
Rain date September 13 - 12 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Hickory Park

Halloween Happenings - October 28 - 6 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.
Recreation center

Breakfast with Santa - Saturday, December 5 - 9:30 a.m.
Recreation Center

SUMMER CAMP

The Hickory Park Summer Camp Program is run by the YMCA and is for New Hanover and Upper Frederick Township residents. This is a half day program for those who have graduated from kindergarten to sixth grade.

Summer Camp Sessions: All sessions are from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

Session 1 – June 15 to July 2 \$115.00

Session 2 – July 6 to July 24 \$115.00

Both Sessions - June 15 – July 24 (No camp on July 3) \$200.00

Spaces are limited to 90 campers per session.



NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP RECREATION CENTER

2373 Hoffmansville Road, Frederick PA 19435

The Recreation Center has a gym, kitchen, conference room and classrooms available for rent year-round.

Recreation Center Hourly Rates:

| Rooms | Resident | Non-Resident |
|----------------------------|----------|--------------|
| Gym | \$30.00 | \$45.00 |
| Gym with Kitchen/Furniture | \$50.00 | \$75.00 |
| Classroom | \$10.00 | \$20.00 |
| Classroom with Furniture | \$15.00 | \$25.00 |

The gym must be rented for a minimum of two hours



DISCOUNTED TICKETS

The Parks and Recreation Department offers discounted amusement park tickets. We typically receive the tickets in May and will sell them through out the summer. You can purchase tickets to places like Adventure Aquarium, Crayola Experience, Dorney Park, Dutch Wonderland, Franklin Institute, Hershey Park, Morey's Pier, Philadelphia Zoo and Six Flags. Like us on Facebook to find out when the tickets are in!

Tickets can be purchased at the Township Building during normal business hours, Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.. We recommend calling the township to check ticket availability.



The pool will be open from May 23 to August 30
 Pool Hours: 12:00PM-7:00PM

Daily Rates

(No weekend or holiday day passes for non-residents)

| | <i>Residents</i> | <i>Non-Residents</i> |
|--|------------------|----------------------|
| Adults | \$6.00 per day | \$8.00 per day |
| Children (ages 3-12) | \$5.00 per day | \$7.00 per day |
| Seniors (ages 62 & over) | \$2.00 per day | \$4.00 per day |
| Children under the age of two are free | | |

Children under the age of sixteen (16) must be accompanied by an adult

Season Membership Rates

| Season Passes: | <i>Residents</i> | <i>Non-Residents</i> |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Family Membership (4 family members) | \$200.00 | \$250.00 |
| Extra person | \$ 15.00 | \$ 15.00 |
| Single Membership | \$ 85.00 | \$130.00 |
| Senior Membership | \$ 50.00 | \$ 70.00 |
| Monthly Passes: (June, July, August) | | |
| Family Membership (4 family members) | \$ 80.00 | \$100.00 |
| Single Membership | \$ 40.00 | \$ 50.00 |
| Senior Membership | \$ 30.00 | \$ 40.00 |

Pool Membership Applications can be found online at www.newhanover-pa.org and can be mailed in or dropped off at the New Hanover Township Building.

New Hanover Township Residents get a 10% discount if you sign up before May 1, 2020!



Please note: We will be operating on a modified schedule based off the Boyertown Area School District calendar. During the week while school is in session the pool will be open from 3:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. The weekend hours will remain the same, 12:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Registration: You can register for a Pool Membership at the Township Building, Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. If you would like your membership card before opening day please bring a self-addressed, stamped envelope so that it can be mailed to you, otherwise your membership may be picked up at the pool on or after opening day. You can also register at the Pool once it is open. *No Refunds*

Lifeguards wanted for the 2020 Pool Season!

Minimum Requirements:

- Lifeguard Certification
- First Aid and CPR Certification
- Sixteen or older



NEW HANOVER VOLUNTEER FIRE AND RESCUE

2154 SWAMP PIKE, GILBERTSVILLE, PA 19525 (MAILING ADDRESS)
SCHULTZ ROAD, PERKIOMENVILLE, PA
EMERGENCY CALLS – 911 • NON-EMERGENCY 610 323-2424
WWW.NEWHANOVERFIRERESCUE.ORG



Fire Chief – William Moyer
Deputy Chief – Philip Agliano
President – Matt Barnes
Township Fire Marshall – William Moyer

Fire Safety Tips: Prevent Kitchen Fires

Did you know that more fires start in the kitchen than in any other part of the home? Here are some tips on how to keep cooking safe and fun for you and your family.

- Don't use the stove or oven if you are exhausted or intoxicated.
- Stay in the kitchen if you are grilling, frying or broiling food.
- Check on your food often when you simmer, bake, roast, or boil food.
- Keep oven mitts, towels, curtains, food packaging, wooden utensils, and other flammable objects away from the stove.
- Keep your children three feet or more away from the oven and stove.

If you have a grease fire, smother the fire by putting a lid over the pan and turning off the stove. Keep the pan covered until it cools down.

If you have an oven fire, turn off the heat and keep the door closed.

Remember the simple acronym P.A.S.S. to help you use the fire extinguisher effectively. P.A.S.S. stands for: Pull, Aim, Squeeze, Sweep.

If you cannot safely handle the fire, just leave your home! Call 9-1-1 or your local fire department.

Source: www.nfpa.org

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of eastern
pennsylvania

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NOT ALREADY A GIRL SCOUT? NOT A PROBLEM!

For more info or to register visit gsep.org/camp20lw



HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

2020 MONTGOMERY COUNTY PA RESIDENTIAL EVENTS 9:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.

DATES:

Saturday, April 25
Boyetown Middle School East
 2020 Big Rd. • Gilbertsville

Saturday, June 13
Norristown Area High School
 1900 Eagle Dr. • Norristown

SUNDAY, October 25
Lower Merion Transfer Station
 1300 N. Woodbine Ave.
 Penn Valley

Saturday, May 2
Indian Valley Middle School
 130 Maple Ave. • Harleysville

Saturday, June 20
Abington Junior High School
 Enter at 2056 Susquehanna Rd.
 Abington

Saturday, May 16
Temple University–Ambler Campus
 Enter at 1431 E. Butler Pike • Ambler

Saturday, September 26
Spring-Ford 9th Grade Center
 400 South Lewis Rd. • Royersford

Free residential collection events are held outdoors from 9 a.m. - 3 p.m. Residents may attend any Household Hazardous Waste event held by Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, or Philadelphia Counties.

ACCEPTABLE MATERIALS

| PAINT PRODUCTS | OUTDOOR PRODUCTS | AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS | HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS | HOUSEHOLD OTHER |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| Turpentine | Swimming Pool Chemicals | Grease & Rust Solvents | Drain Openers | Acids, Caustics, Solvents |
| Paint Thinners | Weed Killers | Fuel Additives | Rug Cleaners | Flammables |
| Strippers & Removers | Septic Tank Degreasers | Carburetor Cleaners | Wood & Metal Cleaners | Oxidizers |
| Oil-Based Paints | Asphalt Sealers | Transmission/Brake Fluid | Mothballs/Flakes | Reactives |
| Stains, Varnish | Caulking Compounds | Antifreeze | Adhesives/Solvents | Lead |
| Shellac | Joint Compound | Car(lead-acid), Truck, Motorcycle, Marine, Batteries | Rechargeable batteries, Lithium, Ni-Cad, Button, Lead Acid | Mercury (Thermostats & Thermometers) |
| Other Solvent-Based Paint Products | Roof Cements | Gas, Oil, Gas Oil Mixture | Spot Removers Dry Cleaning Fluid | Fluorescent Tubes, Ballast, and CFLs |
| Wallpaper Cement | MINI Propane Tanks | Flares | Fire Extinguishers | Aerosols |
| Spray Paint | Pesticide | | Kerosene | Electric Oil-filled Heaters |

UNACCEPTABLE MATERIALS

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Explosives & Ammunition | Electronics | Asbestos | Appliances/White Goods |
| Infectious or Medical Waste | BBO-Sized Propane Tanks (leave at local exchange sites) | Radioactive Waste | Freon/Refrigerants |
| Tires | Helium Tanks | Unidentified Waste | 25- or 50-Gallon Drums |
| Latex Paint* (Water-Based) | Gas Cylinders | Alkaline Batteries (Trash) | Smoke Detectors |

* Take off lid, dry out paint, discard can without lid; or pour paint into plastic bag with absorbent material (clay based kitty litter, saw dust, rags) place bag and can without lid, in trash. Paint hardener can also be purchased at hardware stores.

- **BUSINESSES AND CONTRACTORS WILL BE TURNED AWAY**, commercial/industrial generated hazardous waste will not be accepted.
- Bring all substances in original containers with labels. Items must be identifiable. Do not mix materials.
- Gas containers returned upon request.
- Tighten lids on all containers. If containers are leaking, pack in larger container with newspaper to soak up leaks.
- Maximum amount accepted is 25 gallons or 220 pounds. **A five-gallon bucket is the largest acceptable container.**
- Event workers will unload your materials so please remain in your vehicle.
- There are **no permanent drop off locations** in the region for household hazardous waste, only the listed collections.



2020 MONTGOMERY COUNTY PA RESIDENTIAL EVENTS 9:00 a.m. – Noon

WHEN:

Saturday, May 9

Saturday, May 30

Saturday, June 27

WHERE:

Montgomery County Community College

340 DeKalb Pike, enter at 1313 Morris Road, Blue Bell, PA 19422
(in the Central Lot, 1D)

Green Lane Park

2298 Green Lane Road, Morrow Pavilion, Green Lane, PA 18054
(near the tennis courts)

Western Montgomery Career and Technology Center

77 Graterford Road, Limerick, PA 19468

The Montgomery County Commissioners authorize these **FREE** events to prevent tires from being improperly disposed of and to reduce breeding grounds for disease carrying mosquitoes. The tires that are collected will be shredded and repurposed by a local business into products for civil engineering and playground material.

- Montgomery County residents only
- No businesses!
- Free of charge
- 10 tires per vehicle maximum
- Rims and tires on rims accepted
- **Accepted:** passenger, light truck, motorcycle, ATV, bicycle, wheelbarrow, and lawn mower tires
- **Not accepted:** farm equipment or construction vehicle tires



For additional information and in case of severe weather:

Please visit MontcoPARecycles.org, email recycling@montcopa.org, or call the recycling line at 610.278.3618. Please do not contact the host sites, as they are not affiliated with the events. In case of severe weather, call 610.278.3618, option 6 for event status.



Follow us on Facebook at [MontgomeryCountyRecycling](https://www.facebook.com/MontgomeryCountyRecycling)

MONTGOMERY COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

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NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP AUTHORITY

2990 FAGLEYSVILLE ROAD, GILBERTSVILLE, PA 19525

PHONE: 610-323-1008 EXT. 3 • FAX: 610-754-1492 • HOURS: 7:00 A.M. – 3:00 P.M.

New Hanover Township Authority is a public wastewater utility that is committed to protecting the public health of all New Hanover Township Residents, and the environment, by providing high quality wastewater-treatment services in a prompt, courteous, safe, efficient and cost-effective manner. New Hanover Township Authority, through its dedicated Staff of six, strives to plan, design, build, maintain, and operate sanitary sewer infrastructure in a manner that respects the environment in an effort to adequately preserve these assets for succeeding generations. The operations and maintenance of a treatment plant that operates 24/7/365 is an ongoing project that requires a very knowledgeable, well rounded, talented and dedicated staff.

What can be placed in the sanitary sewer system?

A recent sanitary sewer main clog in the vicinity of North Charlotte Street and Swamp Pike was caused by items that should not have been introduced to our sanitary sewer system. We wanted to take this opportunity to educate our residential and commercial customers on items that should not be flushed down their toilets or poured down their drains.

Items should NOT be introduced into sinks, toilets and other basins that are connected to the sanitary sewer system:

- Cloth rags or towels
- Paper (other than toilet paper/tissue)
- Medications (Prescription, or over the counter.)

- Baby wipes, Toilet wipes, Towelettes, Disinfecting wipes, or cloth wipes of any kind; **EVEN IF THE CONTAINER INDICATES THAT THEY ARE A "FLUSHABLE" PRODUCT.**
- Feminine hygiene products of any kind
- Beauty products, Q-Tips, dental floss
- Plastics of any kind
- Grease of any kind – especially cooking grease
- Garden supplies (such as pesticides, fertilizers)
- Paint, varnish, paint remover
- Motor oil, gasoline, or any explosive material
- Sump pump or storm water discharge

Instead, all the items mentioned should be thrown out with the trash or disposed of properly. Remember... only wastewater, human waste and tissue paper should be flushed down toilets. Clogged pumps lead to sewer backups which can back up into homes and are expensive to clean and repair. This cost is ultimately borne by you - the sewer rental rate payer. If you use an outside cleaning agency or contractor to clean your residence or business, please be sure to pass this information on to them as well.

We seek your cooperation and understanding in the significance of this matter. If you have any questions, please call the New Hanover Township Authority at (610) 323-1008 ext. 3.



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|---|---|---|--|--|



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- **Account Alerts** – get alerts via text or email through Home Banking options
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- **Coin Counter** – located at Collegeville and Royersford... no fee for members
- **EMV/CHIP MasterCard Debit Card**

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- Share Draft (Checking)
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- Money Market Account
- Vacation Club
- Share Certificate (CD)
- IRAs (Traditional, Roth, Coverdell)
- meTeens & ikids

LOANS

- Superior Choice Loan
- Auto Loan
- Signature Loan
- Signature Line of Credit
- Share Secured
- Home Equity
- Visa Credit Card
- Home Equity Line of Credit
- Business Loans
- Business Credit Cards

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POLLUTION PREVENTION AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Contractors on construction sites encounter materials that have the potential for pollution from stormwater runoff. It is the contractor's duty to make sure all proper procedures are followed and to immediately clean-up and report any spills and illicit discharges, as well as implement the approved Erosion & Sediment Control Plan and/or Best Management Practices as applicable. An **illicit discharge** is any unauthorized discharge into the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) or the Waters of the Commonwealth.

Be sure to use proper techniques for storage, handling, disposal, and management of materials on construction sites.

When sediment from earth disturbance at construction sites runs off into streams, it can:

- Prevent fish feeding, migration and spawning;
- Interfere with recreation;
- Destroy aquatic habitat;
- Threaten drinking water supplies.

Other types of potential pollution at construction sites include:

- Over-fertilizing;
- Oil, grease, and other petroleum products used to fuel equipment;
- Debris/trash;
- Paint;
- Concrete slurry.

For any questions or to report an illicit discharge, please contact New Hanover Township at 610-323-1008.



WINTER MS4 TIPS

SHOVEL

Always shovel storm drains from the sidewalk. Shovel snow into vegetated areas, where meltwater can soak into the ground. This reduces runoff that goes down storm drains and directly to rivers and streams.

MARK DRAINS

Mark your storm drains in late fall prior to snow fall. This will show you where to shovel during each snowfall. Keeping your drains clean of snow is an easy way to prevent flooding.

MAINTAIN

Winterize vehicles to prevent leaks. Wash cars at a commercial carwash, where soapy water does not enter the storm sewer system.

USE LESS

A little salt goes a long way. Apply sparingly and remove slush once the snow melts to prevent refreezing. Salt in our stormwater system can be harmful to aquatic life.

STORE SAFELY

Practice good housekeeping by storing salt and other de-icers under a roof or other cover to minimize polluted runoff.



SPRING STORMWATER TIPS



CLEAR

Uncover and clean storm drains, gutters, and down spouts to help avoid flooding.



MAINTAIN

Inspect vehicles and other equipment for spills, drips, and leaks.



PLANT

Plant trees, native plants, and ground cover to soak up spring rains and provide food and habitat for pollinators.



PROTECT

Move stored chemicals such as salt, fertilizers, and pesticides to high areas where potential stormwater cannot reach.



PICK UP

Pick up pet waste and dispose in a trash receptacle. Pet waste is a source of stormwater pollution.



DISPOSE

Properly dispose of any unwanted household paints and chemicals from spring cleaning at a local hazardous waste collection site.



Summer Water Conservation

Tips for managing stormwater pollution
on your property

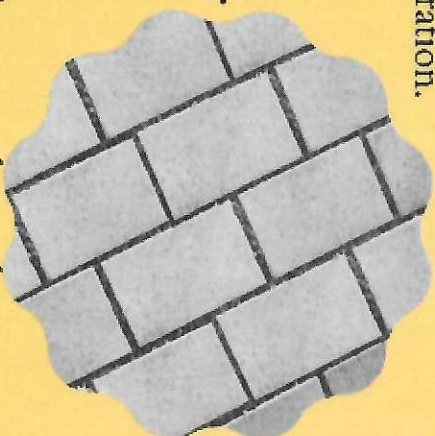
1) **Install a rain barrel.** Rain barrels are containers that attach to your downspout and collect rainwater from your roof. They provide free water for you to use to water your plants!



2) **Start composting!** Pre-made compost tumblers are a great option for a small yard. Not only does composting reduce waste, but adding compost to your soil helps with stormwater infiltration.



3) **Install permeable pavers instead of traditional concrete or asphalt.** Permeable pavers are designed to allow rain water to seep back into the ground before it can become runoff.



4) **Wash your car at a car wash.** Most car washes reuse the wash water before sending it to a treatment plant. If you want to wash your car at home, wash it on gravel or grass.



Stormwater Pollution Solutions

Residential

Recycle or properly dispose of household products that contain chemicals, such as insecticides, pesticides, paint, solvents, and used motor oil and other auto fluids. Don't pour them onto the ground or into storm drains.

Lawn care

Excess fertilizers and pesticides applied to lawns and gardens wash off and pollute streams. In addition, yard clippings and leaves can wash into storm drains and contribute nutrients and organic matter to streams.



- ◆ Don't overwater your lawn. Consider using a soaker hose instead of a sprinkler.
- ◆ Use pesticides and fertilizers sparingly. When use is necessary, use these chemicals in the recommended amounts. Use organic mulch or safer pest control methods whenever possible.
- ◆ Compost or mulch yard waste. Don't leave it in the street or sweep it into storm drains or streams.
- ◆ Cover piles of dirt or mulch being used in landscaping projects.

Septic systems

Leaking and poorly maintained septic systems release nutrients and pathogens (bacteria and viruses) that can be picked up by stormwater and discharged into nearby waterbodies. Pathogens can cause public health problems and environmental concerns.



- ◆ Inspect your system every 3 years and pump your tank as necessary (every 3 to 5 years).
- ◆ Don't dispose of household hazardous waste in sinks or toilets.

Pet waste

Pet waste can be a major source of bacteria and excess nutrients in local waters.



- ◆ When walking your pet, remember to pick up the waste and dispose of it properly. Flushing pet waste is the best disposal method. Leaving pet waste on the ground increases public health risks by allowing harmful bacteria and nutrients to wash into the storm drain and eventually into local waterbodies.

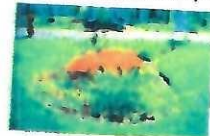
Residential landscaping

Permeable Pavement—Traditional concrete and asphalt don't allow water to soak into the ground. Instead these surfaces rely on storm drains to divert unwanted water. Permeable pavement systems allow rain and snowmelt to soak through, decreasing stormwater runoff.

Rain Barrels You can collect rainwater from rooftops in mosquito-proof containers. The water can be used later on lawn or garden areas.



Rain Gardens and Grassy Swales—Specially designed areas planted with native plants can provide natural places for rainwater to collect and soak into the ground. Rain from rooftop areas or paved areas can be diverted into these areas rather than into storm drains.



Vegetated Filter Strips—Filter strips are areas of native grass or plants created along roadways or streams. They trap the pollutants stormwater picks up as it flows across driveways and streets.



Commercial

Dirt, oil, and debris that collect in parking lots and paved areas can be washed into the storm sewer system and eventually enter local waterbodies.

- ◆ Sweep up litter and debris from sidewalks, driveways and parking lots, especially around storm drains.
- ◆ Cover grease storage and dumpsters and keep them clean to avoid leaks.
- ◆ Report any chemical spill to the local hazardous waste cleanup team. They'll know the best way to keep spills from harming the environment.

Erosion controls that aren't maintained can cause excessive amounts of sediment and debris to be carried into the stormwater system. Construction vehicles can leak fuel, oil, and other harmful fluids that can be picked up by stormwater and deposited into local waterbodies.

- ◆ Divert stormwater away from disturbed or exposed areas of the construction site.
- ◆ Install silt fences, vehicle mud removal areas, vegetative cover, and other sediment and erosion controls and properly maintain them, especially after rainstorms.
- ◆ Prevent soil erosion by minimizing disturbed areas during construction projects, and seed and mulch bare areas as soon as possible.



Construction



Agriculture

Lack of vegetation on streambanks can lead to erosion. Overgrazed pastures can also contribute excessive amounts of sediment to local waterbodies. Excess fertilizers and pesticides can poison aquatic animals and lead to destructive algae blooms. Livestock in streams can contaminate waterways with bacteria, making them unsafe for human contact.

- ◆ Keep livestock away from streambanks and provide them a water source away from waterbodies.
- ◆ Store and apply manure away from waterbodies and in accordance with a nutrient management plan.
- ◆ Vegetate riparian areas along waterways.
- ◆ Rotate animal grazing to prevent soil erosion in fields.
- ◆ Apply fertilizers and pesticides according to label instructions to save money and minimize pollution.



Forestry

Improperly managed logging operations can result in erosion and sedimentation.

- ◆ Conduct preharvest planning to prevent erosion and lower costs.
- ◆ Use logging methods and equipment that minimize soil disturbance.
- ◆ Plan and design skid trails, yard areas, and truck access roads to minimize stream crossings and avoid disturbing the forest floor.
- ◆ Construct stream crossings so that they minimize erosion and physical changes to streams.
- ◆ Expedite revegetation of cleared areas.

Automotive Facilities



Uncovered fueling stations allow spills to be washed into storm drains. Cars waiting to be repaired can leak fuel, oil, and other harmful fluids that can be picked up by stormwater.

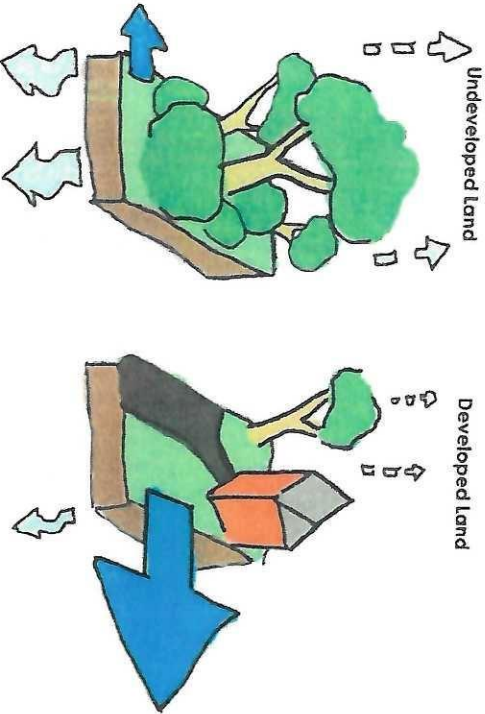
- ◆ Clean up spills immediately and properly dispose of cleanup materials.
- ◆ Provide cover over fueling stations and design or retrofit facilities for spill containment.
- ◆ Properly maintain fleet vehicles to prevent oil, gas, and other discharges from being washed into local waterbodies.
- ◆ Install and maintain oil/water separators.

What is Stormwater?

Stormwater is the water that runs off the land after precipitation, either rain or snowmelt. Rain or snow can drain down into the soil (called infiltration), evaporate back into the atmosphere, be used by plants, or flow into streams or water bodies. The water that runs off the land to streams or lakes is referred to as stormwater runoff.

Stormwater runoff happens in natural, undeveloped areas, but typically only for larger storms. For most areas in Pennsylvania that are wooded or natural meadows, it takes about an inch or more of rain to produce runoff.

After development, the natural wooded or meadow areas are replaced with roofs, driveways, sidewalks, and streets. These hard surfaces are called impervious surfaces, and they do not allow water to drain through them, unlike how rain can drain into soil (which is called a pervious surface). When rain falls on impervious surfaces, it runs off rather than infiltrating into the soil or being taken up by vegetation.



When it rains on an undeveloped piece of property, much of the rainwater infiltrates into the soil or is evaporated and sent back into the atmosphere. When vegetation is replaced with streets, driveways, sidewalks, houses, and lawns, less rainwater is able to infiltrate or return to the atmosphere, and more of the rain turns into runoff.

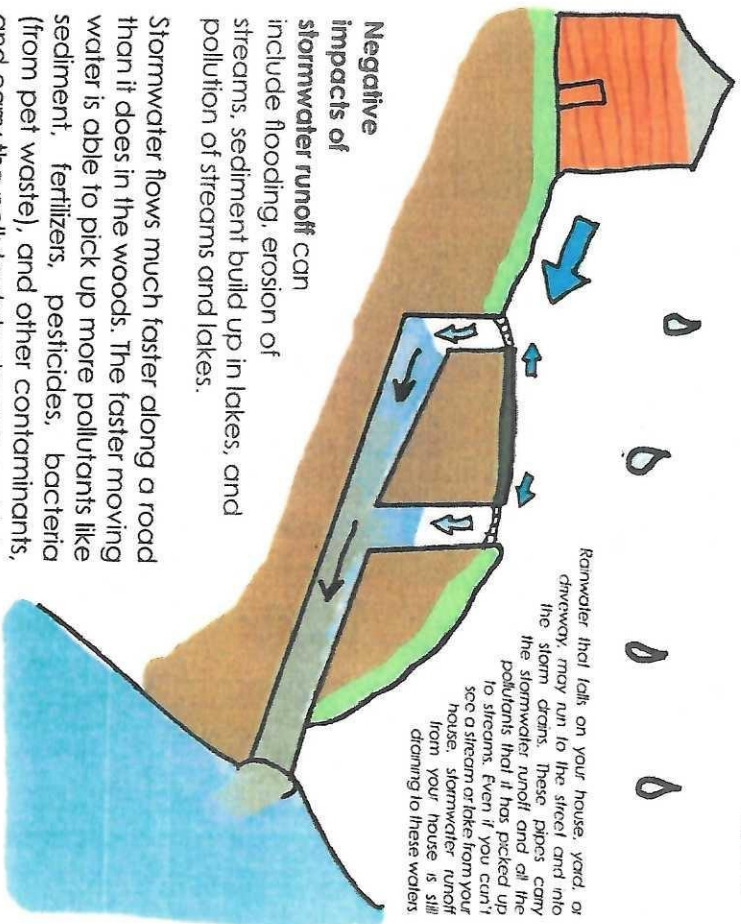
Why should you care about Stormwater Management?

Negative impacts of stormwater runoff can include flooding, erosion of streams, sediment build up in lakes, and pollution of streams and lakes.

Stormwater flows much faster along a road than it does in the woods. The faster moving water is able to pick up more pollutants like sediment, fertilizers, pesticides, bacteria (from pet waste), and other contaminants, and carry the pollutants to streams and lakes.

An increase in the amount of water that runs off after development and how quickly it runs off can cause erosion and instability in streams. Stormwater runoff can cause streams to become wider, deeper, and straighter, losing their natural bends (or meanders) and decreasing habitat for fish and other animals that live in streams. Stormwater from developed areas can also be hotter than natural stream sources. Warmer water holds less dissolved oxygen so stormwater can be harmful to fish like trout that need more oxygen.

It's easy to notice the flooding impacts of large rain storms, but over time, smaller storms can have an impact on streams, too. Across the state, about 95% of the rainfall volume occurs in small events (less than 2.4 to 3.2 inches depending on your location.)



Rainwater that falls on your house, yard, or driveway, may run to the street and into the storm drains. These pipes carry the stormwater runoff and all the pollutants that it has picked up to streams. Even if you can't see a stream or lake from your house, stormwater runoff from your house is still draining to these waters.

Stormwater Pollution Solutions

Residential

Recycle or properly dispose of household products that contain chemicals, such as insecticides, pesticides, paint, solvents, and used motor oil and other auto fluids. Don't pour them onto the ground or into storm drains.

Lawn care

Excess fertilizers and pesticides applied to lawns and gardens wash off and pollute streams. In addition, yard clippings and leaves can wash into storm drains and contribute nutrients and organic matter to streams.

- ◆ Don't overwater your lawn. Consider using a soaker hose instead of a sprinkler.
- ◆ Use pesticides and fertilizers sparingly. When use is necessary, use these chemicals in the recommended amounts. Use organic mulch or safer pest control methods whenever possible.
- ◆ Compost or mulch yard waste. Don't leave it in the street or sweep it into



Septic systems

Leaking and poorly maintained septic

systems release nutrients and pathogens (bacteria and viruses) that can be picked up by stormwater and discharged into nearby waterbodies. Pathogens can cause public health problems and environmental concerns.

- ◆ Inspect your system every 3 years and pump your tank as necessary (every 3 to 5 years).



Pet waste

Pet waste can be a major source of bacteria and excess nutrients in local waters.

- ◆ When walking your pet, remember to pick up the waste and dispose of it properly. Flushing pet waste is the best disposal method. Leaving pet waste on the ground increases public health risks by allowing harmful bacteria and nutrients to wash into the storm drain and



Auto care

Washing your car and degreasing auto parts at home can send detergents and other contaminants through the storm sewer system. Dumping automotive fluids into storm drains has the same result as dumping the materials directly into a waterbody.

- ◆ Use a commercial car wash that treats or recycles its wastewater, or wash your car on your yard so the water infiltrates into the ground.
- ◆ Repair leaks and dispose of used auto fluids and batteries at designated drop-off or recycling locations.



Education is essential to changing people's behavior. Signs and markers near storm drains warn residents that pollutants entering the drains will be carried untreated into a local waterbody.

Residential landscaping

Permeable Pavement—Traditional concrete and asphalt don't allow water to soak into the ground. Instead these surfaces rely on storm drains to divert unwanted water. Permeable pavement systems allow rain and snowmelt to soak through, decreasing stormwater runoff.

Rain Barrels—You can collect rainwater from rooftops in mosquito-proof containers. The water can be used later on lawn or garden areas.



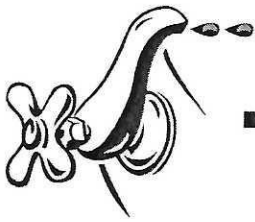
Rain Gardens and Grassy Swales—Specially designed areas planted with native plants can provide natural places for

rainwater to collect and soak into the ground. Rain from rooftop areas or paved areas can be diverted into these areas rather than into storm drains.



Vegetated Filter Strips—Filter strips are areas of native grass or plants created along roadways or

Let's All Work Together to Keep Our Rivers Clean



Gusher.

A leaky faucet, shower or toilet can waste 50 gallons of water in just one day. And that's a serious threat to our rivers. Much of our tap water comes from rivers. Wasting water depletes our rivers and costs you money.

So please, fix the leaks. Your rivers are closer than you think – thanks for keeping them flowing.

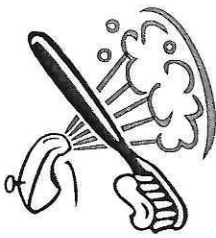


RiverSmart

Be RiverSmart about things you do at home. A River Network Project

Presented by

Swiss Re



Guzzler.

When you let the water run while brushing your teeth, shaving or washing dishes, you're swallowing up our rivers. Rivers are the primary source of tap water and wasting it depletes our rivers and costs you money.

So please, turn off the water. You'll save over three gallons each time you brush your teeth. Your rivers are closer than you think – thanks for keeping them flowing.

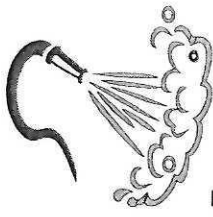


Culprit.

Not all water pollution comes from big factories – it's also caused by little household chores. Like washing off paint, cleaning with products that contain chlorine bleach, using drain cleaners, and disposing of solvents such as stain removers or turpentine in the sink.

So please, dry off excess paint with a paper towel before rinsing. Avoid cleaning products marked "Poison" and "Danger," choosing environmentally friendly products instead. And drop off toxic chemicals at your local hazardous waste center.

Your rivers are closer than you think – thanks for keeping them safe.

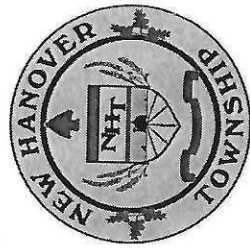


Clean?

Hosing off your driveway or sidewalk sends dirt, motor oil, fertilizer, and animal waste into our rivers – the very water we drink. So please, sweep instead of hosing. Limit your fertilizer use and avoid applying it before a rainy day. Take care when changing your motor oil. And tidy up after your pets.

Your rivers are closer than you think – thanks for keeping them clean.

To find out more go to riversmart.org.



More information available from New Hanover Township at <http://www.newhanover-pa.org/stormwater.html>

Spring Stormwater Management

Ways to reduce stormwater runoff while improving wildlife habitat

Remove these invasive species:



Japanese Barberry

- Shrub that spreads quickly and crowds out native plants
- Presence of Lyme disease carrying ticks is increased in areas where barberry is prevalent



Bradford Pear

- Fast growing tree that out competes natives for light and nutrients
- Branch structure makes it susceptible to breakage and splitting



Day Lily

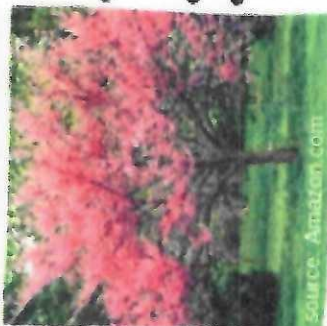
- Quickly spreads from yards into natural areas where it forms dense patches that displace native plants
- Thick tubers make control and removal difficult

Plant these natives species instead:



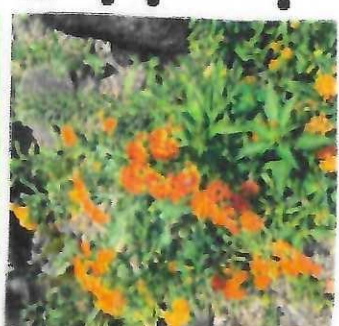
Common Ninebark

- Fast growing shrub that is drought tolerant, disease and insect resistant
- Attracts bees and birds
- Produces white flowers in early summer



Eastern Redbud

- Deer resistant tree that does well in shady locations
- Attracts bees and birds
- Produces fragrant pink flowers in early spring



Butterfly Milkweed

- Deer and drought resistant perennial
- Attracts butterflies and hummingbirds. Larval host for monarchs
- Produces long lasting, showy, orange flowers throughout the summer

Caring for your Yard this Fall

Tips for reducing stormwater pollution
on your property

1) **Let your grass clippings lay.** Not only does this reduce waste, the clippings will act as a natural fertilizer for your lawn, releasing nutrients and water into the soil.

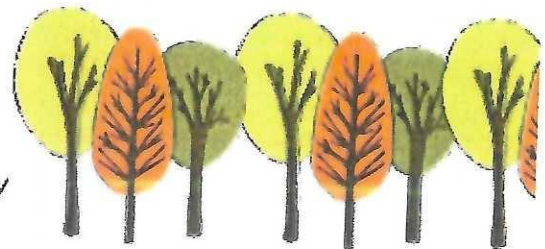
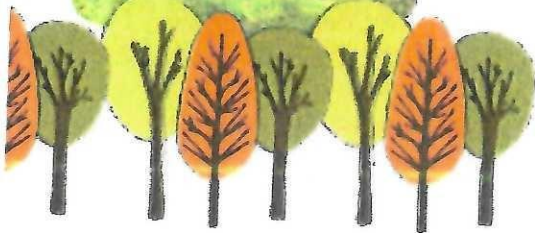


2) **Use fertilizers sparingly and never before rain.** When applying fertilizers, avoid spreading them in paved areas where they can easily wash into a stormdrain.

3) **Plant a native tree!** Trees have deep roots that absorb rain water and reduce erosion. Some natives, like the paw paw tree, produce an edible fruit for you to harvest and enjoy!



4) **Install a rain garden.** Rain gardens are bowl shaped gardens, planted with native vegetation, that will filter and use stormwater. Plant them in a naturally wet area in your yard to reduce flooding!

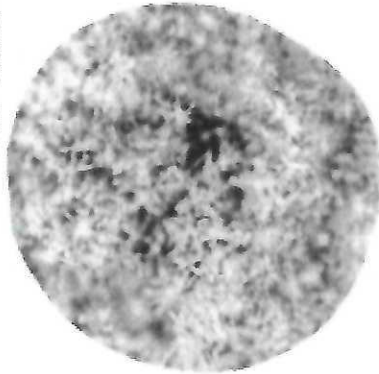
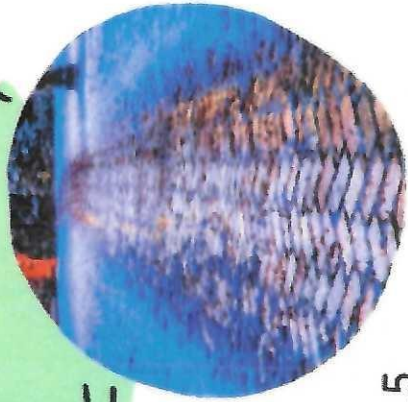




Reducing Pollution This Winter

What you can do to prevent stormwater pollution
on your property

1) Shovel as soon as possible after a snowstorm. As a result, less ice will form and you won't need to use as much salt or de-icer.

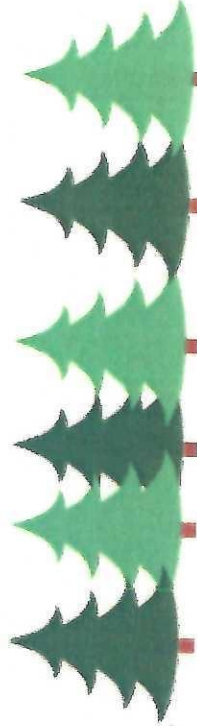
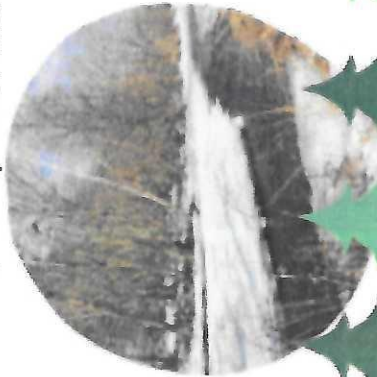


2) Use safe and effective alternatives to salt. Remember that salt is not effective below 15 degrees Fahrenheit. Sand or kitty litter will give you traction when it's too cold for salt.

3) Plant native species, that are salt tolerant, near paved areas. Not only will these species be able to survive despite the road salt, they will also act as a protective buffer for local waterways.



4) Make sure the storm drains closest to your property are clear of snow and other debris. Do not shovel snow into storm drains since they empty directly into local creeks.






Annual MS4 Status Report

APPENDIX B


MCM #2 Public Involvement and Participation

1. Public Involvement Documentation

NPDES MS4 Stormwater Management Program



Beth Uhler
MS4 Program Manager



**NEW HANOVER
TOWNSHIP**



**CEG
CEDARVILLE**

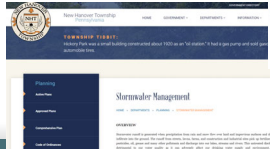
Board of Supervisors Meeting
October 3, 2019



1

Public Education & Outreach (MCM #1)

Township:


- Written **Public Education and Outreach Program** (last updated in September 2014) and **Target Audience list** (last updated in March 2016).
- Stormwater content is provided on the **Township Website**.
- Multiple **stormwater educational items** were posted and distributed at Township Building.



4

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)



2

Public Involvement and Participation (MCM #2)

- The written **Public Involvement and Participation Program** was last updated in September 2014.
- Ongoing coordination with the **Perkiomen Watershed Conservancy**.
- Recycling event flyers are provided on the **Township Website**.
- Published a **Public Notice** for the General Permit and draft PRP.







5

Minimum Control Measures

- Public Education & Outreach
- Public Involvement & Participation
- Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination
- Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control
- Post Construction Stormwater Management for Development & Redevelopment
- Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping

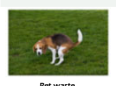


Annual MS4 Status Report


3

Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination (MCM #3)

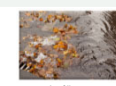
- The written **Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination Program** was last updated in September 2014.




Pet waste




Leaking dumpsters




Leaf litter



Parking lot trash

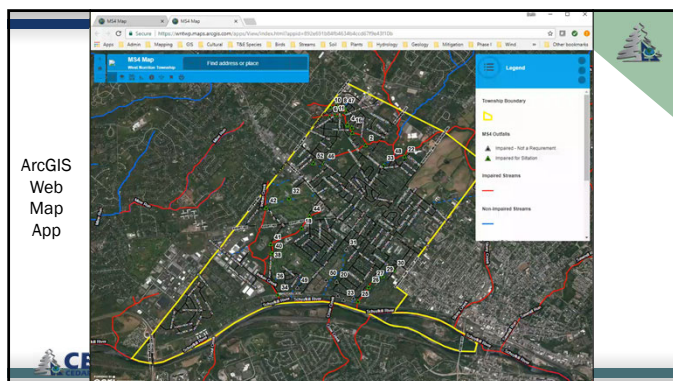


Grass clippings



Sediment runoff from construction sites

6



7

Construction Site Runoff Control (MCM #4)

Township:

- Statewide program for issuing NPDES Permits for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities through DEP, County Conservation District, and Municipality SATISFIES this permit requirement.

10

Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination (MCM #3)

ArcGIS Survey123

8

Post Construction Stormwater Management in New and Re-Development (MCM #5)

Township:

- The written PCSM BMP Inventory was last updated in 2018.

11

Photograph 1

Photograph 2

9

Pollution Prevention & Good Housekeeping (MCM #6)

Township:

- The Township has a written Operations and Maintenance Program (last updated in March 2018) and a written Employee Training Program (last updated in March 2019).
- Training regarding MCM #6 was offered to municipal employees.

12

Pollutant Reduction Plan (PRP)

5-year Implementation Period began upon PRP approval in December 2018.

Must record annual progress towards achieving BMPs identified in your PRP.

CEG

13

Pollutant Control Measures

CEG

16

Pollutant Reduction Plan

CEG

14

Pollutant Control Measures

| Requirement | Due Date |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Storm Sewershed Map | September 30, 2019 |
| Source Inventory | September 30, 2020 |
| Source Investigation | September 30, 2022 |
| DEP Written Notification | Within 90 days of findings |
| Document in Annual Reports | Ongoing |

CEG

17

Pollutant Reduction Plan

- 10% sediment reduction requirement for Swamp Creek by **January 31, 2024**:
 - » Tree Planting near Outfall #125
 - » Swamp Creek Stream Restoration
 - » Vegetated Open Channel for Outfall #126
 - » Vegetated Open Channel for Outfall #127
 - » Vegetated Open Channel for Outfall #128

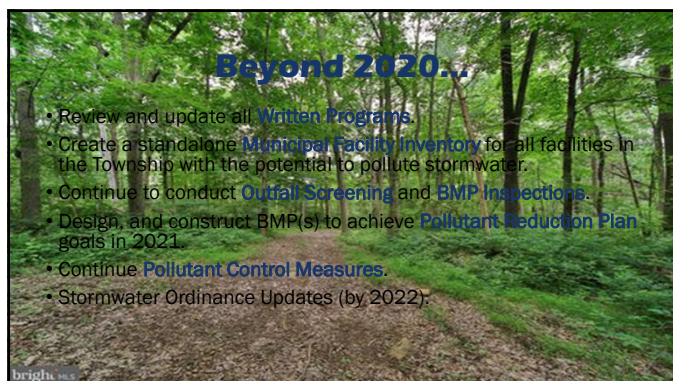
CEG

15

What to Expect in 2020...

- Review and update **Written Programs**.
- Pollutant Control Measures **Source Inventory** (by **September 30, 2020**)
- **Outfall Screening** and Stormwater **BMP Inspection Training**
- Identify **Priority Areas** for outfall screening within the Township.
- **GIS Mapping** Updates

18



Beyond 2020...

- Review and update all **Written Programs**.
- Create a standalone **Municipal Facility Inventory** for all facilities in the Township with the potential to pollute stormwater.
- Continue to conduct **Outfall Screening** and **BMP Inspections**.
- Design and construct BMP(s) to achieve **Pollutant Reduction Plan** goals in 2021.
- Continue **Pollutant Control Measures**.
- Stormwater Ordinance Updates (by 2022).

brigh...

19



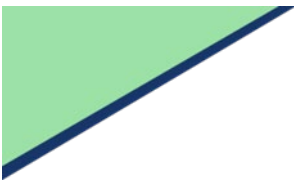
Thank You



Beth Uhler
CEDARVILLE Engineering Group, LLC
buhler@cedarvilleengineering.com
610-705-4500

CEG

20



MEMORANDUM

To: Jamie Gwynn, New Hanover Township Manager
From: Beth Uhler, Program Manager
Subject: Pollutant Reduction Plan Implementation Recommendation
Date: April 28, 2020

At the request of New Hanover Township (NHT), CEDARVILLE Engineering Group, LLC (CEG) has completed a review of the Township's "Pollutant Reduction Plan for Schuylkill River (Appendix C) and Swamp Creek (Appendix E)" last revised October 2018 to provide recommendations for implementation. The Pollutant Reduction Plan (PRP) was approved by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP) through the authorization of NPDES MS4 permit coverage described in a letter dated January 11, 2019.

The Township is required to reduce sediment pollution for discharges to waters impaired by siltation (i.e. Swamp Creek) by 10% by **January 31, 2024**. The Pollutant Reduction Plan (PRP) quantifies the existing sediment load by using the PA DEP Simplified Method. The existing sediment load for the planning area was determined to be 36,447.48 lbs/yr; therefore, the required sediment reduction is **3,644.75 lbs/yr**.

The cost estimates included in this memorandum are provided to give a relative idea of potential cost for planning purposes and are very preliminary.

PRP BMP Option Assessment

Five (5) options were proposed in the PRP (or a combination thereof): Option A Tree Planting, Option B Swamp Creek Stream Restoration, Option C Outfall 126 Vegetated Open Channel, Option D Outfall 127 Vegetated Open Channel, and Option E Outfall 128 Vegetated Open Channel. Table 1 summarizes the Best Management Practice (BMP) options proposed in the PRP to meet these requirements. These options are also described below, along with CEG recommendations.

Option A Outfall 125 Tree Planting – This option has the lowest probable cost documented in the PRP but also the lowest pollutant reduction benefit. The PRP proposes planting 60 trees, which provides a sediment reduction of 31.79 lbs/yr. To achieve the entire pollutant reduction objectives per the PRP, NHT would need to plant over 6,800 trees in this area, which is not feasible due to space constraints. There are only twelve (12) parcels within the planning area associated with Outfall 125, some of which are only portions of small residential parcels. Based on the probable installation cost cited in the PRP, material costs would increase from the estimated \$900 to \$3,000 for 60 trees to \$102,000 to \$340,000 not including labor. There is a lot of grant money available for riparian buffers and tree planting; however we do not believe that there is enough available space within the planning area to plant over 6,800 trees and therefore do not recommend implementing this BMP to address the PRP requirements.

***CEG Recommendation** – We do not recommend proceeding with this BMP solely to meet the PRP requirements. If the landowner is interested in pursuing it voluntarily for the improvement to their property and water quality, then the Township should apply the credit towards their PRP goals.*



Option B Swamp Creek Stream Restoration - This option is favorable because it is located on Township-owned property and meets and exceeds the entire PRP requirement by providing 4,488 lbs/year of sediment reduction. However, based on desktop review, the parcel appears to be forested and Swamp Creek is a large stream in this location (approximately 40 feet wide). While that does not mean a restoration project is not warranted, tree removal for restoration is often scrutinized by regulatory agencies [(i.e. PA DEP and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE))] as well as the public. In addition, a 100 linear foot project is the minimum length required to achieve the PRP objectives; however, this length project is a very short segment of restoration for a stream of this size. Because this location is relatively flat, a restoration of this length may be possible while also allowing for the minimization of tree removal. In order to ensure the stability and long-term success of the project, a feasibility study should be performed to determine whether a 100 linear foot reach of restoration is viable in this location.

It is anticipated that the actual total project cost for this project will be higher than those identified in the PRP and could range from approximately \$100,000 to \$200,000, keeping in mind that this now includes design, permitting, bid and construction administration in addition to construction. The project also must meet the design requirements outlined in the PA DEP guidance document *Considerations of Stream Restoration Projects in Pennsylvania for eligibility as an MS4 Best Management Practice* (May 2018). It is important that a feasibility study be conducted to ensure the project can meet the design requirements and to better assess costs.

A stream restoration project differs from the other BMPs identified in that it requires a Chapter 105/Section 404 permit/authorization from PA DEP and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). This will impact the project timeline. Design, permitting and construction could take up to 1.5 to 2 years.

***CEG Recommendation** – A feasibility study should be conducted prior to applying for grant funding in order to better understand the project logistics and costs.*

Options C, D, E Vegetation Open Channels - These options consist of constructing vegetated swales to convey stormwater runoff to outfalls in a stabilized manner, slowing runoff providing filtration and opportunity for infiltration and evapotranspiration. These swales are all located along Middle Creek Road, which is a Township-owned road. The swales could occupy a portion of the Township right-of-way (ROW), but temporary and/or permanent impact to the adjacent private property owners would likely be required.

Another consideration is the potential for utility conflicts within the road ROW. Utilities are often located within the road ROW and may be unavoidable. If required, relocation of utilities would likely make these projects cost prohibitive. Options C and D would both need to be implemented in order to achieve the PRP objectives, while Option E alone meets the PRP objectives due its large drainage area.

With or without utility conflicts, it is anticipated that the actual construction cost will be higher than those identified in the PRP. The updated preliminary cost estimates range are \$60,000 to \$72,000 for Option C, \$62,000 to \$75,000 for Option D, and \$78,000 to \$94,000 for Option E, keeping in mind that this now includes design, bid and construction administration costs. Utility conflicts and private property owner coordination will also impact costs and extend the project timeline, of which the magnitude cannot be accounted for at this time.

***CEG Recommendation** – We do not recommend pursuing Options C and D. A feasibility study should be conducted for Option E prior to applying for grant funding in order to better understand the project logistics and costs. This should include obtaining utility information through Pennsylvania One Call.*



Alternative BMP Options

CEG also conducted a cursory evaluation for additional project options within the planning area. Four (4) options were identified: Option A (*modified*) Forest Buffer, Option F Serenity Drive Basin Retrofit, Option G Unnamed Tributary to Middle Creek Stream Restoration, and Option H Middle Creek Stream Restoration. Table 1 summarizes these alternatives.

Option A (*modified*) Forest Buffer – Option A Tree Planting could be modified to be credited as a forest buffer instead of tree planting, which has a higher BMP Effectiveness Value (per the PA DEP NPDES MS4 BMP Effectiveness Values Table Rev. 6/2018). However, preliminary calculations revealed this option to still only provide approximately 150 lbs/yr of sediment reduction (within an approximate 0.30-acre forest buffer); and therefore, would not provide enough credit to be a standalone solution to achieve the PRP objectives. The preliminary cost estimate for this option range from \$3,900 to \$4,500, not including labor.

Option F Serenity Drive Basin Retrofit - An existing basin located on private property that discharges to Outfall #131 was also evaluated for potential credit assuming that it can be retrofit to a dry extended detention basin. Preliminary calculations revealed a retrofit may provide a sediment reduction of approximately 3,000 lbs/yr. A site visit would need to be performed to verify the feasibility of the retrofit of this basin and its existing condition but based on the age of the associated development, it is a likely candidate. If this project was proposed, the PRP calculations should also be updated to reduce the existing sediment load for the existing basin, assuming it is being properly operated and maintained. The total cost of this project could vary drastically depending on the existing condition of the basin and whether the existing structures are in good condition. The preliminary cost estimate for this option ranges from \$50,000 to \$150,000. This option would not provide enough credit to be a standalone solution to achieve the PRP objectives.

Option G Unnamed Tributary to Middle Creek Stream Restoration – A section of stream was identified for potential restoration along an unnamed tributary to Middle Creek on the northwest (upstream) side of Middle Creek Road. This section of stream is approximately 2 to 4 feet wide, located within a narrow existing vegetated buffer. It is difficult to discern its condition from Middle Creek Road.

This project is located on privately-owned property, which is not as favorable as Option B. However, the stream corridor is not as heavily vegetated and is much smaller. Both of these factors would provide a construction cost savings in comparison to Option B. Similar to Option B, only the minimum required project length (100 linear feet) would be necessary to meet and exceed the entire PRP requirement by providing 4,488 lbs/year of sediment reduction. Though restoration on a short reach is not always practicable, it would be more worthwhile to restore a short (100 linear foot) reach of a stream of this size per the PA DEP design requirements, than Swamp Creek. The preliminary cost estimate for this option ranges from \$100,000 to \$150,000, including design, bid and construction administration costs.

This project would also require Chapter 105/Section 404 permit/authorization from PA DEP and the USACE.

It is still important that a feasibility study be conducted to ensure it is a viable project, can meet the design requirements, and to better assess costs.

Option H Middle Creek Stream Restoration – A section of stream was identified for potential restoration along Middle Creek on the Hickory Valley Golf Club property on the southeast side of Middle Creek Road. Middle Creek ranges from 15 to 25 feet wide in this location. This project is located on privately-owned property but could potentially yield the



most ecological benefit as the stream appears to be heavily degraded as observed from Middle Creek Road. The preliminary cost estimate for this option ranges from \$100,000 to \$150,000, including design, bid and construction administration costs.

This project is located outside of the current planning area and would require updating the existing pollutant load calculations in the PRP and result in an increase in pollutant reduction requirements and require a longer project length than Options B and G (>100 linear feet).

This project would also require Chapter 105/Section 404 permit/authorization from PA DEP and the USACE.

If this project is selected, a feasibility study be conducted to ensure the project can meet the design requirements and to better assess costs.

Grant Funding

Grant funding should be considered when evaluating a BMP(s) to pursue to address the PRP requirements. If the project is located on private property, most grant programs require landowner consent agreement be executed and submitted with the funding application. It is helpful if the project “tells a story” other than simply being a cost-effective way to meet PRP requirements. An example of this could be if the project also addresses a historical issue in the Township that has been publicly acknowledged. Partnering with other municipalities and agencies on project implementation and support will also score favorably with grant reviewers.

CEG recommends the PA DEP Growing Greener Plus Program and/or the PA Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) Watershed Resource Protection Program (WRPP) as sources of funding for the PRP.

CEG Recommendation

Upon evaluating all of the BMP options, we have provided a ranking of recommended options below:

- 1) Option B Swamp Creek Stream Restoration
- 2) Option G UNT to Middle Stream Restoration or Option H Middle Creek Stream Restoration
- 3) Option E 128 Vegetated Open Channel

CEG recommends pursuing Option B Swamp Creek Stream Restoration due to the low cost per pounds of sediment reduced, the potential ecological benefit, and because it is located on Township-owned property. The next step in implementation would be to conduct a feasibility study and pursue funding.

As secondary options, CEG recommends pursuing Option G Unnamed Tributary to Middle Creek Stream Restoration due to the low cost per pounds of sediment reduced and the perceived lack of potential complications or Option H Middle Creek Stream Restoration due to the high potential ecological benefit. The first step in implementation for either of these projects would be to obtain private property owner buy-in, then conduct a feasibility study and pursue funding.

If neither of the property owners of Options G and H are interested in pursuing stream restoration projects on their properties, CEG recommends the Township conduct a feasibility study for Option E Outfall 128 Vegetated Open Channel to better understand project logistics and costs, then pursue funding. The feasibility study for Option E Outfall 128 Vegetated Open Channel should include obtaining private property owner buy-in. This project has a low cost per



pounds of sediment reduced, but a higher potential for complications due to utility conflicts and having to obtain easements from multiple private property owners.

Feasibility study costs incurred prior to obtaining grant funding can sometimes be applied as part of the Township's matching contribution depending on the funding source. They also provide more detailed information to be included in the grant application and more precise probable cost estimates. The undertaking also shows the grant reviewer that the Township is vested in the project.

Please note that any changes to the BMP options from what was originally proposed in the PA DEP-approved Pollutant Reduction Plan will be required to go through the public participation process as well as submission to DEP for approval. Depending on the BMP(s) proposed, this effort could range from approximately \$5,000 to \$8,000 to update the PRP calculations, provide an addendum to the PRP, and go through public participation.

As discussed, I will plan to New Hanover Township Environmental Advisory Board meeting on **May 11, 2020 at 6:30pm** to review this recommendation in more detail. Please do not hesitate to contact me at 610-705-4500 or buhler@cedarvilleeng.com if you have any questions in the meantime.

Attachments: Table 1 – PRP BMP Options
PRP BMP Options Map

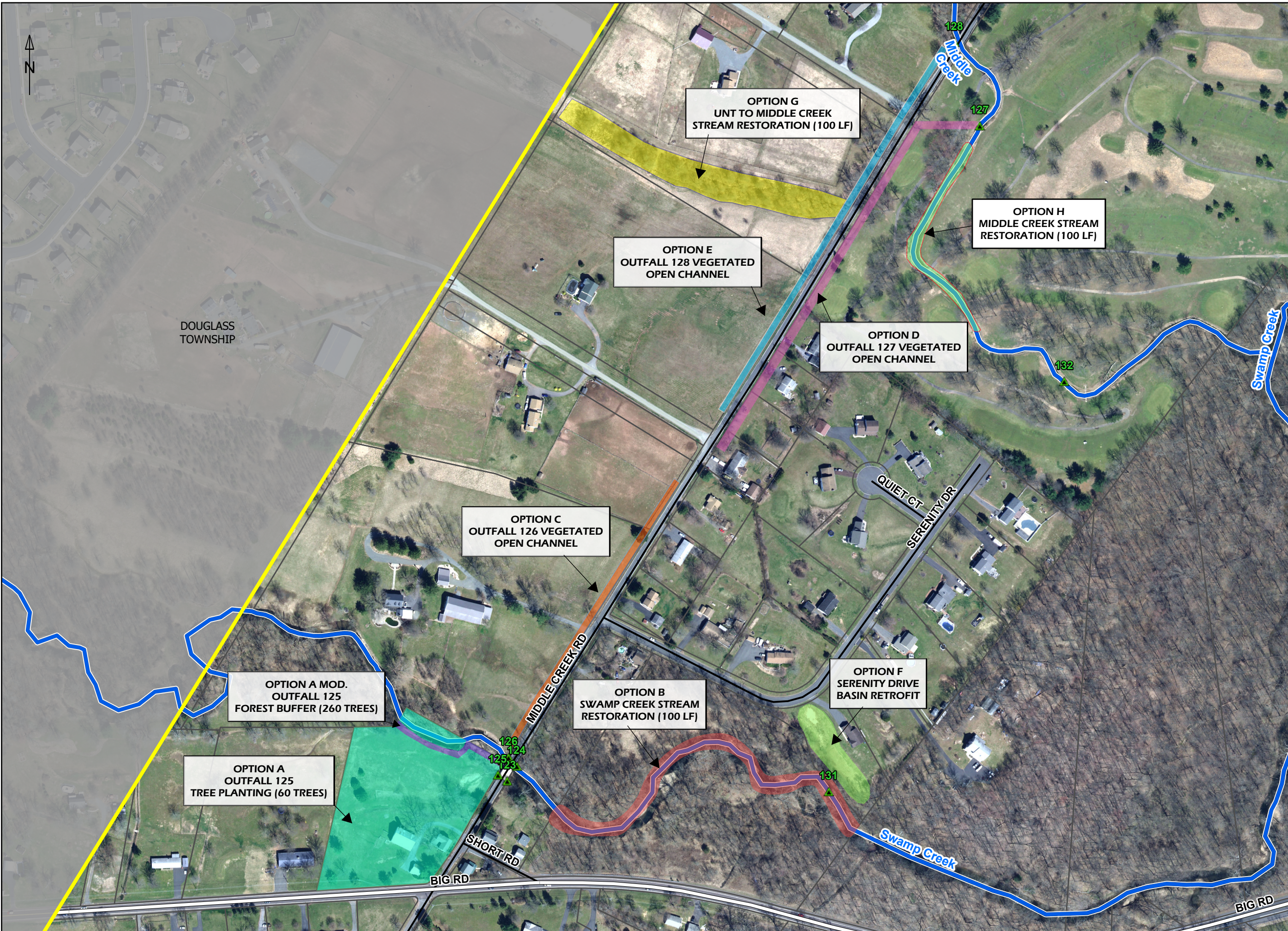
Table 1 – Pollutant Reduction Plan (PRP) BMP Options (required sediment reduction is 3,644.75 lbs/yr)

| BMP OPTION | PROJECT NAME | DESCRIPTION | PROPERTY OWNER(S) | PROBABLE CONSTRUCTION COST FROM PRP | UPDATED TOTAL PRELIMINARY PROBABLE COST* | SEDIMENT REDUCTION PROVIDED (LBS/YR) |
|------------------------|--|--|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| A | Outfall 125 Tree Planting | 60 trees | Private (Chaplin) | \$900 to \$3,000 (plus labor costs or volunteer time) | - | 31.79 |
| B | Swamp Creek Stream Restoration | 100 linear feet <i>Reconnect channel to floodplain, streambank stabilization, 35' riparian buffer</i> | NHT | \$14,000 to \$40,000 | \$100,000 to 200,000 | 4,488 |
| C | Outfall 126 Vegetated Open Channel | 841 linear feet | NHT and Multiple Private (Johnson and Morgan) | \$12,600 | \$60,000 to 72,000 | 2,954.22 |
| D | Outfall 127 Vegetated Open Channel | 1,258 linear feet | NHT and Multiple Private (Thomas, Mcdougall, Light, Bart Golf Club) | \$18,870 | \$62,000 to \$75,000 | 1,631.8 |
| E | Outfall 128 Vegetated Open Channel | 1,157 linear feet | NHT and Multiple Private (Grater, Talbot, Thorton) | \$17,355 | \$78,000 to \$94,000 | 5,503.2 |
| A <i>(modified)</i> | Outfall 125 Forest Buffer | 0.30-acre (~260 trees at 10' spacing) | Private (Chaplin) | n/a | \$3,900 to \$4,500 (small container seedlings, plus labor costs) | 150 |
| F | Serenity Drive Basin Retrofit | Convert from detention basin to extended detention basin | Private (Helping Hands, Inc.) | n/a | \$50,000 to \$150,000 | 3,000 |
| G | UNT to Middle Creek Stream Restoration | 100 linear feet <i>Reconnect channel to floodplain, realignment, 35' riparian buffer</i> | Private (Talbot) | n/a | \$100,000 to \$150,000 | 4,488 |
| H | Middle Creek Stream Restoration | At least 100 linear feet <i>Reconnect channel to floodplain, realignment, 35' riparian buffer</i> | Private (Bart Golf Club, Inc.) | n/a | \$100,000 to \$200,000 | At least 4,488 |

| |
|-------------------------------|
| Original PRP Options |
| CEG Added or Modified Options |

* All costs are very preliminary and for planning purposes only. They do not include costs associated with utility coordination and conflicts. This is anticipated to be a factor for Options C, D, and E.

** Please note that any changes to the BMP options from what was originally proposed in the PA DEP-approved Pollutant Reduction Plan will be required to go through the public participation process as well as submission to DEP for approval. Depending on the BMP(s) proposed, this effort could range from approximately \$2,500 to \$7,000 to update the PRP calculations, provide an addendum to the PRP, and go through public participation.



DISCLAIMER:
 This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for, or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. Users of this information should review or consult the primary data and information sources to ascertain the usability of the information. Infrastructure ownership information is displayed for general planning purposes. It may not be accurate and is not legal or definitive.

NOTES:
 1. PRP option areas are not to scale.
 2. Refer to "PRP Mapping - Appendix E", dated 7/13/2017, for Planning Area boundaries and other details.
 3. This map is solely to illustrate the locations of the potential BMP options identified.

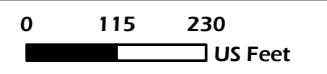
NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP
PRP BMP OPTIONS
 MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

DATE: 04/24/20

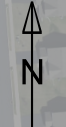
DRAWN BY: WH

Legend

| | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| PRP BMP Options | ▲ Outfalls |
| A | — Municipal Roads |
| A MOD. | — State Roads |
| B | — Private Roads |
| C | ▭ Parcels |
| D | — Streams |
| E | ▬ Township Boundary |
| F | |
| G | |
| H | |



DOUGLASS TOWNSHIP



OPTION C
 OUTFALL 126 VEGETATED OPEN CHANNEL

OPTION E
 OUTFALL 128 VEGETATED OPEN CHANNEL

OPTION G
 UNT TO MIDDLE CREEK STREAM RESTORATION (100 LF)

OPTION D
 OUTFALL 127 VEGETATED OPEN CHANNEL

OPTION H
 MIDDLE CREEK STREAM RESTORATION (100 LF)

OPTION A MOD.
 OUTFALL 125 FOREST BUFFER (260 TREES)

OPTION A
 OUTFALL 125 TREE PLANTING (60 TREES)

OPTION B
 SWAMP CREEK STREAM RESTORATION (100 LF)

OPTION F
 SERENITY DRIVE BASIN RETROFIT

SHORT RD

BIG RD

MIDDLE CREEK RD

QUIET CT
 SERENITY DR

Swamp Creek

BIG RD

128
 Middle Creek

127

132

Swamp Creek

126
 124
 125
 123

131

NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

MARCH 5, 2020

REGULAR MEETING AGENDA

A regular meeting of the New Hanover Township Board of Supervisors was held on Thursday, March 5, 2020 at the New Hanover Township Municipal Building, 2943 North Charlotte Street, Gilbertsville, PA 19525. Present were Supervisors Charles Garner Jr., Kurt Zebrowski, Marie Livelsberger, Ross Snook and Boone Flint. Township Manager Jamie L. Gwynn, Township Solicitor Andrew Bellwoar, Township Engineer Geoffrey Attanasio, Traffic Engineer Sandy Koza, Planner Maggie Dobbs and Eileen Pogany were also in attendance. Chairman Charles Garner Jr. called the meeting to order at 6:35 PM and led in a Salute to the Flag.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Solicitor Bellwoar announced that an executive session had been held prior to the meeting and that items regarding personnel and real estate were discussed. He added that an executive session had been held on February 25, 2020 where personnel, real estate, litigation and collective bargaining had been discussed.

Chairman Charles Garner Jr. announced that the following items are available on the counter in the rear of the meeting room: attendance sign-in forms for the official record of who is in attendance, agendas for the public, a notebook containing meeting procedures, a notebook containing approved minutes from prior meetings, and a notebook containing prior meeting bill lists. He asked that all persons be courteous during the meeting and stated that the Township reserves the right to impose a five-minute time limit at the discretion of the chairperson. He added that the Board of Supervisors will give an opportunity for public comment prior to any official action being taken and that public comment will be accepted after business items for discussion of non-agenda items.

Items added to the agenda:

- Ross Snook asked that an agenda item be added to discuss the responsibilities of the Township's engineer; added to New Business item I.

Jamie Gwynn asked that an agenda item be added to discuss the detour needed for Rolling Meadows development; will be discussed during Rolling Meadows, New Business item A.

Charles Garner Jr. asked that an agenda item be added to discuss a contract document; added to New Business item J.

UPCOMING TOWNSHIP MEETINGS

Eileen Pogany announced the following meetings stating that all meetings are held at the municipal building with the exception of the Municipal Authority whose meeting is held at 2990 Fagleysville Road, Gilbertsville.

March 9 – Environmental Advisory Board (6:30 PM)

March 11 – Planning Commission (5:30 PM)

March 18 – New Hanover Township Municipal Authority (6:30 PM)

April 1 – Recreation Committee (6:30 PM)

April 2 – Board of Supervisors (6:30 PM)

4. REPORTS

A) Finance Department

Michele Smith reported that bill list #3 totaled \$302,515.66, payroll totaled \$95,752.80 and liquid fuels expenditure was \$416,782. She added that the DCED reports and statement of financial condition have been filed.

B) Code Enforcement and Zoning Department

James Wozniak reported that 97 permits were issued, 12 new homes-4 of which are town homes, 143 inspections logged, permit fees collected were \$26,320.00, and construction costs totaled \$2,479,096.

C) Municipal Authority

Written report submitted. Andy Bellwoar reported that the West Branch interceptor issues are coming close to the finish line with the DEP.

D) Parks and Recreation Department

Jessica Wilhelmy reported that the Winter Cheers Food and Wine Tasting event had been held with an attendance of approximately 150 persons and earned the Township of \$750., announced that a Beerfest will be held June 14th at Bella Vista and that tickets are available for the event, stated that discounted flower show tickets had been offered with adult tickets selling out, and that a grant of \$10,755 has been received from Pottstown Health and Wellness.

E) Police Department

Chief McKeon reported that the police department received 500 calls for service, assisted other departments 21 times, continue traffic enforcement, received 30 criminal investigations resulting in 5 arrests, continue vehicle maintenance at a cost of \$1,271 and had no citizen complaints.

F) Public Works Department

Jay Smith reported that 106 hours had been spent working in the parks, pulled pumps at Hickory Park pool, replaced ceiling tiles at the recreation center, resolved an ice problem on Moyer Road, trimmed trees along roadways and chipped Christmas trees.

G) Authority, Boards, Committees and Commissions

Ross Snook invited Brittany McCabe to provide an explanation of what storm water is. She explained that increasing impervious surfaces increases the amount of storm water and that rain barrels can be used to collect and reuse water runoff from roofing. She said use of pesticides and herbicides should be limited since chemicals are carried away with storm water into streams and are detrimental to aquatic life. She stated that developers need to be held accountable for managing stormwater. Mr. Snook added that he had inspected basins in the Windlestrae development accompanied by the Conservation Service and reported on the conditions; the EAB will discuss stormwater concerns at their upcoming meeting.

H) Engineer's Report

Jeffrey Attanasio reported that they are reviewing the revised Town Center project, the Hanover Crossing project and the Rosenberry Road project. He reported field observations are taking place at the Woodfield development, Montgomery View project, and the Hanover Point project. Rolling Meadows will be starting construction and construction is going on in the Hanover III (Renninger) project. He stated that sections of sidewalk in the Montgomery View development will need to be replaced due to the street gradient and that field changes had been made without Township approval. Susan Smith, 568 Buchert Road stated that she and her neighbors are experiencing noise issues at the Woodfield development since deliveries are being made at 5:30 AM and the developer has not been responsive to prior notifications regarding permitted start times for construction; she also stated that a trash collection fence has not been installed and that there is a trash problem in her neighborhood.

I) Planner's Report

Maggie Dobbs reported that the Township is moving ahead with collecting information for the 2040 Comprehensive Plan and that an open house is being planned for May 13 beginning at 11:00 AM and that the public is encouraged to attend and contribute to the planning effort.

J) Traffic Engineer's Report

Sandy Koza stated they have been reviewing development projects and that a notice to proceed with improvements at PA 73/663 South had been issued on February 25 with an anticipated completion date of September 25, 2020. Rt. 663 and Kleman, PennaDOT will be installing low cost safety items at their cost and are requesting that the Township maintain them.

K) Solicitor's Report

Solicitor Bellwoar stated that he had submitted a written report and will provide a briefing on the Gibraltar Rock matter in May.

L) Manager's Report

Jamie Gwynn reported that Senator Mensch assisted the Township in securing a grant award for the Rt. 663/73 project. He reported that two other projects including the culvert project on

North Charlotte and the bridge replacement project on New Hanover Square Road scheduled to begin January 2021. He reported that the Gibraltar Rock revised final plan is under review and can be reviewed on the township's website; the plan will be reviewed at a joint Planning Commission-Board of Supervisors meeting in May to be held at the recreation center. He reported working with the school district representatives regarding a concern about the bus stop at the intersection of North Charlotte Street and Lomara Drive hoping to establish a policy to allow for safer pick-up zones. He added that improvements budgeted for to upgrade Moyer Road be delayed due to the Rolling Meadows project and that the budgeted money be used for one of the other six roads to be receiving chip and seal. Boone Flint **moved** to substitute funds allocated for Moyer Road to two other roads. Ross Snook **seconded** the motion and it **unanimously carried**.

5. DISCUSSION ITEMS

A) Tax Collector Compensation

Real Estate and Per Capita - Jamie Gwynn advised that our township's tax collector has been receiving 3% compensation for collection of Real Estate and Per Capita Taxes. He contacted numerous townships to compare how their tax collectors were compensated. In one instance, the tax collector received a specified amount per bill, in one case a flat payment annually, and in another case the Borough staff collects payments in house. Mr. Gwynn concluded that New Hanover has been very generous in compensating our tax collector. Discussion will continue at a later time.

Census Enumerator – Each year the Boyertown Area School District conducts a census to update district records. The Township appoints an enumerator each year who receives \$.60 per form by the Township and the School District, the Township paid out \$2,334.60 in 2019. Mr. Gwynn suggested that a savings could be had if a township employee tabulated the census or if an employee of the school district tabulated census forms. Discussion to be continued.

B) Traffic Project Proposals

Jamie Gwynn explained that the Board previously approved proposals for engineering on improvements at the intersection of Rt. 663/73 and also at the intersection of Rt. 663 and Moyer Road which will be paid out of the Act 209 fund. Having received feedback from PennDOT, there is a need to consider approving amended proposals to complete the design process. He suggests the Township pause the Rt. 663/73 proposal since it is complicated and proceed with the Rt. 663 and Moyer Road proposal. The Board requested that this matter be an agenda item for the April meeting.

C) Bee Ordinance

Rusty Oister stated that the raising of honeybees and creating an ordinance has been discussed for the past three years. He stated that the EAB has created a draft ordinance based upon the Penn State Model Ordinance and invited questions from the Supervisors. Chairman Garner asked if it is a zoning or subdivision/land development matter and was advised by Mr. Bellwoar that it could be either or both. Kurt Zebrowski expressed concern that the hives could be damaged by someone throwing an object and the bees could be disturbed; he was advised that

the proposal requires a six-foot high fence to protect the hives. Maggie Dobbs advised that the State has a model ordinance, that the County supports allowing for the raising of honeybees, that hives are registered with the State and are inspected by the State every two years. As pollinators, bees are vital for the food supply. Jamie Gwynn suggested that a permit be required each year, questioned enforcement and which zoning districts would allow bees. Chairman Garner asked that Jamie Gwynn and Andy Bellwoar contribute to the preparation of a draft ordinance and that the matter be considered at the April meeting.

6. CONSENT ITEMS

- A) Consider a motion to approve meeting minutes from January 27, 2020

Kurt Zebrowski **moved** to approve meeting minutes from the January 27, 2020 meeting. Marie Livelsberger **seconded** the motion and it **unanimously carried**.

- B) Consider a motion to approve meeting minutes from February 6, 2020

Ross Snook **moved** to approve meeting minutes of the February 6, 2020 meeting. Kurt Zebrowski **seconded** the motion and it **unanimously carried**.

- C) Consider a motion to approve Bills List #4 in the amount of \$302,515.66

Ross Snook **moved** to approve Bills List #4 in the amount of \$302,515.66. Boone Flint **seconded** the motion and it **unanimously carried**.

- D) Consider a motion to reimburse William Snook in the amount of \$54.06

Boone Flint **moved** to reimburse William Snook in the amount of \$54.06, Kurt Zebrowski **seconded** the motion and it **carried 4-0-1** with Ross Snook abstaining from the vote.

- E) Consider a motion to authorize the Finance Department to pay recurring bills and payroll due before the next meeting not to exceed the amount of \$115,000 for the month of March

Boone Flint **moved** to authorize the Finance Department to pay recurring bills and payroll due prior to the next meeting not to exceed the amount of \$115,000 for the month of March. Ross Snook **seconded** the motion and it **unanimously carried**.

7. NEW BUSINESS

- A) Rolling Meadows #652 (Feedback Request)

Brian Boyer was present stating that a road detour will be necessary on Moyer Road when sewer lines and laterals are being installed and crossing the street. He provided photographs and field inspection reports on the work which had been accomplished without the benefit of an Township inspector being on site, and stated that the work had been done in good faith according to the plan, but before the agreements were in place, with some upgrades to stabilize. Township Engineer Jeff Attanasio stated that he could allow them to move forward, if the Township were in agreement, providing the compaction test is satisfactory and if not satisfactory, a redo would be required. Charles Garner, Jr. asked why they started the project without having an inspector on site and was told that it had been a mistake/misunderstanding and that they had met with the Montgomery County Conservation Service and thought they could move forward. They had gone on the site

intending to clear and then realized that they needed to control the water to protect the stream and the homes and added an infiltration and sedimentation basin. Kurt Zebrowski stated that he wanted two times the normal intensive compaction testing and additional test sites to be done. Ross Snook stated he was not happy about the situation. The developer agreed to additional compaction testing after the development is completed and also the withholding of 50% of the stormwater management security from each release. The consensus of the Board was that they are in agreement providing enhanced testing is performed, the engineer monitoring and that infiltration testing will be done following conversion; agreement in writing will be drafted. Detour of Moyer Road must be authorized by the Board and is expected to be needed three days, during working hours of 9:30-3:30 PM with notification to residents being affected and provided access as needed. Marie Livelsberger **moved** to authorize the closure of Moyer Road, as necessary during working hours to be determined by the developer and conditioned upon Township consultants and staff review and working out the details. Boone Flint **seconded** the motion and it **unanimously carried**. Signage will be posted and removed after detour is lifted. Susan Smith of 568 Buchert Road stated that she is concerned that other contractors may follow suit and then come in asking for forgiveness and thinks the Township may want to institute a type of penalty. Gregory Maskery of 2522 Jane Lane stated that he thinks the Township should take civil remedy, questioned whether we can be certain the photos were taken at this site and doesn't like contractors doing whatever they please. Karl Steward of 601 Layfield Road questioned if they were permitted to do clearing prior to getting all approvals and was told it is not allowed. Rusty Oister, 2418 New Hanover Square Road said it is hard to believe they were not aware of what they were doing and believes they should be held accountable.

B) New Hanover Town Center #773 (Extension and Ordinance Usage Request)

Solicitor Bellwoar advised that a staff meeting had been held with discussion regarding some technical items relating to ordinances. A suggestion as to how to approach these items will be provided in writing and presented to the Board later for action. The item to be discussed tonight is an extension. The applicant requested an extension and was granted a six-month conditional extension on the MPC period regarding the plan submitted in 2005 has protection. The issue for the developer is that the plan now before the Township is being reviewed against the ordinances in place on the date of application for the 2005 plan with a deadline of April 22, 2020. The 2005 plan is protected against ordinance changes since 2005 and the developer will need to discuss any ordinances adopted after 2005 that he wants to see applied. Mr. Jonas stated that the 2007 approved plan was subject to three ordinances since 2005, so he wanted to parallel the ordinances in place based on the approved plan and was asked to look at the storm water ordinance and Act 209 ordinance and create a procedure to clarify the rules and work toward approval. Manager Gwynn suggested that the Supervisors may ask that the applicant agree to all our current ordinances (totaling thirty zoning and subdivision/land development ordinances changes since 2005) and determine which ordinances they are not willing to abide by to help reach an understanding. Mr. Jonas suggest that the Township staff identify specific ordinances which are reasonable and practical and would not destroy the plan and the developer will consider incorporating them into the plan. Manager Gwynn suggested the developer engineer research the ordinances in the Township's codified code. Mr. Jonas stated that their plans were submitted under the 2005 ordinance and the 2007 ordinance added at the request of the developer to avoid them needing to go to the zoning hearing board. The Township identified three other ordinances they

wanted the developer to comply with, even though it wasn't required, and were mentioned in the resolution which the applicant signed off on. Mr. Jonas argued that the ordinances which apply are the 2005 ordinances and the three other ordinances, and this requires interpretation by the solicitor as to whether they apply as they did in 2007. Mr. Jonas said they are not willing to research current ordinances to identify any current ordinances that would make the plan better or safer and are hoping for a resolution so that the matter will not be decided in court. Ross Snook stated that Mr. Jonas had promised the Township would be advised as to what their engineer came up regarding stormwater and asked about their intentions. Mr. Jonas stated that the Township engineer and developer engineer are working on it to see what would be practical and could be applied. Manager Gwynn suggested they consider complying with current ordinances rather than continuing discussion regarding the three ordinances. Chairman Garner stated that a staff meeting had been held earlier in the week where issues were discussed. Since the plan is very important to the Township, he provided a listing of his comments as follows: should look and function as a town center with traditional streets, does not like the sea of parking off Swamp Pike rather than a parking garage, showed more commercial and office space in the prior plan and would like more commercial and less residential, concurrent construction of commercial with other construction, parking usable to residential uses, parking situated to be usable by residents, Township Line Road is in need of improvements, safe and adequate access to Swamp Pike and North Charlotte Street, application of current ordinances to the project to protect concerns. Mr. Jonas stated that had been approximately seventy-five staff meetings and has had a lot of reviews. Mr. Jonas states that he doesn't think the expiration date is a concern because of the revised plan and asked if he is correct, Solicitor Bellwoar agreed that there is a revised plan being reviewed by the consultants against the 2005 ordinances and is subject to further discussion. Mr. Jonas stated that he wants he and Mr. Bellwoar to work on a memorandum of understanding that will address the ordinances governing the most recent plans; Chairman asked that the Board be provided a copy of any agreement well in advance of the next meeting where TC is going to be on the agenda. The solicitor confirmed that the plan being reviewed is a revision of the 2005 plan and that they must comply with 2005 ordinances or an agreement could be reached where they comply with some or all the ordinances in effect today. Mr. Jonas stated they have already incorporated some of today's ordinances but are not willing to comply with all current ordinances, enacted since 2005, but are willing to consider any suggestions. The Township asked the developer to come forward with a proposal for what the developer would consider.

Barbara Furman of 138 Garrett Lane stated that she appreciates Mr. Garner's input and believes the Township needs more business and less homes.

Susan Smith stated that Board of Supervisors are elected to represent the community

- B) Consider a motion to appoint the Township Manager as a representative to serve on a committee to elect the primary and alternate delegates on the Berks County Tax Collection Executive Committee on behalf of the municipalities within the Boyertown School District

Ross Snook **moved** to appoint the Township Manager as a representative to serve on a committee to elect the primary and alternate delegates on the Berks County Tax Collection Executive Committee on behalf of the municipalities within the Boyertown School District. Marie Livelsberger **seconded** the motion and it **unanimously carried**.

- C) Consider a motion to approve the hiring of _____ for the full-time position of Wastewater Operator III beginning at \$22.50 per hour

Kurt Zebrowski **moved** to approve the hiring of Chris Woodward for the full-time position of Wastewater Operator III beginning at \$22.50 per hour. Boone Flint **seconded** the motion and it **unanimously carried**.

- D) Consider a motion to appoint _____ to the Board of Auditors to fill the remainder of a term expiring December 31, 2021

There was no action on this item.

- E) Consider a motion to authorize the preparation and advertisement of an ordinance creating a resale inspection program

Kurt Zebrowski **moved** to authorize the preparation and advertisement of an ordinance creating a resale inspection program subject to Solicitor making revisions. Ross Snook **seconded** the motion and it **unanimously carried**.

- F) Consider a motion to approve the purchase of the following items in accordance with the 2020 Budget: items related to renovations for the baby pool for the Parks and Recreation Department; and a GIS system and a digester mixer for the Municipal Authority

Boone Flint **moved** to approve the purchase of the following items in accordance with the 2020 Budget: items related to renovations for the baby pool for the Parks and Recreation Department; and a GIS system and a digester mixer for the Municipal Authority. Ross Snook **seconded** the motion and it **unanimously carried**.

- G) Consider a motion to appoint _____ to complete a pre-design analysis on infrastructure improvements in accordance with their proposal

Charles Garner, Jr. **moved** to appoint ALLOY 5 to complete a pre-design analysis on infrastructure improvements in accordance with their proposal. Ross Snook stated he favored Kimmell. A roll-call vote was taken for Alloy 5: **Ross Snook-no, Maire Livelsberger-yes, Kurt Zebrowski-no, Boone Flint-yes, Charles Garner Jr. yes.** Alloy 5 was selected to complete the pre-design analysis.

- H) Consider a motion to appoint _____ to complete reviews and inspections of all plans with a remaining punch list

Ross Snook stated that he has been pleased with how Bucher & James, Inc. have been doing their reviews and inspections and **moved** to have Bucher & James, Inc. be given all remaining plans with punch lists remaining. Boone Flint **seconded** the motion and it **unanimously carried**.

- I) Consider a motion to adopt Manager's Contract _____

Kurt Zebrowski **moved** to execute the manager's contract. Ross Snook **seconded** the motion and it **unanimously carried**.

8. PUBLIC COMMENT

Jay Smith, Public Works Director stated he has been employed in the Township for twenty-four years and has experienced seven managers.

Beau Lanyon of 2521 St. Victoria Drive stated that he does not want seven hundred new homes, doesn't want taxes raised due to developers and asked that supervisors do not allow themselves to be bullied by developers.

Samantha Schmoll, 2079 Swamp Pike asked if there are any roads to the town center other than interior roads and was told that things have changed since 2005 and that now there will be widening and three lanes on Swamp Pike with access to the Town Center, an access on North Charlotte Street and an access off Township Line Road.

Rusty Oister, 2418 New Hanover Square Road stated that he does not believe fencing around detentions basins should come to the ground since it restricts animals and also makes week whacking difficult. Planner Maggie Dobbs stated that the County does not recommend fencing except in situations where there are steep slopes and that they do not permit wire fencing. Mr. Oister also stated that he appreciates the stop signs at Cross and Sanatoga Road, but that people are not stopping and that the signs have made it difficult to make a left-hand turn. He said no one wants 783 homes and was advised by Chairman Garner that he share frustration and that the township must follow its ordinances and may protect itself in the future with its comprehensive plan and zoning to preserve land and avoid being overrun by development.

Barbara Furman asked if the town center is a done deal and was told it is not and that the developer could increase the amount of commercial.

Dan Husted of 130 Crooked Lane mentioned that Middle Creek Road width becomes narrow at Swamp Pike and was told that the developer will be widening the road as part of the development there.

9. BOARD ANNOUNCEMENTS

Kurt Zebrowski advised that Regional Planning Commission discussed two possible locations where Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission grant funding could be applied.

Ross Snook thanked the three Township consultants for their good review letters and protocols to assure things are done properly for the health and safety of the community; he asked for help from everyone.

Marie Livelsberger thanked Jamie Gwynn for doing a good job and also for moving into the Township, thanked all persons for attending the town center meeting at the recreation center, agrees with comments regarding the town center made by Charles Garner, Jr., and thanked Michele Smith for the good bill list.

Chairman Garner announced that an executive meeting will follow to discuss personnel and potential litigation. He added that he understands concerns regarding the town center and that the Township has an ordinance that permits the development but that there are many outstanding

issues. He asked the Township consultants to share the big picture items with Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors with regards to traffic and how the proposed plans will function and also to keep PennDOT and Montgomery County apprised as to the plans.

The meeting adjourned to executive session at 9:50 PM.

10. ADJOURNMENT

NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

OCTOBER 28, 2019

REGULAR MEETING

A regular meeting of the New Hanover Township Board of Supervisors was held on Thursday, October 28, 2019 at the New Hanover Township Municipal Building, 2943 North Charlotte Street, Gilbertsville, PA 19525. Present were Supervisors Charles Garner Jr., Marie Livelsberger, Kurt Zebrowski, Philip Agliano and Ross Snook. Township Manager Jamie Gwynn, Township Solicitor Andrew Bellwoar, and Eileen Pogany were also in attendance. Chairman Charles Garner Jr. called the meeting to order at 6:35 PM and led in a Salute to the Flag.

Solicitor Bellwoar advised that an executive session had been held prior to the meeting to discuss personnel, litigation and real estate matters.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Chairman Charles Garner Jr. announced that the following items are available on the counter in the rear of the meeting room: attendance sign-in forms for the official record of who is in attendance, agendas for the public, a notebook containing meeting procedures, a notebook containing approved minutes from prior meetings, and a notebook containing prior meeting bill lists. He asked that all persons be courteous during the meeting and stated that the Township reserves the right to impose a five-minute time limit at the discretion of the chairperson. He added that the Board of Supervisors will give an opportunity for public comment prior to any official action being taken and that public comment will be accepted after business items for discussion of non-agenda items.

UPCOMING TOWNSHIP MEETINGS

Eileen Pogany announced the following meetings to be held at the municipal building, 2943 N. Charlotte Street with the exception of the Municipal Authority meeting which will be held at 2990 Fagleysville Road, Gilbertsville, PA:

November 6 – Recreation Committee – 6:30 PM

November 7 – Board of Supervisors – 6:30 PM

November 12 – Pension Committee – 1:00 PM

November 13 – Planning Commission – 5:30 PM

November 14 – Environmental Advisory Board – 6:30 PM

November 20 – New Hanover Township Municipal Authority – 6:30 PM

November 25 – Board of Supervisors – 6:30 PM

4. SPECIAL PRESENTATIONS

A) Stormwater Management (Cedarville Engineering)

Beth Uhler was present stating that she represents Cedarville Engineering Group and that they will be providing services to the Township in order to meet to meet the requirements of the NPDES and MS4 permit activities for 2020. She explained that the Township is required to maintain, implement and enforce a comprehensive Stormwater Management program to reduce the discharge of pollutants in order to protect water quality and additionally, to implement a pollutant reduction plan for stormwater discharges. Control measures implemented include public education and outreach, public involvement and participation, monitoring for illicit discharge and elimination, monitoring for construction site runoff, post-construction stormwater management and pollution prevention/good housekeeping. The Township will also be coordinating with the Perkiomen Watershed Conservancy. She explained that outfalls are tested once every 5 years or more often if needed and that anything other than stormwater is illicit discharge. Written documentation is required, and mapping of the stormwater system is provided electronically which allows plans to be attached for reference and to streamline the process. Erosion and sediment controls are addressed by Montgomery County Conservation Service under a state-wide program. All (BMP's) Best Management Practices must be maintained and an inventory is in process.

5. DISCUSSION ITEMS

A) Pre-Settlement Inspection Ordinance

James Wozniak addressed the Board regarding the adoption of an ordinance requiring an inspection of properties prior to resale. He believes problems can be avoided and would provide protection for the buyer from existing dangerous situations. He added that the Township cannot force older homes to comply with current code and that even though buyers often arrange for inspections privately, it is not a requirement. He stated that annual resales currently are 150-175 and suggested that a fee of \$100. per inspection would cover the cost. The Board requested more time for review and the matter will be included on the December agenda.

B) Historic Structures Ordinance

Ross Snook stated that this proposal is a project of the Environmental Advisory Board and that they would like to promote community character by preserving properties of historical significance which are not necessarily included in the historical register. He suggested that Robert Wood would provide a list of suggested historical structures and that volunteers would be invited to participate in maintaining and restoring the properties. The Board requested more time for review.

C) New Hanover United Methodist Church (Zoning Appeal Application)

Application to the Zoning Hearing Board has been submitted requesting that variances granted to the YMCA remain in tact for their use. Board of Supervisors opted not to be represented at the hearing.

6. CONSENT ITEMS

A) Consider a motion to approve meeting minutes from September 23, 2019

Ross Snook **moved** to approve the minutes of the September 23, 2019 meeting. Motion was **seconded** by Marie Livelsberger and **carried** with Philip Agliano abstaining since he had not been in attendance.

B) Consider a motion to approve meeting minutes from October 3, 2019

Kurt Zebrowski **moved** to approve the minutes of the October 3, 2019 meeting. Motion was **seconded** by Ross Snook and **carried** with Philip Agliano abstaining since he had not been in attendance.

7. NEW BUSINESS

A) Consider a motion to approve an annual maintenance and upgrade agreement with Caselle and an onsite support services agreement with Dallas Data Systems from January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020

Marie Livelsberger **moved** to approve an annual maintenance and upgrade agreement with Caselle and an onsite support services agreement with Dallas Data Systems for the Township and Authority at a cost of \$17,400 for January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020. Ross Snook **seconded** the motion and it **unanimously carried**.

B) Consider a motion to approve a proposal for professional services with Cedarville Engineering to provide support services for the Township's MS4 program and NPDES General Permit from January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020

Kurt Zebrowski **moved** to approve a proposal for professional services with Cedarville Engineering not to exceed \$23,762 to provide support services for the Township's MS4 program and NPDES General Permit from January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020. Ross Snook **seconded** the motion and it **carried unanimously**. Mapping will be provided electronically on a tablet locating outfalls in the Township and the Public Works Department will do inspections and collect samples.

C) Consider a motion to approve a proposal for professional services with _____ for preparation of design plans for the Dotterer Road Trail Project

Ross Snook **moved** to approve a proposal for professional services with Cedarville Engineering Services for preparation of design plans for the Dotterer Road Trail Project at a cost of \$17,900. An application will be submitted for a grant match. Kurt Zebrowski **seconded** the motion and it **carried unanimously**.

- D) Consider a motion to approve a resolution adopting the Montgomery County 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan as the Township's official Hazard Mitigation Plan and the respective officials and agencies identified in the implementation strategy of the Montgomery County 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan are hereby directed to implement the recommended activities assigned to them

Kurt Zebrowski **moved** to approve a resolution adopting the Montgomery County 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan as the Township's official Hazard Mitigation Plan and the respective officials and agencies identified to aid the Township in receiving grant monies. Ross Snook **seconded** the motion and it **unanimously carried**.

8. PUBLIC COMMENT

Dan Tino of 2266 Big Road stated that he is asking for approval to put holding tanks in his property. Mr. Tino was advised that Manager Gwynn would follow up with him about the process for approval.

Johnny Carson introduced himself as the president of the Pottstown NAACP and that a complaint had been received alleging talk and retaliation coming from the Police Department. He stated that when a complaint is received it is notarized and submitted to the committee and a vote is taken to decide whether to pursue the complaint. The vote taken was to pursue the complaint and is his reason for attending the meeting. He asked if the Board is willing to site down and discuss what they have found. He stated that their representatives have spoken to citizens of New Hanover Township and encouraged anyone who feels their civil rights have been violated to report the allegation to the NAACP and it will be brought before the Board of Supervisors. He requested an audience before the Board. Charles Garner stated that the Township is aware of the allegation and that independent counsel has been retained to investigate the allegations. The Township Board is interested to knowing the results of the investigation by the NAACP; the Township Manager will coordinate as legal counsel advises. Mr. Carson stated that as a professional courtesy he notified the Township Manager and asked to be received in good will.

Sandy Bauers introduced herself as a member of the NAACP and as an investigator in the matter. She said the census information for New Hanover Township was researched and found that Township residents are well-off, well-educated, are 95% white and the Township seems like a nice place to live. When speaking to residents, she found that racism exists and has been told that residents of New Hanover are afraid to call the police and afraid to call for help. She stated that the people who are tasked to protect them consider the person's heritage and color of skin prior to responding. She reminded the Board of an incident which happened in Philadelphia which resulted in the firing of thirteen officers. She stated that the NAACP will continue asking questions and asked what the Board of Supervisors is going to do about it. Chairman Garner stated that they share her concern and are interested in their suggestions.

Bob Bauers of East Coventry stated that he is on the executive committee of the NAACP and has spoken to the Township's legal counsel and has concerns about his investigation. He wants to know who Attorney John Gonzolas is speaking to, has concerns about his investigation and asked if the Board of Supervisors is telling him who to talk to. He has a concern that people are afraid to call the police and found that people have a general mistrust of Township officials, including "you all" the Township Supervisors. He is afraid people will not want to talk to Attorney Gonzales and that the report will not be accurate. Chairman Garner asked Mr. Bauers' if he had a suggestion as to how the Township would address his concern so that we can get the full story. He suggested that a meeting be held between himself, Sandy Bauers and John Carson.

Tyrone Robinson 1488 Heather Place, Pottstown, asked who is doing the investigation on the Township side. Solicitor Bellwoar advised that the Township has hired Attorney John Gonzolas who is an experienced investigator in a Philadelphia Law Firm and will report back to the Board of Supervisors.

9. BOARD ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Board recessed into an executive session for discussion of personnel issues at 7:42 PM and following that brief meeting will conduct a budget workshop.

10. BUDGET WORKSHOP

The Township Manager presented a thorough review of the 2020 budget. There were no comments.

11. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was declared adjourned at 9:05 PM.

Jamie Gwynn, Township Manager/Secretary

**NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP
ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISORY BOARD MEETING
March 9, 2020 - 6:30 PM**

REGULAR MEETING MINUTES

1. CALL TO ORDER –

Meeting was called to order by the EAB Chairman. Members present were Ross Snook, Ed Swagdzis, Tom Quinn, and Brittany McCabe. Jessica Wilhelmy was also in attendance from the NHT Park and Rec.

2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE –

All present recited the pledge of allegiance.

3. ANNOUNCEMENTS-

No new announcements.

4. SPECIAL PRESENTATION

Ross Snook re-iterated concerns with stormwater management in our area and is reviewing all stormwater features. Ross has also asked the township engineer to carefully review all newly proposed stormwater infrastructure.

5. CONSENT ITEMS

A) A motion was made for the Approval of NHT EAB Minutes for February 10, 2020. The motion carried unanimously.

6. DISCUSSION ITEMS

A) Homeowners Guide to Stormwater BMP Maintenance – This guide is available on the New Hanover Township website. The guide gives an overview of stormwater concerns and details various ways homeowners can mitigate stormwater on their property.

B) Workshop Ideas – The EAB will begin to hold workshops that will be open to the public. Each workshop will focus on a relevant environmental topic. The board will continue to plan workshops. Information for the first workshop will be announced at a future EAB Meeting.

C) Spring Clean-Up – The board discussed organizing clean-up events around the township.

7. NEW BUSINESS

A) Tom Quinn began looking into home water testing. The board would like to develop a plan to test tap water around the township. Tom will put together a list of parameters that will be tested for.

B) Brittany McCabe would like to work with the township to use the available GIS data to create a stormwater infrastructure tracking tool.

8. PUBLIC COMMENT

- The public inquired about the appropriate timeline for a builder to correct problems identified with stormwater basins. Ross Snook replied that these ideally would be corrected prior to dedication.
- The public voiced concerns about increased sheet flow. Specifically, if neighborhoods will be impacted with the newly proposed town center. Ross Snook replied that nearby neighborhoods should not be impacted and that areas to the east and Swamp Pike will likely be impacted.
- The public inquired about compaction testing. Ross Snook replied that compaction testing is used to determine if a BMP is working properly. During construction, the BMP should be roped off and no equipment should enter the BMP. If the BMP does not pass the compaction test the contractor will be held accountable to remove and replace the BMP. The DEP standard is currently set at an infiltration rate of 0.1 in/hr. Ross would like to change the township ordinance to require an infiltration rate of 0.2 in/hr. based on the townships water table, development rate, and increasing precipitation.

9. BOARD ANNOUNCEMENTS

- New Hanover Township is currently re-evaluating the open burning ordinance for trash.

10. ADJOURNMENT

Meeting adjourned at 7:28 PM.

**NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP
ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISORY BOARD MEETING
May 11, 2020 - 6:30 PM**

REGULAR MEETING MINUTES

1. CALL TO ORDER –

Meeting was called to order by the EAB Chairman. This meeting was held virtually via video conference. Members present were Ross Snook, Ed Swagdzis, Tom Quinn, Brittany McCabe and Rus Oister. Jessica Wilhelmy from the NHT Park and Rec and Beth Uhler from Ceaderville were also present.

2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE –

All present recited the pledge of allegiance.

3. ANNOUNCEMENTS-

No new announcements.

4. SPECIAL PRESENTATION

Beth Uhler, Ceaderville – Pollution Reduction Plan

Ceaderville has been working with the township's MS4 program. Ceaderville is assisting the township in creating a Pollution Reduction Plan (PRP). This plan will help the township meet the new PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) requirements to reduce sedimentation within Swamp Creek.

Ceaderville has presented 5 viable options for the PRP with additional 4 modified options. CEG recommends that any options taken into consideration should have a feasibility study to fully estimate project costs and identify any potential issues.

The EAB recommends that the Board of Supervisors consider, in order of preference, options B (Swamp Creek Stream Restoration), E (Outfall 128 Vegetated Open Channel), and F (Serenity Drive Basin Retrofit).

5. CONSENT ITEMS

A) A motion was made for the Approval of NHT EAB Minutes for March 9, 2020. The motion carried with one abstention (Rus Oister).

6. DISCUSSION ITEMS

A) Sump Pump Inspection Form – Ross Snook will be developing a form to report and record locations where sump pumps are being discharged off property. Completed forms along with photo documentation will be submitted to the township.

B) Erosion and Sedimentation Plan Review – Ross Snook made a motion for the EAB to review proposed Stormwater and Erosion and Sediment plans of future development within the township. The EAB will then provide their comments and recommendations to the Board of Supervisors. The motion carries, 5 to 0.

C) Wetland Mitigation for Plan Set Reviews – Ross Snook made a motion for the EAB

to have the opportunity to review any wetland mitigation and associated permits to provide comment to the Board of Supervisors. The motion carries, 5 to 0. In addition, Mr. Snook will be requesting access to oversee construction activities during the building of BMPs.

D) Invasive Species – Concerns about invasive species within the township have been raised to the Board of Supervisors along with photo documentation. A primary area of concern are the riparian corridors along waterways.

E) Cameo Presentations – Rus Oister will give the next cameo presentation at the Board of Supervisors meeting and will feature invasive species.

F) Newsletter Ideas – The next township newsletter will provide information on trash and recycling. The EAB should submit any ideas or information that they would like to see included in the next newsletter.

G) Workshops – Workshops will be postponed due to COVID-19 until in-person meeting can resume.

7. NEW BUSINESS

No new business.

8. PUBLIC COMMENT

No public comments were made.

9. BOARD ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Rus Oister stated that the township will not be adopting the proposed bee ordinance.
- Tom Quinn will continue to investigate the presence of heavy metals in the township drinking water.

10. ADJOURNMENT

Meeting adjourned at 8:02 PM.



TOWNSHIP TIDBIT:

Native Americans lived along most streams of New Hanover for at least 10,000 years.

Planning

Active Plans

Approved Plans

Comprehensive Plan

Code of Ordinances

Subdivision and Land Development

Stormwater Management

Popular Pages



Stormwater Management

HOME > DEPARTMENTS > PLANNING > STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

OVERVIEW

Stormwater runoff is generated when precipitation from rain and snow flow over land and impervious surfaces and does not infiltrate into the ground. The runoff from streets, lawns, farms, and construction and industrial sites pick up fertilizers, dirt, pesticides, oil, grease and many other pollutants and discharge into our lakes, streams and rivers. This untreated discharge is detrimental to our water quality as it can adversely affect our drinking water supply and environment. Many detention/retention/infiltration basins are already in place to help keep our water clean.

MS4 Infrastructure

If you are interested in where our stormwater is located, [check out this attached link](#).

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Stormwater from my neighbor's property is causing erosion and flooding problems on my property. What can I do?

A landowner has the right to have stormwater flow onto and over his property, and discharged through a natural water course onto a neighboring property. In addition, a landowner may make proper and profitable use of his land even though this use may result in some change in the quality or quantity of the water flowing to the property below.

Generally, any damage to the property below caused by surface water as a result of this use is not actionable. However, there are two exceptions to this general rule. The first exception is when the stormwater is diverted from its natural channel, and the second exception is when stormwater is unreasonably or unnecessarily changed in quantity or quality.

If you believe that either or both of the above-noted exceptions are applicable to your case, you should contact an attorney with experience in these matters. For if your neighbor is not willing to fix the problem you may be required to file suit in the Court of Common Pleas. Because the stormwater is flowing from private property, the Township is not a party to such disputes.

[The Montgomery County Conservation District presented on this topic. [Click here - especially if you are considering developing in our municipality.](#)]

The Township regulates its stormwater management through a permit that is obtained from the [Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection \(PA DEP\)](#) through the National Pollution and Discharge Elimination System Phase II (NPDES)/Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4). This is a federal requirement from the [United States Environmental Protection Agency \(USEPA\)](#) that is administered by the state. This NPDES permit is broken up into six minimum control measures to be regulated and enforced by the Township. These minimum control measures include:

- Public Education and Outreach
- Public Participation/Involvement
- Illicit Discharge, Detection and Elimination
- Construction Site Runoff Control
- Post-Construction Runoff Control
- Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping

The Township is monitoring and testing storm sewer outfalls that have flow during dry periods. We request that all residents cooperate with our inspectors, as some outfalls are located on private properties.

For any questions or concerns regarding stormwater or to report illicit discharges to the storm sewer system, contact the Township at 610 323-1008.

MORE INFORMATION

There are many ways you can help the Township with its stormwater program, such as participating in volunteer programs that help keep trash, debris and other pollutants out of the storm sewer system. For more information on ways to get involved with your community, visit:

PennDOT: Adopt-A-Highway

<http://www.dot.state.pa.us/Internet/Bureaus/pdHwyBeau.nsf/AAHHome?OpenFrameset>

USEPA

<http://www.epa.gov/>

Stormwater Basic Information

<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/npdes-stormwater-program>

Stormwater Program

http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/home.cfm?program_id=6

Stormwater Discharge from MS4's

<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater-discharges-municipal-sources#overview>

Stormwater Outreach Materials and Reference Documents

https://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/docs.cfm?document_type_id=3&view=Fact%2520Sheets%2520and%2520Outreach%2520Materials&program_id=6&sort=name

PA DEP

http://www.depweb.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/dep_home/5968

PA DEP Southeast Region Office

<http://www.dep.pa.gov/About/Regional/SoutheastRegion/Pages/default.aspx#.VtWfKFsrKUK>

Stormwater Management Program

<http://www.dep.pa.gov/Business/Water/PointNonPointMgmt/StormwaterMgmt/Pages/default.aspx#.VtWiP1srKUI>

BCCD Bucks County Conservation District

<http://www.bucksecd.org/>

FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency

<http://www.fema.gov/>

CWP Center for Watershed Protection

<http://www.cwp.org/>

Department of Environmental Protection

Department of Environmental Protection

PADEP - MS4 Resources:

<http://www.dep.pa.gov/Business/Water/PointNonPointMgmt/StormwaterMgmt/Stormwater/Pages/MS4-Resources.aspx#.VtWaHFsrKUK>

PADEP - MS4 Stormwater Activity Book for Children

http://files.dep.state.pa.us/Water/BNPNSM/StormwaterManagement/MunicipalStormwater/MuniSWResources/MS4_Partnr2.pdf

DEP Southeast Regional Office:

<http://www.dep.pa.gov/About/Regional/SoutheastRegion/Pages/default.aspx#.VtWfKFsrKUK>

PA DEP Stormwater Management Program:

<http://www.dep.pa.gov/Business/Water/PointNonPointMgmt/StormwaterMgmt/Pages/default.aspx#.VtWiP1srKUI>

DEP - E&S for Single Family Homes and Minor Construction Projects:

<http://www.elibrary.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/Get/Document-107599/3150-FS-DEP4096.pdf>

DEP - Snow Management and Removal:

<http://www.elibrary.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/Get/Document-109526/3800-FS-DEP1634.pdf>



STORMWATER BMP INSPECTION TRAINING



NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP SIGN-IN SHEET

Date: March 5, 2020

Time: 9:00am

Location: New Hanover Township Building, 2493 N. Charlotte Street, Gilbertsville, PA 19525

Trainer: CEDARVILLE Engineering Group, LLC - Beth Uhler and Will Hendel

| NAME | TITLE | E-MAIL | SIGNATURE |
|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Wes Spook | Supervisor | WSPNOOK@NEWHANOVER-PA.ORG | [Signature] |
| JAY SMITH | PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR | JSMITH@NEWHANOVER-PA.ORG | Jay Smith |
| TOM VANCE | LABORER I | | Tom Vance |
| Bob Reinhardt | operator | | [Signature] |
| Dean Armstrong | Laborer II | | Dean |
| Bandy Miller | operator | | Randy Miller |
| Michael Smith | Laborer I | | Michael Smith |
| JAY KOHAL | Foreman | JKOHAL@NEWHANOVER-PA.ORG | [Signature] |
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NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
JUNE 4, 2020
REGULAR MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the New Hanover Township Board of Supervisors was held at the New Hanover Township Recreation Center, 2373 Hoffmansville Road, Frederick, PA 19525 on June 4, 2020 at 6:30 P.M. Present were Charles D. Garner, Jr., Kurt Zebrowski, Marie Livelsberger, Ross Snook and Boone Flint. Also present were Township Manager Jamie Gwynn, Solicitor Andrew Bellwoar, Geoffrey Attanasio, P.E., and Eileen Pogany.

Chairman Charles D. Garner, Jr. stated that New Hanover Township is currently under a disaster declaration related to the COVID-19 Pandemic. This meeting is held via teleconference. You may join the meeting from your computer, tablet or smartphone – <https://global.gotomeeting.com/join/143134941> or dial in via phone 1-312-757-3121 and enter the access code: 143-134-941. Comments are welcome before and/or during the meeting via email at jgwynn@newhanover-pa.org.

Chairman Charles D. Garner, Jr. called the meeting to order and led in a Salute to the Flag at 6:30 PM.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Chairman Charles D. Garner, Jr. announced that residents were encouraged to submit comments before the meeting and throughout the meeting via email to jgwynn@newhanover-pa.org. He mentioned that before public comment commences, he will provide a 5-minute time period for residents to submit comments. Also, the meeting is being recorded and will be made available by tomorrow on the website at www.newhanover-pa.org.

UPCOMING TOWNSHIP MEETINGS

Chairman Charles D. Garner, Jr. announced the following information regarding the scheduled meetings for New Hanover Township. Township Board of Supervisors meetings will be held at the New Hanover Township Recreation Center, 2373 Hoffmansville Road, Frederick, PA. with limited public attendance of twenty-five persons.

UPCOMING TOWNSHIP MEETINGS

June 8 – Environmental Advisory Board (6:30 PM) [via teleconference/zoom](#)

June 10 – Planning Commission (5:30 PM) [via teleconference/zoom](#)

June 17 – New Hanover Township Municipal Authority (6:30 PM)
[via teleconference/zoom](#)

June 22 – Board of Supervisors (6:30 PM) [via teleconference/zoom](#)

4. PRESENTATIONS

A) Invasive Plants in Buffer Yards

Rusty Oister provided a brief explanation of buffer yards, invasive plants, and riparian buffers. He noted that on the property under construction adjoining his property, vegetation is being disturbed where the trail and sewer easements are located and that invasive plants are replacing the native plants and are flourishing. It was noted that long-term these areas will be turned over to the Homeowners Association and an Operation and Maintenance Agreement will be in place. In the short term, the developer is responsible.

5. REPORTS

A) Engineer's Report

Engineer Attanasio reported on subdivision/land development reviews to include: New Hanover Town Center - project is currently on hold, Hanover Crossing - ongoing and awaiting resubmission, Rosenberry Road - ongoing, Gibraltar Rock - ongoing and Westwood McGuire - ongoing. He reported erosion and sedimentation inspections continue and that there had been a few violations which were promptly addressed and satisfied. He advised that Rolling Meadows completed compaction tests on two sites inside and outside the berm, 20-foot-wide and that a depth of 6-7 feet was reached before hitting rock and water satisfying the 98% compaction test result; laboratory reports will be submitted. After testing was complete and site was compacted, testing was repeated. He noted that there is significant clay in excavation and advised that blasting for the sanitary line is expected to take place next week with advanced notices of the blasting to be provided to the residents. The Montgomery View townhomes sidewalks/driveways have been poured monolithically. The developer was advised it is not an approved method and that they may be required to tear out aprons that are in place now, but they continued to use this method creating greater than a 2% slope which does not meet ADA specifications. The street is intended to be dedicated to the Township which will include the sidewalks. An as-built survey on the affected locations will be required to verify locations needing to be reconstructed. He reported on two basins at the Windlestrae development which were drained for the inspection. Basin A had been built as intended; Basin B orifices were clogged and cleaned, and a rock berm was constructed to trap debris and sediment; basin will be monitored. Woodfield trail construction was halted due to Met Ed stating that nothing could be built within 21 foot of their poles. Mr. Edwards was asked to work with Met Ed for options for having the trail constructed.

B) Solicitor's Report

Mr. Bellwoar reported that Gibraltar Rock has filed an appeal from the decision of the Environmental Hearing Board. Ross Snook **moved** to authorize Mr. Bellwoar to defend/intervene in the decision of the Environmental Hearing Board in Commonwealth Court; Boone Flint **seconded** the motion and it

unanimously carried. Hanover Meadows-Marinari Tract counsel for developer has requested that the Board of Supervisors consider choosing Gilmore Associates as consulting engineer for the Township for their project. The plan was approved by Court of Common Pleas order in 2007 and revised plans were submitted in 2018 and 2019; the developer is about to submit a newly revised plan. Mr. Bellwoar advised that the decision for the Township's consulting engineer is up to the Board of Supervisors and is not a decision of the developer. The revised plan has not been submitted, there is no urgency, and the request was deferred to the June 22 meeting for discussion. He advised that the board will conduct an executive meeting following this meeting and will consider personnel, litigation and possible litigation with no decisions to be announced.

C) Manager's Report

Jamie Gwynn reported that the Rt. 663/73 traffic project is underway and will provide a traffic signal and a left-hand turn lane. The Mallie audit report for 2019 showing budget compared to actuals for 2019 will be presented either at the June 22 meeting or the August meeting. The Township now has a Facebook page, hoping to reach as many people in the community as possible. The web address is New Hanover Township and will contain information which may also be included on the Township's website. The Facebook page experienced 450 links in its first two weeks. He updated the Township saying that the EIT tax is the Township's biggest revenue source and that revenue was more than anticipated for the 1st quarter but has dropped during the months of April and May, likely attributable to the pandemic. He estimated that, at the current trend, the Township may see a \$200,000 revenue loss this year.

Jessica Wilhelmy reported on the discussion held at the Recreation Committee meeting June 3 regarding pool opening. The committee recommended the pool be opened and scheduled an additional meeting for Thursday, June 18, 2020 to discuss the matter further; meeting to be held at Hickory Park at 6:30 PM in pavilion #3. Covid-19 statistics will be considered. If a mid-summer opening were considered, July 11 was suggested considering that lifeguard staffing may be an issue. The pool is circulating/running now. Jessica also ran a Survey Monkey two days and will continue running surveys; most people are responding in favor of opening the pool. Jamie Gwynn stated there are many variables. The Board will be updated on June 22.

6. DISCUSSION ITEMS

A) Country Meadows (HOA Speed Humps Request)

Heather Johnston and Terry Moyer addressed the Board asking for two speed humps each on Fox, Peter and Quail Lanes in their development. Ms. Johnston stated that she and her neighbors are concerned about the speed of cars and delivery vehicles traveling through the neighborhood and believes it is partially due to an influx/cut thru of traffic on the throughway to the neighboring

development currently under construction. She stated that 60% of the homeowners in the HOA have signed a petition in favor of the speed humps. Jamie Gwynn stated that at present the Township has one speed bump on Chalet Road which was installed in 2017. The Chalet Road has not been dedicated to the Township as of now and a decision will need to be made to determine whether the speed bump will remain or be removed prior to the Township accepting dedication. Mr. Moyer explained that speed humps are six to seven feet long and are not the typical bumps and are very well designed. Vehicles traveling at 25 mph, which is the speed limit, would barely notice the hump, but going faster, would be a reminder to the driver to slow down. Jamie Gwynn stated that our Public Works Director is not in favor of speed humps which are costly (estimate of \$5,000/ea.) and which could create an issue for snow plowing and emergency service vehicles. Mention was made that the pandemic may be affecting the traffic and that a study revealed that only .2% of vehicles were going 11mph or more over the speed limit. The Township's police department is able to perform traffic studies at any time and it was suggested that the matter be reevaluated after the Montgomery View development is completed and the intersection at Swamp Pike and Middle Creek Roads has been improved.

B) Pollution Reduction Plan Implementation

A Pollution Reduction Plan is required under the NPDES Permit every five years. The plan in place was completed by Adam Supplee's firm for the 2019-2024 cycle, Cedarville Engineering has been asked to oversee and provide recommendations for implementation. Various options for the current cycle were provided and reviewed by the EAB. It is up to the Board of Supervisors to decide whether to complete a feasibility study for one of the options. Jamie Gwynn recommended that a feasibility study for Option B, tree planting, be performed since the location is Township owned property and maintenance is required, this option satisfies the permit requirements for this cycle. He also mentioned that other options would involve properties of residents and improvements may not be maintained by private citizens. A feasibility study will help the Township to budget the cost and to apply for grant funding; project to be completed by 2024. The next step is a feasibility study.

C) Mutual Aid Agreements

Jamie Gwynn stated that he has become aware that the Township has handshake agreements for sharing of public works personnel and equipment. He is recommending a simple mutual aid agreement to be drafted to protect the Township. The Board was in agreement for having a mutual aid agreement drafted by the solicitor.

7. CONSENT ITEMS

A) Consider a motion to approve meeting minutes from March 5, 2020

Ross Snook **moved** to approve meeting minutes from March 5, 2020. Motion was **seconded** by Kurt Zebrowski and **unanimously carried**.

- B) Consider a motion to approve meeting minutes from May 7, 2020

Boone Flint **moved** to approve meeting minutes from May 7, 2020. Motion was **seconded** by Ross Snook and **unanimously carried**.

- C) Consider a motion to approve Bills List #6 in the amount of \$244,931.09

Boone Flint **moved** to approve Bills List #6 in the amount of \$244,931.09. Motion was **seconded** by Kurt Zebrowski and **unanimously carried**.

- D) Consider a motion to authorize the Finance Department to pay recurring bills and payroll due before the next meeting not to exceed the amount of \$115,000 for the month of June

Kurt Zebrowski **moved** to authorize the Finance Department to pay recurring bills and payroll due before the next meeting not to exceed the amount of \$115,000 for the month of June. Motion was **seconded** by Marie Livelsberger and **unanimously carried**.

8. BUSINESS ITEMS

- A) Rosenberry Road #798 (Preliminary/Final Plan)

Will be considered at the June 22 meeting.

- B) Consider a motion to authorize an advertisement to sell a 2007 Mack Tandem Dump Truck, two pusher boxes and a 2006 Ford Explorer

Marie Livelsberger **moved** to authorize an advertisement to sell a 2007 Mack Tandem Dump Truck, two pusher boxes and a 2006 Ford Explorer. Ross Snook **seconded** the motion and it **unanimously carried**.

- C) Consider a motion to approve a request from UGI Utilities, Inc., authorizing work on a gas main on Swamp Pike between the hours of 7 PM and 5 AM

Kurt Zebrowski **moved** to approve a request from UGI Utilities, Inc., authorizing work on a gas main on Swamp Pike between the hours of 7PM and 5AM. Marie Livelsberger **seconded** the motion and questioned the dates proposed.

Gregory Maskrey of 2522 Jane Lane expressed concern regarding authorizing work on the gas main on Swamp Pike between the hours of 7PM and 5AM due to the noise level and disturbance to residents throughout the night. Kurt Zebrowski rescinded his motion to approve the request and asked that the dates and type of equipment be specified. The request will be considered at the June 22 meeting.

- D) Consider a motion to approve a detour plan for a bridge replacement project on Congo Road

Boone Flint **moved** to approve a detour plan for a PennDOT bridge replacement project on Congo Road, Douglass Township to take place 2020-2021. Ross Snook **seconded** the motion and it **unanimously carried**.

9. PUBLIC COMMENT

10. BOARD ANNOUNCEMENTS

Ross Snook stated that the EAB is working on creating a website that will provide alternatives to residents for sump pump discharge and will include instructions for construction of a rain garden or rain barrel plus other suggestions.

Boone Flint said he's looking forward to going into the "yellow" Covid-19 phase and reminded everyone to return their census forms.

Kurt Zebrowski reported on the Regional Planning Commission meeting stating that the Delaware Regional Planning Commission did a study on areas needing road and intersection improvements. He stated that the intersection of Middle Creek and Rt. 73 was not chosen, and the intersection of Congo and Middle Creek Roads was chosen for funding. It was noted that any project involving a state road complicates the process and may contribute to the reason why Middle Creek and Rt. 73 was not chosen.

11. ADJOURNMENT

Chairman Garner advised that the next meeting of the Board will take place at the Recreation Center on June 22 in lieu of a July meeting. He added that an executive meeting will follow the meeting with no decisions to be announced and adjourned the meeting at 7:47 PM.

Jamie L. Gwynn, Township Manager/Secretary



Annual MS4 Status Report

APPENDIX C

MCM #3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

- 1. Illicit Discharge Screening Form**
- 2. Priority Area Outfall Determination Report**

YEARS 2018-2023
NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP ILLICIT DISCHARGE FIELD SCREENING PROGRAM
Data Collection Form

UPON INITIAL INSPECTION, HAS THIS BEEN DETERMINED TO BE AN OUTFALL?

YES NO (IF NO, DO NOT PROCEED WITH THIS FORM)

OUTFALL #: _____ **Date:** _____ **Time:** _____

TIME SINCE LAST RAIN: ≥ 72 hours ≤ 72 hours TEMPERATURE _____ °

QUANTITY OF LAST RAIN: ≥ 0.1 inches ≤ 0.1 inches

INSPECTION TEAM: _____

SITE DESCRIPTION:

LOCATION (Narrative Description – Provide walking directions from the nearest road and a description of the outfall to be used by future inspectors): _____

(include name of Subdivision, if applicable) _____

STRUCTURE TYPE: OPEN CHANNEL MANHOLE PIPE BOX OTHER: _____

STRUCTURE SHAPE: CIRCULAR ELLIPTICAL BOX SINGLE DOUBLE TRIPLE

TRAPEZOID PARABOLIC OTHER : _____

MATERIAL: CONCRETE RCP PVC CMP STEEL ALUMINUM BRICK CLAY

EARTHEN HDPE RIP RAP OTHER: _____

STRUCTURAL CONDITION: GOOD NEEDS REPAIR WASHOUT INACCESSIBLE

BRIEFLY DESCRIBE CONDITION: _____

OBSTRUCTION: NOT OBSTRUCTED PARTIALLY OBSTRUCTED FULLY OBSTRUCTED

DOMINANT WATERSHED LAND USES: INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL RESIDENTIAL

OPEN SPACE INSTITUTIONAL UNKNOWN OTHER: _____

KNOWN INDUSTRIES: _____

OUTFALL DIMENSIONS: PIPE SIZE: _____ OR CHANNEL TOP WIDTH: _____

CHANNEL BOTTOM WIDTH: _____ CHANNEL HEIGHT: _____

FLOW ESTIMATION:

WAS FLOW OBSERVED? NO YES IF YES, PLEASE ANSWER a. – e. BELOW.

a. FLOW DESCRIPTION: TRICKLE MODERATE SUBSTANTIAL

b. WIDTH OF WATER SURFACE (feet): _____

c. APPROXIMATE DEPTH OF WATER (feet): _____

d. APPROXIMATE FLOW VELOCITY (feet per second): _____

e. FLOW RATE (cubic feet per second) = b x c x d = _____

VISUAL OBSERVATIONS:

WAS A PHOTO TAKEN? NO YES (Digital Photo Number(s): _____)

INDICATORS FOR FLOWING OUTFALLS

ODOR: NONE MUSTY SEWAGE ROTTEN EGGS SOUR MILK PETROLEUM

OTHER: _____

SEVERITY: 1 - FAINT 2 - EASILY DETECTED 3 – NOTICED FROM A DISTANCE

COLOR: CLEAR RED YELLOW BROWN GREEN GRAY OTHER: _____

SEVERITY: 1 – FAINT IN SAMPLE BOTTLE 2 – CLEARLY VISIBLE IN SAMPLE BOTTLE

3 – CLEARLY VISIBLE IN OUTFALL FLOW

CLARITY: CLEAR SLIGHT CLOUDINESS CLOUDY OPAQUE

FLOATABLES: NONE OILY SHEEN SEWAGE SUDS OTHER: _____

SEVERITY: 1 – SLIGHT, ORIGIN NOT OBVIOUS 2 – SOME, INDICATIONS OF ORIGIN

3 – SOME, ORIGIN CLEAR

INDICATORS FOR FLOWING & NON-FLOWING OUTFALLS

OUTFALL DAMAGE: NONE SPALLING, CRACKING OR CHIPPING PEELING PAINT
CORROSION

DEPOSITS/STAINS: NONE SEDIMENTS OILY FLOW LINE PAINT
OTHER: _____

VEGETATION CONDITION: NONE NORMAL EXCESSIVE GROWTH INHIBITED GROWTH

POOR POOL QUALITY: NONE ODORS COLORS FLOATABLES OIL SHEEN
SUDS EXCESSIVE ALGAE OTHERS: _____

BIOLOGICAL: MOSQUITO LARVAE BACTERIA/ALGAE PIPE GROWTH OTHER: _____

FIELD ANALYSIS:

WATER TEMP: _____ °F / °C

pH: _____

AMMONIA: _____ mg/L

WAS A LABORATORY SAMPLE COLLECTED? NO YES (if yes, attach copy of lab results)

SAMPLE COLLECTED FROM: FLOW POOL

INTERMITTENT FLOW TRAP SET? NO YES If yes, type: OBM CAULK DAM

COMMENTS: _____

DATA SHEET FILLED OUT BY: (signature): _____ **DATE:** _____



STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

PRIORITY AREA OUTFALL DETERMINATION



New Hanover Township
Montgomery County, Pennsylvania

2943 North Charlotte Street
Gilbertsville, PA 19525

June 2020

CEDARVILLE Engineering Group, LLC
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Pottstown, PA 19464
P: 610-705-4500
F: 610-705-4900
www.cedarvilleeng.com
@cedarvilleeng



Federally Certified 8(a) EDWOSB
State Certified DBE/WBE



Table of Contents

| | | |
|-----------|--|----------|
| 1. | INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 2. | PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PRIORITY AREAS | 1 |
| 2.1 | COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL LAND USE..... | 2 |
| 2.2 | PA DEP WATER CONTAMINATION COMPLAINT..... | 3 |
| 2.3 | EPA MONITORED SITE/FACILITY | 3 |
| 2.4 | OUTFALLS WITH HISTORY OF POTENTIAL, SUSPECT, OR OBVIOUS ILLICIT DISCHARGES | 3 |
| 2.5 | AREAS WITH OLDER INFRASTRUCTURE | 3 |
| 3. | PRIORITY AREA OUTFALL DETERMINATION | 4 |
| 4. | UPDATING PRIORITY AREA OUTFALLS | 4 |
| 5. | SCREENING PRIORITY AREA OUTFALLS | 5 |
| 5.1 | PROCEDURES..... | 5 |
| 5.2 | FREQUENCY..... | 5 |
| 5.3 | SAMPLING PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT | 6 |
| 6. | ANNUAL PRIORITY AREA OUTFALL SCREENING | 6 |
| 7. | CONCLUSION | 6 |

APPENDIX A – Priority Area Analysis Map

APPENDIX B – Priority Area Determination Map



1. INTRODUCTION

CEDARVILLE Engineering Group, LLC (CEG) has assessed priority areas within New Hanover Township to address the requirements in MCM #3, BMP #1 of New Hanover Township's 2018 National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) General Permit No. PAG130020 (i.e. Permit). The Permit requires the Township include the following in their written program for Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDD&E):

- **Procedures for identifying priority areas.** These are areas with a higher likelihood of illicit discharges, illicit connections, or illegal dumping. Priority areas may include areas with older infrastructure, a concentration of high-risk activities, or past history of water pollution.
- **Procedures for screening outfalls in priority areas.** The program shall include dry weather field screening of outfalls for non-stormwater flows, and sampling of dry weather discharges for selected chemical and biological parameters. Test results shall be used as indicators of possible discharge sources.

This assessment describes the above-referenced procedures specific to New Hanover Township and identifies priority areas and outfalls that drain those priority areas within the regulated MS4 (i.e. priority area outfalls). The information in this report will be incorporated into the Township's Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDD&E) Program. The first round of outfall field screening was performed for the priority area outfalls. The results of this field screening are documented in Section 5 of this report.

2. PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PRIORITY AREAS

Priority areas were identified through identifying specific areas or activities that possess a higher potential for illicit discharges to occur (as referenced in the Permit) then assessing their locations in relation to Township outfalls. In New Hanover Township, the following priority areas were identified and assessed:

- Commercial/Industrial Land Use,
- Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP) Water Contamination Complaints,
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Monitored Sites/Facilities,
- Outfalls with a History of Potential, Suspect or Obvious Illicit Discharges,
- Areas with Older Infrastructure.

A desktop review using GIS (Geographic Information Systems) was performed to identify outfalls that drain these priority areas within a prescribed proximity. These outfalls should then be screened per the priority area procedures below (Section 5). The priority areas with their corresponding sources and associated potential pollutant(s) of concern are identified below in **Table 1** and described further in the subsections below, along with a description of how it was determined which outfalls should be screened per the priority area procedures (herein referred to as "priority area outfalls"). Refer to the **Priority Area Analysis Map** provided in *Appendix A* for a visual representation of this information.



Table 1: Priority Areas and Outfall Determination

| Priority Area | Outfall Distance/Criteria | Main Potential Pollutant(s) of Concern | Source |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Commercial/Industrial Land Use | Within Storm Sewershed of Outfall | Heavy metals, toxic chemicals, polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs) | Montgomery County GIS Parcel Data |
| PA DEP Water Contamination Complaint | Within 500 feet Downstream | Toxic chemicals, oil, gas | PA DEP eMapPA |
| EPA Monitored Site/Facility | Within 500 feet Downstream | Sediment, toxic chemicals | EPA ECHO |
| Outfalls with a History of Potential, Suspect or Obvious Illicit Discharges | n/a | Pathogens, sediment, nitrogen, phosphorus, organic material, pesticides, herbicides | Previous Dry Weather Outfall Field Screening Reports and/or Township Illicit Discharge Complaint Records |
| Areas with Older Infrastructure | Within Storm Sewershed of Outfall | Pathogens, sediment | Sanitary/Stormwater Infrastructure GIS Mapping |

The Township currently has 189 outfalls, located in the urbanized area based on the 2010 Census Urban Area Reference Map (www.census.gov). The storm sewersheds to these outfalls were previously delineated to meet prior MS4 requirements. In order to generate a representative sampling, outfalls that had the potential to be affected by more than one (1) priority area category were determined to be priority area outfalls through a desktop review of the outfall distance/criteria stated below and follow the outlined screening procedures for priority areas outlined in Section 5 below. However, all outfalls associated with a PA DEP Water Contamination Complaint, EPA Monitored Sites/Facilities and Outfalls with a History of Potential, Suspect or Obvious Illicit Discharge were considered priority area outfalls, due to higher potential for pollution. This assessment is described in more detail below.

2.1 COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL LAND USE

Montgomery County GIS parcel data was obtained from the Montgomery County GIS Open Data site. Parcels that were assigned Land Use Codes (LUCs) of Industrial (I) and Commercial (C) were extracted. These LUCs were selected for this analysis due to the higher potential of illicit discharges from high-risk activities typically associated with commercial and industrial land uses, per the guidance of the Permit. Outfalls were selected for consideration to be screened per the priority area procedures if the outfall or its storm sewershed were located within parcels with LUCs of “I” or “C” and were affected by at least one (1) other priority area category.

Upon review of the LUC data, New Hanover Township has 34 commercial and industrial land use parcels located within the urbanized area. Combined, commercial and industrial land use encompasses approximately 7% of the Township’s urbanized area. There are currently fourteen (14) MS4 outfalls located within a commercial and/or industrial parcel. Two (2) of these outfalls were affected by at least one (1) other priority area category, and therefore will be considered priority area outfalls to be monitored per the priority area screening procedures.



2.2 PA DEP WATER CONTAMINATION COMPLAINT

The PA DEP eMapPA tool was utilized to determine the locations of water-related complaints located within the entirety of New Hanover Township. Areas of concern are logged PA DEP complaints with the “Water Contamination” description. These locations have been investigated by PA DEP. Information regarding these water contamination complaints were limited only to the description. Outfalls located within 500-feet downstream of these logged complaints were identified using ArcGIS Pro. A distance of 500-feet was used based on the likelihood for pollutants to persist via surface runoff and impact the outfall.

This search revealed that there are six (6) PA DEP complaints within the urbanized area of the Township. Of those complaints, six (6) MS4 outfalls were within 500-feet downstream and will all be considered priority area outfalls to be monitored per the priority area screening procedures.

2.3 EPA MONITORED SITE/FACILITY

The EPA’s Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) search engine was used to locate EPA-monitored sites and facilities within the Township. The ECHO search engine also indicates any violations or enforcements due to pollution performed by the EPA. Outfalls located within 500-feet downstream of these facilities were identified using ArcGIS Pro. A distance of 500-feet was used based on the likelihood for pollutants to persist via surface runoff and impact the outfall.

This search revealed that there is currently one (1) EPA-monitored facility located within the urbanized area of the Township. These facilities are listed as being monitored for pollution control. Of those facilities, two (2) MS4 outfalls are located within 500-feet downstream and will all be considered priority area outfalls to be monitored per the priority area screening procedures.

2.4 OUTFALLS WITH HISTORY OF POTENTIAL, SUSPECT, OR OBVIOUS ILLICIT DISCHARGES

To identify outfalls with a history of potential, suspect, or obvious illicit discharges, two (2) sources were reviewed: 1) New Hanover Township’s dry weather outfall field screening results that occurred within the 2013 MS4 permit cycle and 2) Township illicit discharge complaint records.

The Township currently has 189 outfalls within their regulated MS4. A portion of the outfalls were screened within the 2013 MS4 permit cycle. The results revealed that six (6) outfalls were observed to have dry weather flow. However, all of the outfalls with dry weather flow were determined to be a result of natural groundwater flow and unlikely to be illicit discharges. Therefore, these outfalls were not selected to be screened per the priority area procedures.

As the Township receives complaints and/or responds to illicit discharges or connections, the receiving outfalls should be considered to be added as a priority area outfall and follow the priority area screening procedures described below. If the illicit discharge is an isolated incident and unlikely to occur again, it may not be added as a priority area outfall.

Per Township staff, there are currently no known illicit discharges or connections that are ongoing; therefore, none were considered priority area outfalls to be monitored per the priority area screening procedures.

2.5 AREAS WITH OLDER INFRASTRUCTURE

Areas with older infrastructure within the Township were analyzed. The possibility of the old infrastructure to fail makes these areas an indicator for priority area outfalls. This infrastructure also tends to have a higher likelihood to have an illicit connection and/or have septic systems that are aging and failing. This information was determined using the



Township’s GIS mapping of the sanitary and stormwater systems. In New Hanover, there is one (1) area with older infrastructure. Refer to the *Appendix A* for a visual representation.

Outfalls were selected for consideration to be screened per the priority area procedures if older developments or older stormwater infrastructure was contained in its delineated storm sewershed and were affected by at least one (1) other priority area category. There are two (2) outfalls located within the area with older infrastructure. Neither of these outfalls were affected by at least one (1) other priority area category; therefore, neither will be considered priority area outfalls.

3. PRIORITY AREA OUTFALL DETERMINATION

Outfalls that had the potential to be affected by more than one (1) priority area category were determined to be priority area outfalls through a desktop review of the outfall distance/criteria stated above and follow the outlined screening procedures for priority areas outlined in Section 5 below. All outfalls associated with a PA DEP Water Contamination Complaint, EPA Monitored Sites/Facilities and Outfalls with a History of Potential, Suspect or Obvious Illicit Discharge were considered priority area outfalls, due to higher potential for pollution.

Based upon this review, eight (8) priority area outfalls were identified. Refer to **Table 2** below and the **Priority Area Determination Map** provided in *Appendix B*. These outfalls should be screened per the procedures for screening outfalls in priority areas.

Table 2: Priority Area Outfalls

| Priority Outfall # | Dry Weather Flow Present Due to Undetermined Source | PA DEP Water Contamination Complaint | Commercial/Industrial Land Use | EPA Monitored Site/Facility | Areas with Older Infrastructure |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 203 | | X | | | |
| 206 | | X | | | |
| 209 | | X | | | |
| 211 | | X | | | |
| 329 | | X | | | |
| 331 | | X | | | |
| 413 | | | X | X | |
| 416 | | | X | X | |

4. UPDATING PRIORITY AREA OUTFALLS

The Township’s priority area outfall list is dynamic; outfalls may be added and/or removed as necessary with appropriate professional justification and documentation. If at any time an illicit discharge is recorded in the Township, the next closest downstream outfall should be considered for the priority area outfall list. Also, if an outfall has dry weather flow and an observed potential illicit connection/discharge during a routine dry weather outfall field screening, that outfall should also be considered for the priority area outfall list. If the illicit discharge is an isolated incident and unlikely to occur again, it may not be added as a priority area outfall.

A priority area outfall may be removed from the list at the discretion of the Township if the outfall has not shown any indication of potential illicit discharges/connections during routine screenings for three (3) consecutive years.



5. SCREENING PRIORITY AREA OUTFALLS

The procedure for screening priority area outfalls should follow the procedure for routine dry weather outfall field screening described in the Township's Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDD&E) Manual, dated September 2014, and Permit requirements. These procedures are summarized below.

5.1 PROCEDURES

Priority area outfalls should be screened annually, during dry weather. Dry weather is defined as "a continuous time interval without stormwater producing events that immediately follows an initial 48-hour period with no stormwater producing events." The presence of flow in an outfall or inlet during dry weather indicates a potential illicit discharge. Other potential explanations for the presence of such flow may include infiltrating groundwater or the diversion of a surface stream into the MS4.

If the field screening reveals dry weather (i.e. non-stormwater) flow, the discharge from the outfall and the area around the outfall shall be inspected visually for the following:

- Color
- Sheen
- Floating or submerged solids
- Turbidity
- Odor
- Condition of plants or animals in the vicinity

This information can help identify contaminants present in the discharge and/or the likely nature of the discharge (i.e. sanitary, industrial, etc.). If any of the characteristics listed above are observed in the dry weather flow, then samples should be collected for field and/or laboratory testing to determine if the flow is illicit. The following parameters may be considered for testing, depending on the results of the field screening:

- pH
- E. coli bacteria
- Conductivity
- Fecal coliform
- Suspended solids
- Metals
- Dissolved solids
- Ammonia
- Hydrocarbons
- Surfactants
- Fluoride
- Chlorine

Proper quality assurance and quality control procedures should be followed when collecting, transporting, and analyzing water samples. If an outfall does not have dry weather flow, no testing is required. Observations of each outfall should be recorded each time an outfall is screened, regardless of the presence of dry weather flow. All outfall screening information should be recorded on the Outfall Reconnaissance Inventory/Sample Collection Field Sheet provided by PA DEP (or equivalent). Adequate written documentation is required to justify a determination that a dry weather flow is not illicit. Sampling is not required if an illicit discharge is determined unlikely in outfalls with dry weather flow.

The results of the outfall field screenings, any water testing, and any actions taken to remove, or correct illicit discharges should be summarized in the Annual MS4 Status Reports required as part of the Permit and submitted to PA DEP.

5.2 FREQUENCY

The main difference between the procedures for screening outfalls in priority areas and general outfall screening is frequency. Priority area outfalls should be screened **annually**. All other outfalls are only required to be screened once per five (5) year Permit term.



5.3 SAMPLING PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

If it is confirmed that an outfall has an illicit discharge through sampling, measures should be taken to eliminate the discharge through the compliance and enforcement process as outlined in the IDD&E Program. In addition, a sampling program should be developed to monitor the illicit discharge at a particular outfall(s) for a specific pollutant(s). This may include dry and wet weather sampling at an established frequency until it can be ascertained that the issue has been resolved. This program should be developed in consultation with PA DEP.

6. ANNUAL PRIORITY AREA OUTFALL SCREENING

CEG recommends that the Township conduct the first round of dry weather screening of the eight (8) priority area outfalls in 2021. Refer to **Section 5 Screening Priority Area Outfalls** before conducting the screening.

7. CONCLUSION

This assessment identifies procedures specific to New Hanover Township for identifying priority areas and screening outfalls in priority areas. Eight (8) outfalls were identified as priority area outfalls. The first round of outfall field screening should be performed for the priority area outfalls in 2021.

The priority area outfalls should continue to be monitored and screened annually and the list updated accordingly.



APPENDIX A

Priority Area Analysis Map



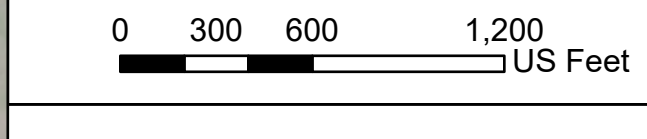
NOTES:
 1. The purpose of this map is to analyze indicators used to determine the priority areas and outfalls for the 2020 priority area outfall determination.
 2. Monitored Facilities/Sites layer was derived from EPA's ECHO database (12/2019).
 3. Recent DEP Complaints layer was derived from DEP eMapPA database (12/2019).
 4. Commercial and Industrial parcel areas was derived from Montgomery County parcel data's Land Use Codes (12/2019).

DISCLAIMER:
 This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for, or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. Users of this information should review or consult the primary data and information sources to ascertain the usability of the information. It may not be accurate and is not legal or definitive.

DRAWN BY: AR

DATE: 6/18/20

1 inch equals 600 feet



NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP
PRIORITY AREA ANALYSIS MAP
 MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

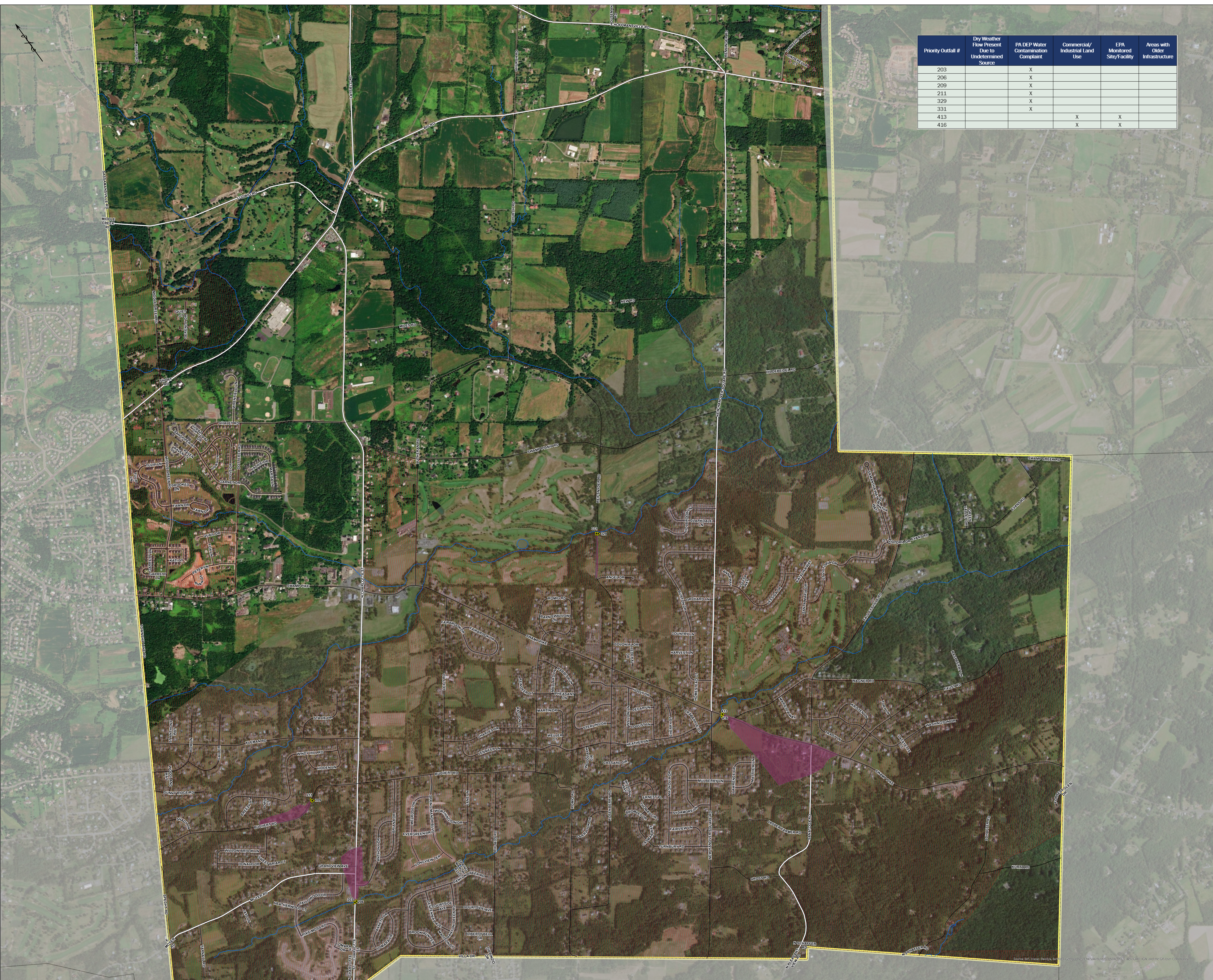
- Legend**
- ▲ Outfalls
 - ◆ EPA Monitored Sites
 - ◆ DEP Complaints
 - Areas of Old Infrastructure
 - Commercial/Industrial Parcels
 - 2010 Urbanized Area
 - Municipal Roads
 - State Roads
 - Private Roads
 - Streams
 - ▭ Township Boundary

Map data by Mapbox, OpenStreetMap contributors, GeoNames, and the GIS User Community



APPENDIX B

Priority Area Determination Map

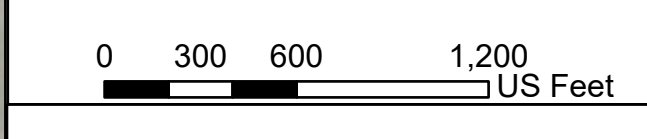


| Priority Outfall # | Dry Weather Flow Present Due to Undetermined Source | PA DEP Water Contamination Complaint | Commercial/Industrial Land Use | EPA Monitored Site/Facility | Areas with Older Infrastructure |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 203 | | X | | | |
| 206 | | X | | | |
| 209 | | X | | | |
| 211 | | X | | | |
| 329 | | X | | | |
| 331 | | X | | | |
| 413 | | | X | X | |
| 416 | | | X | X | |

NOTES:
 1. This map displays the priority area outfalls for the 2020 priority area outfall determination.
 2. Storm Sewersheds layer was created by CEG.

DISCLAIMER:
 This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for, or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. Users of this information should review or consult the primary data and information sources to ascertain the usability of the information. It may not be accurate and is not legal or definitive.

DRAWN BY: AR
 DATE: 6/18/20
 1 inch equals 600 feet



NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP
PRIORITY AREA & OUTFALL DETERMINATION MAP
 MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

- Legend**
- Priority Outfalls
 - Priority Areas
 - Municipal Roads
 - State Roads
 - Private Roads
 - Streams
 - 2010 Urbanized Area
 - Township Boundary

Source: ESRI, Mapbox, DeLorme, St. Louis, MO, USA; OpenStreetMap contributors, Geoportail France, IGN, Wikidata, Mapbox, (C) 2019



Annual MS4 Status Report

APPENDIX D

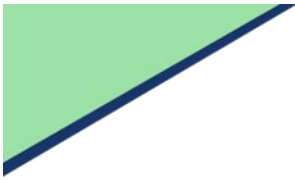
MCM #5 Post Construction Stormwater Management

- 1. PCSM BMP Inventory**
- 2. PCSM BMP Inspection Form**



| BMP # | Site/Subdivision Name | BMP Address | Property Owner | Permit # | Permit Issue Date | NOT Approval Date |
|-----------|---|---|---|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 36 | David & Susan Orff | 961 Layfield Road, Perkiomenville, PA 18074 | Orff, David & Susan | PAG2004606121 | 1/24/07 | |
| 52 | Fun-e-Farm, LLC | 3488 Church | FEF, LLC | PAG02004614031 | 11/9/2018 | 11/9/2018 |
| 81 | Boyertown Area Jr. High East Expansion (BASD) | 2547 Big Road | BASD | PAG2004603247 | 3/24/04 | |
| 82 | Windlestrae (Phase 1-5, 7-9) | New Creek Rd/ Fawn Dr. / Middle Creek Rd.- Lake/Pond | Windlestrae Investment LLC | PAG-02004603158R | 7/7/10 | 6/25/20 |
| 83 | Windlestrae (Phase 6) | Middle Creek Road | East Mabel Investments LLC | PAG-02004603158R | 7/7/10 | 6/25/20 |
| 84 | Windlestrae | Middle Creek Road at Tulip Lane | East Mabel Investments LLC | PAG-02004603158R | 7/7/10 | 6/25/20 |
| 85 | McSurdy Office Center | 1831 Swamp Pike | McSurdy LP | PAG2004606064 | 7/24/06 | |
| 89 | Minister Creek Farms (Hawthorne Estates) | Holbrook Lane | Hawthorne Estates Community Association | PAG2004606077 | 9/21/06 | |
| 93 | Bella Vista (Louisa/Acorn Hills) | End of Louisa Way | Lapio Sal Inc | PAR10T574R | 5/16/05 | |
| 112 | Rosenberry Ridge | Sterling Drive & Rosenberry Road | Parker, Michael & Laura | PAG2004606154 | 1/23/08 | |
| 114 | Shannon Rose Estates (Lawrence) | Lawrence Drive | Coxen, Erik | PAG2004606157 | 7/3/07 | |
| 115 | Highlands | Turnbury Road at Magnolia Drive | Highlands at Hanover Homeowners Assoc. | PAG2004606037 | 10/6/06 | |
| 116 | Hanover Woods (Hilltown (III)/D'Amico Tract) | Jackie Drive | Hilltown Conventry LP | PAG2004605185 | 7/5/06 | |
| 117 | Hanover Woods (Hilltown (III)/D'Amico Tract) | Marisa Lane | Hilltown Conventry LP | PAG2004605185 | 7/5/06 | |
| 118 | Windlestrae | Dotterer Road | Windlestrae Investment LLC | PAG-02004603158R | 7/7/10 | |
| 119 | Hanover Woods (Hilltown (III)/D'Amico Tract) | Dotterer Road at Garnet Lane | Hilltown Conventry LP | PAG2004605185 | 7/5/06 | |
| 90 | Acorn Hills (Bella Vista) | Basin-11 Samantha Way | Lapio Sal Inc | PAG02004610011 | 4/13/10 | |
| 91 | Acorn Hills (Bella Vista) | Basin-10 Samantha Way | Lapio Sal Inc | PAG02004610011 | 4/13/10 | |
| 69 | Sterling Tract (Paul W Moyer & Sons Inc) | Rosenberry Road | | PAG02004604193R | 6/3/11 | |
| | Fairbrook (Greiner Tract/Hadleigh) | Fairbrook Road Leidy Road | | PAG02004605117R | 2/4/11 | |
| | Boyertown East YMCA | Rte 663 & Dotterer Road | | PAG2004603103 | 8/6/03 | |
| | Lawrence Subdivision | 2400 New Hanover Square Road | | PAG2004604040 | 4/27/04 | |
| | Halteman Office Complex | 1804 Swamp Pike | | PAG2004604092 | 11/8/06 | |
| | Valley Brook II | 315 Renninger Road | | PAG2004604200 | 2/22/05 | |
| | Pryor Tract (Hidden Paradise) | Kulp Road | | PAG2004605087 | 9/28/05 | |
| | Swamp Creek & Minister Creek Interceptors & Swamp Creek Pumping Station | New Hanover Square Road | | PAG2004605165 | 12/28/05 | |
| | Briar Ridge | New Hanover Square Road/ SW of Swamp Pike | | PAG20046052001-1 | 9/5/07 | |
| | New Hanover Township Authority Wastewater Treatment Facility Expansion | 2990 Fagleysville Road | | PAG2004606050-1 | 8/1/07 | |
| | Camp Laughing Waters | 2698 Hildebeidel Road | | PAG2004606056 | 11/30/06 | |
| | Hanover Greene (Torrens Tract) | Rosenberry Road & Swamp Pike | | PAR10T919 | 5/14/03 | |
| | Rolling Meadows | Specht Rd & Moyer Rd | Nick & Les, Inc. | PAC460042 | | |
| | Country Meadows Subdivision | Dotterer Road | | PAG2004607162 | 3/20/09 | |
| 24 | | 922 Kulp | Hiester, Heather (Wood) | PAG2004605087 | 9/28/05 | |
| 9 | | 2221 Deep Creek | Coyle, Michael & Jennifer | PAG2004608152 | 4/16/09 | |
| 61 | | 2547 Wagner | Weisberg, Benjamin & Caitlin | PAG2004606016 | 10/16/06 | |
| 62 | | 2551 Wagner | McDade, Billy & Joanna | PAG2004606016 | 10/16/06 | |

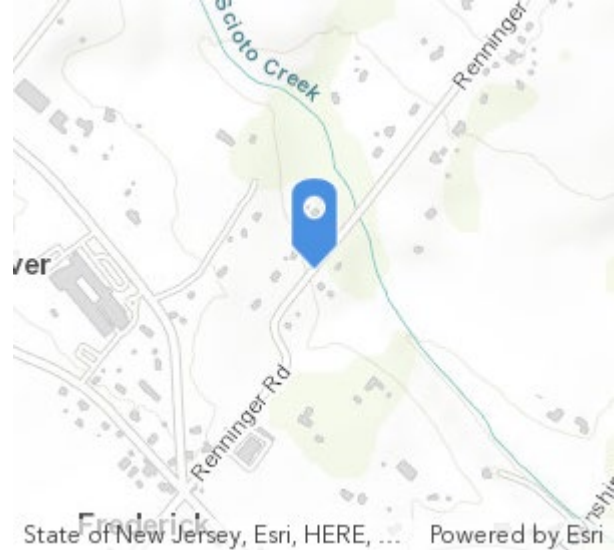
*The BMP sites in **bold** are those with approved Notice of Termination



New Hanover Township PCSM BMP Inspection

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| BMP Number: | 1 |
| Owner: | |
| Property Address: | |
| NPDES Permit #: | |
| Date: | |
| Inspector: | |
| Type: | |
| Structural/Non-Structural: | <input type="checkbox"/> Structural <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Structural |

BMP Location Map: *Location is recorded at survey start and varies due to device GPS accuracy; therefore location is not exact.*



Contributing Drainage Area

- Excessive trash/debris
- Exposed/bare soil
- Evidence of accelerated erosion
- No violation present
- Other:

Pretreatment: Inlets, Forebays & Inflows

- Excessive trash/debris/sediment accumulation
- Evidence of clogging
- Dead vegetation, exposed/bare soil
- Evidence of accelerated erosion
- Evidence of ponding, noticeable odors, water stains, presence of floating aquatic
- Maintenance access in need of repair
- Structural deterioration of inlets, outfalls or pretreatment overflow weirs into facility
- Gutters, downspouts and inflow devices
- Screens, first flush diverters or vents blocked
- No violation present
- Other:



Berm/Embankment

- Overgrown/unmaintained vegetation
- Sparse vegetative cover or exposed/bare soil
- Woody vegetation threatening structure
- Evidence of accelerated erosion
- Cracking, bluging, sloughing or seepage
- Evidence of animal burrows
- No violation present
- Other:

Outlet

- Evidence of accelerated erosion
- Excessive trash/debris/sediment accumulation
- Structural components in need of repair
- Hydraulic control components in need of repair
- No violation present
- Other:

Overflows or Emergency Spillways

- Evidence of accelerated erosion or instability
- Excessive trash/debris/sediment accumulation
- Exposed/bare soil
- No violation present
- Other:

Bio-Filter Media

- Excessive trash/debris/sediment
- Filter is blocked/clogged
- Evidence of accelerated erosion
- Exposed/bare soil
- No violation present
- Other:

Stone bed/underdrain

- Perforated pipe is not functioning as designed
- Not dewatering per design
- Evidence of blockage/clogging
- Excessive trash/debris/sediment accumulation
- No violation present
- Other:

Vegetation

- Vegetation is dying or dead
- Mowing requirements not being followed/vegetation unmaintained
- Plant composition inconsistent
- Exposed/bare soil



- No violation present
- Other:

Insects & Rodents

- Insects and rodents presence impacting functionality of BMP
- No violation present
- Other:

Spill Prevention

- Hazardous/toxic substances are located or used near BMPs
- No violation present
- Other:

Access

- BMP not accessible/access blocked
- No violation present
- Other:

Overall

- Excessive trash/debris/sediment accumulation
- Evidence of accelerated erosion
- Evidence of oil/chemical accumulation, odor, algae or color
- BMP appears to be functioning per design
- Other:

Is BMP in Compliance?

Additional Comments



Photographs:

Photograph 1

Photograph 2

Photograph 3



Annual MS4 Status Report

APPENDIX E

MCM #6 Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping

- 1. Employee Training Documentation**
- 2. Stormwater BMP Owner O&M Chart**

Sign-in Below

(Please Print Clearly)

Please provide your email address and phone number to be included in future email updates about the project

04.24.2019

Name (Print)

JAY SMITH

Dennis Flynn

TOM VANCE

Randy Miller

Tom Miskiewicz

Ken Brinckman

Dean Armstrong

Michael Smith

Signature

Jay Smith

Tom Vance

Randy Miller

Tom Miskiewicz

Ken Brinckman

Dean Armstrong

Michael F Smith

Email Address & Phone Number

JSMITH@NEWHANOVER-PA.ORG

DFlynn@NewHanover-PA.ORG

TJm RRM2444@gmail.com

Media Release

By signing above, I hereby grant Alta Planning+Design the unconditional right to use my name, voice, or photographic likeness in connection with any audio/video production, articles, print materials and/or press releases related to NHT MS4 Reporting.

Stormwater BMP Owner Operations and Maintenance (O&M)

| Common BMPs | Basic Components | | Owner Maintenance Responsibilities | |
|------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Rain Garden / Bioretention | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flow entrance • Planting soil/volume storage bed • Ponding area • Native plantings • Organic layer or mulch | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect at least 2x per year • Pruning, weeding, watering • Re-spread mulch every 2-3 years • Remove sediment buildup • Repair and restabilize areas of erosion • Maintain vegetation | |
| Dry Well / Seepage Pit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pit with stone bed wrapped in non-woven geotextile fabric • Uncompacted subgrade • Observation well • Clean-out • Positive overflow | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect 4x per year • Remove sediment • Draindown time < 72 hours • Pump and clean out perforated piping. • Replace, if necessary • Clean gutters regularly • Ensure proper connections • Replace filter screen on roof leaders as necessary • Clean out intermediate sump box \geq 1x per year | |
| Subsurface Infiltration Bed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean stone bed wrapped in non-woven geotextile fabric • Permeable soil cover • Uncompacted subgrade • Flow entrance • Perforated pipe • Native grass or meadow plantings • Clean-out • Positive overflow | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect at least 2x per year • Clean inlets at least 2x per year • Maintain vegetation • Prohibit vehicular access • Avoid excessive compaction by mowers | |
| Level Spreader | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concrete sills, curbs, earthen berms, perforated pipes • Discharge to vegetated surfaces • LEVEL | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect 2x year • Clean inlets draining to it annually • Remove sediment and debris • Re-grading and re-stabilizing below the level spreader may be necessary • Maintain vegetative cover (85%) • Remove invasive species | |
| Basins | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Berms • Flow entrance • Forebay • Emergency Spillway • Engineered outlet structure • Stable outflow | Infiltration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil amendments • Subsurface beds • Uncompacted soils • Underdrain • Native grass, meadow, trees, shrubs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect at least 2x per year • Clean inlets at least 2x per year • Maintain vegetation • Remove invasive species • Prohibit vehicular access • Avoid excessive compaction by mowers • Draindown time < 72 hours • Mow as appropriate (remove clippings) • Remove accumulated sediment |
| Wet Pond / Retention | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent pool • Aquatic bench • Pond drain • Diverse native vegetation | | |
| Dry Extended | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micropool/aquatic bench surrounding outlet structure • Vegetated bottom | | |



Annual MS4 Status Report

APPENDIX F

Pollutant Control Measures

1. Pollutant Control Measures Source Inventory Report



STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

POLLUTANT CONTROL MEASURES

SOURCE INVENTORY REPORT



New Hanover Township
Montgomery County, Pennsylvania

2943 North Charlotte Street
Gilbertsville, PA 19525

August 2020

CEDARVILLE Engineering Group, LLC
159 E. High Street, Suite 500
Pottstown, PA 19464
P: 610-705-4500
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www.cedarvilleeng.com
@cedarvilleeng



Federally Certified 8(a) EDWOSB
State Certified DBE/WBE



Table of Contents

| | | |
|---------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | INTRODUCTION..... | 1 |
| 2. | BACKGROUND..... | 1 |
| 3. | METHODOLOGY..... | 2 |
| 3.1. | DESKTOP REVIEW..... | 2 |
| 3.1.1 | Industrial Land Use..... | Error! Bookmark not defined. |
| 3.1.2 | EPA MyProperty Tool..... | Error! Bookmark not defined. |
| 3.1.3 | PAG-03 Discharge of Stormwater Associated w/ Industrial Activities..... | Error! Bookmark not defined. |
| 3.2. | FIELD RECONNAISSANCE..... | 2 |
| 3.2.1. | ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMERS..... | 2 |
| 4. | FINDINGS AND OPINIONS..... | 3 |
| 5. | REFERENCES..... | 4 |

APPENDIX A –PCB Source Inventory Analysis



1.0 INTRODUCTION

CEDARVILLE Engineering Group, LLC (CEG) has performed a source inventory for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) on behalf of New Hanover Township as part of the Township's 2018 National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) General Permit (PAG130020) requirements issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) (3800-PM-BCW0100d). New Hanover Township must implement Pollutant Control Measures (PCMs) within the storm sewersheds of each outfall that discharges to a waterbody impaired due to PCBs (i.e. the Schuylkill River).

In order to comply with the requirements specified in *Appendix C – Pollutant Control Measures for Waters Impaired by Priority Organic Compounds* of the NPDES MS4 permit, the Township must complete the following steps:

1. Develop a Pollutant Control Measures (PCM) Storm Sewersheds Map for all regulated MS4 outfalls that discharge to the PCB-impaired Schuylkill River.
2. Develop an inventory of all known and suspected anthropogenic sources of priority organic compounds (i.e., PCBs) within the delineated storm sewersheds.
3. Complete a source investigation and potential sampling of each suspected source.
4. Notify DEP in writing for any confirmed PCB sources, if applicable.

Each component of this process must be submitted to DEP with the Annual MS4 Status Report by the date listed in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: PCM Requirements & Due Dates

| Requirement | Due Date | Status |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| STEP 1 – Storm Sewershed Map | September 30, 2019 | Complete |
| STEP 2 – Source Inventory | September 30, 2020 | This report addresses this requirement and will be submitted with the Annual MS4 Status Report by September 30, 2020. |
| STEP 3 – Source Investigation | September 30, 2022 | <i>Pending</i> |
| STEP 4 – DEP Written Notification | Within 90 days of findings | <i>Pending</i> |
| PCM Progress | With each Annual MS4 Status Report | <i>Ongoing</i> |

2.0 BACKGROUND

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are harmful chemicals that often result from industrial activities, electrical and hydraulic equipment coolant or lubricant fluid (i.e., transformers), along with byproducts from the production of the following products: paints, plastics, rubber, pigments, dyes, and carbonless copy paper. PCBs have historically been sprayed on dirt roads to manage dust before the harmful effects of these chemicals became known. According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), exposure to these chemicals can negatively affect the immune, reproductive, endocrine, and neurological system functions and has been proven to cause cancer in animals.



The production of PCBs was banned in 1979, however, PCBs may still be present in products and materials that were produced prior to that date. The EPA states that items such as transformers, fluorescent light ballasts, oil-based paint, floor finished, and caulking may still contain PCBs. These chemicals do not readily break down in the environment, cycle between air, water, and soil, and can be transported long distances from the contamination source. It should also be noted that this chemical has various trade names, the most common of which is Aceclor.

The NPDES MS4 permit ultimately requires analysis and sampling of suspected PCB sources with the goal of identifying and eliminating PCBs into impaired waterways to protect environmental quality and public health. The purposes of this report and analysis is to create an inventory of the outfalls that should be investigated further based on the potential that the outfall is contributing to the PCB impairment.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The Township has one-hundred ninety-three (193) outfalls, one-hundred sixty-seven (167) of which discharge to PCB-impaired waters (i.e. the Schuylkill River), which includes the outfalls discharging to and within five (5) stream miles of the Schuylkill River. The focus area for the source inventory is bound to the storm sewersheds associated with these outfalls. Storm sewersheds are defined in the NPDES MS4 permit as “the land area that drains to an individual MS4 outfall from within the jurisdiction of the MS4 permittee.” The storm sewersheds associated with the 167 outfalls that discharge to PCB-impaired waters were previously delineated to address Step 1 of the PCMs. The total area of the PCM storm sewersheds is 423 acres, which is roughly 3% of the Township.

An initial desktop review was performed to narrow down the potential sites of concern using online resources detailed in **Section 3.1. Desktop Review**. A field reconnaissance was performed to supplement the desktop review, as detailed in **Section 3.2. Field Reconnaissance**.

3.1. DESKTOP REVIEW

A desktop review was performed utilizing ArcGIS Pro to identify specific locations of potential sources of PCBs. Because PCBs are associated with industrial land use, GIS parcel data from Montgomery County was reviewed.

The **PCB Source Inventory Investigation map** in *Appendix A* provides a visual representation of this desktop review. The sites and information obtained from these resources located within the PCM storm sewersheds are displayed. The desktop review is described in more detail below.

Parcel data for the Township was obtained from Montgomery County Open Data Portal. Industrial parcels were identified by referencing Montgomery County Land Use Codes (LUCs), which have a LUC range of 3000-3999.

There are seven (7) industrial parcels within the Township. None of the parcels are located within the PCM storm sewersheds. The **PCB Source Inventory Analysis** map provided in *Appendix A*, provides a visual representation of the industrial parcels used in this review.

4.0 FIELD RECONNAISSANCE

Two (2) CEG Environmental Scientists, Nicole Martin and Amanda Reitbauer, performed a field reconnaissance on November 19, 2019, within the Township to assess the Township’s electrical distribution transformers identified and identify any other potential sources of PCBs.

Since PCBs are known to be used in electrical transformers, ArcGIS QuickCapture application was utilized while driving all Township roads within and directly adjacent to the delineated storm sewersheds to map the approximate transformer locations. Given the diversity of electrical transformer types, shapes, and sizes, the field mapping focused



on pad mounted residential transformers (refer to **Photo 1** below) and cylindrical pole mounted transformers (refer to **Photo 2** below) which appeared to be most prevalent throughout the Township.

With some inherent degree of GPS inaccuracy, 57 transformers were located. The condition of the electrical transformers were noted. Transformers with stains and leak marks are an indication of potential PCB pollution. None of the transformers located within the storm sewersheds were observed to show signs of leaking or stains at the time of the inspection. Refer to the **PCB Source Inventory Analysis** map provided in **Appendix A** for electrical transformer locations.

No electrical transformers were identified as a potential source of PCBs within the PCM storm sewersheds.

No other potential sources of PCBs were observed during the field reconnaissance.



Photo 1



Photo 2

5.0 FINDINGS AND OPINIONS

Based on the desktop review and field reconnaissance, it was determined that there are **no** known or suspected sources of PCBs within the PCM storm sewersheds.

6.0 CONCLUSION

As indicated above, **no** known or suspected sources of PCBs were identified within the PCM storm sewersheds. In accordance with the next step for PCMs detailed in **Table 1**, a source investigation must be conducted prior to September 30, 2022. This involves sampling discharges at outfalls that contain suspected sources of PCBs within their delineated storm sewershed and having the samples tested by a laboratory for PCBs. Based on the results of this assessment, there are no outfalls recommended for sampling at this time.



3. REFERENCES

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- eFACTS. Retrieved from <https://www.ahs.dep.pa.gov/eFACTSWeb/default.aspx>.
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- US Department of Commerce, & National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. (2009, September 18). *What are PCBs?* Retrieved from <https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/facts/pcbs.html>.

APPENDIX A

PCB Source Inventory
Investigation

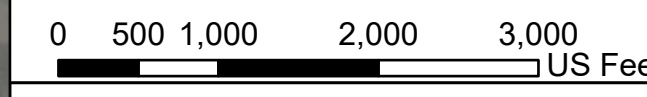


NOTES:
 1. Parcels layer provided Montgomery County Open Data (2020).
 2. This map only reflects stream impairments that require Pollutant Control Measures (i.e. metals and/or acidity due to abandoned mine drainage, pathogens, and priority organic compounds - PCBs). New Hanover Township has outfalls that discharge to stream segments listed as impaired for PCBs. This map does not show all stream impairments within the USA.
 3. Electrical transformers layer was created by CEG using ArcGIS QuickCapture.
 4. Industrial Land Use layer consists of 7 parcels. None are scaled within the Township's PCB storm sewersheds.
 5. Refer to the "Pollutant Control Measures Source Inventory Report" (8/2020) for more information.

DATE: 8/3/2020

DRAWN BY: AR

1 Inch = 1,200 Feet



NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP
 PCB SOURCE INVENTORY ANALYSIS
 MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA

Legend

- Outfall - Impaired for PCBs
- Outfall - Not Impaired for PCBs
- Electrical Transformers
- Industrial Parcels
- Sewersheds
- 2010 Urbanized Area
- Township Boundary
- Streams
- Township Road
- State Road
- Private Road
- Parcels

DISCLAIMER:
 This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for, or be suitable for, legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. Users of this information should review or consult the primary data and information sources to ascertain the usability of the information. Infrastructure ownership information is required for general planning purposes. It may not be accurate and is not legal or definitive.





Annual MS4 Status Report

APPENDIX G

MS4 Infrastructure Map



UPPER HANOVER TOWNSHIP

MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP

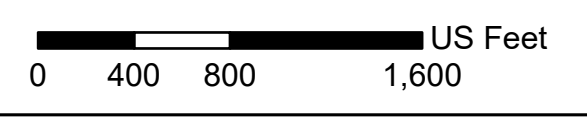
NOTES:
 1. Parcels layer provided by the County (2020)

DISCLAIMER:
 This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for, or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. Users of this information should review or consult the primary data and information sources to ascertain the usability of the information. Infrastructure ownership information is displayed for general planning purposes. It may not be accurate and is not legal or definitive.

DRAWN BY: WH

DATE: 8/04/2020

1 Inch = 800 Feet



NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP

MS4 INFRASTRUCTURE MAP

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA

Legend

- ▲ Outfalls
- ★ PCSM BMPs
- Stormwater Structures**
 - ▲ Culvert
 - ◇ Inflow
 - ◇ Inlet
 - Manhole
 - ◇ Outflow
- Stormwater Conveyances**
 - Culvert
 - Pipe
 - Swale
- Streams
- Located Tributaries
- Roads**
 - Municipal Roads
 - State Roads
 - Private Roads
- Parcels
- Urbanized Area 2010
- Township Boundary



UPPER POTTS GROVE TOWNSHIP

LOWER POTTS GROVE TOWNSHIP

LIMERICK TOWNSHIP

