

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems Annual Report for Town of Myersville, Frederick County, Maryland

General Discharge Permit #: 03-IM-5500
General NPDES Permit #: MDR055500

JUNE 13, 2016

Prepared for:
Maryland Department of the Environment
Water Management Administration
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Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE)
Water Management Administration (WMA)
ANNUAL REPORT
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)
General Permit for Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems

This annual reporting form is intended for those jurisdictions covered under General Discharge Permit No. 03-IM-5500. Submitting this report constitutes notice that the entity identified below is making progress to comply with all terms and conditions of the general permit. Annual reports shall be submitted to:

Maryland Department of the Environment, Water Management Administration
Nonpoint Source Program, FL 4, STE 440
1800 Washington Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21230-1708
Phone: 410-537-3543 FAX: 410-537-3553
Web Site: www.mde.state.md.us

1. Contact Information

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2. Certification Statement & Signature

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were 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, 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.

Signature: _____
Printed Name: _____
Title: _____
Date: _____

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Town of Myersville is located in the western part of Frederick County, approximately 10 miles northwest of the City of Fredrick along MD17 north of I-70 (Refer to the enclosed Base map). The Town of Myersville is considered a Phase II Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) and therefore must comply with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) MS4 Phase II permit requirements. These permits are required under the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) in order to improve water quality in Maryland's streams, rivers, and Chesapeake Bay.

Town of Myersville submitted an NPDES Phase II Notice of Intent (NOI) on June 13, 2003 for coverage under the Maryland Department of Environment's (MDE) General Discharge Permit No. 03-IM-5500. These general permits are currently expired; however, as allowed by the Code of Federal Regulations, both are administratively continued until new ones are issued.

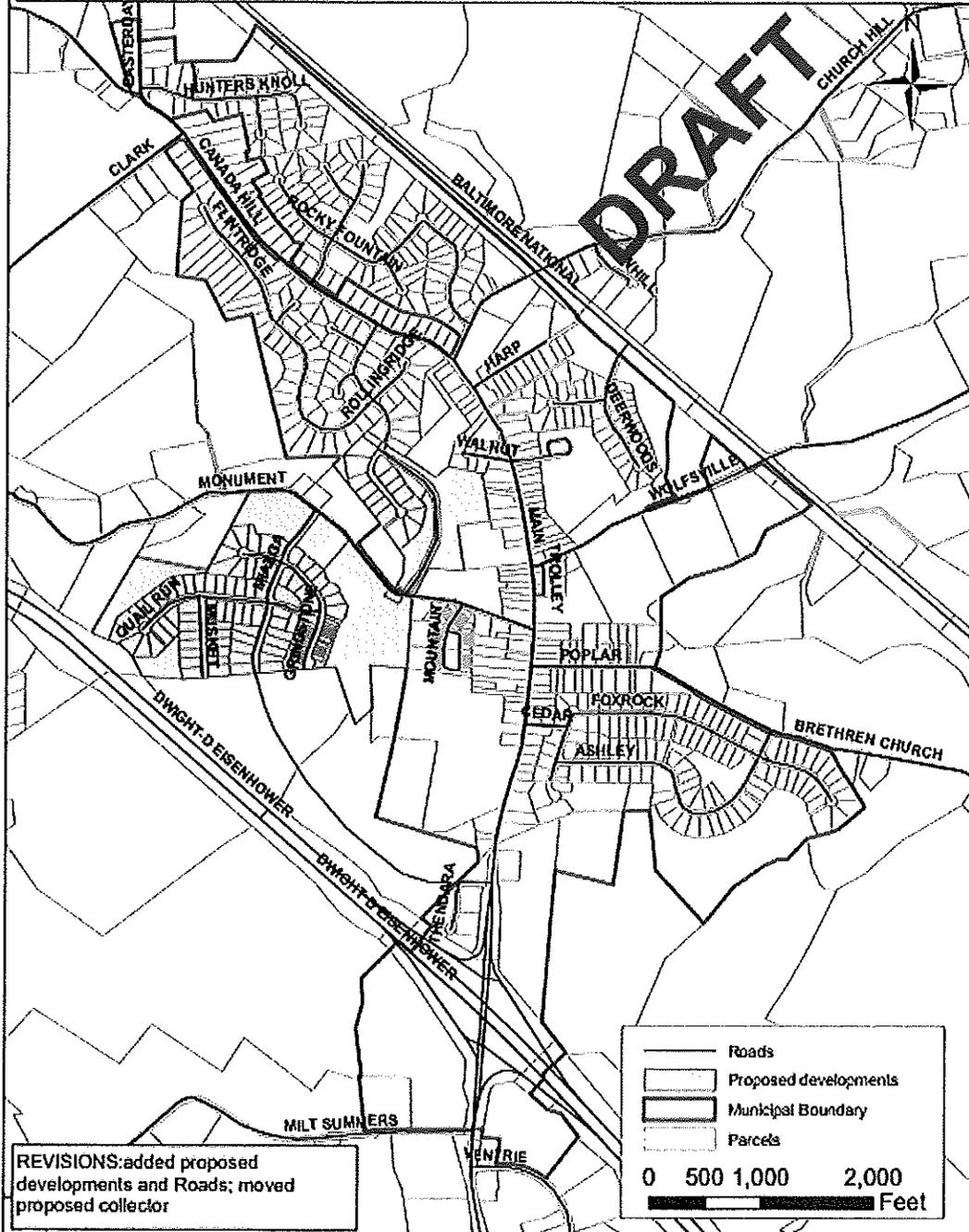
The Town's Phase II MS4 NPDES permit requires the implementation and ongoing management of six (6) minimum control measures:

1. Public Education and Outreach
2. Public Involvement and Participation
3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
4. Construction Site Runoff control
5. Post Construction Stormwater Management
6. Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping

This report contains the measures implemented by the Town of Myersville to meet the criteria for the six (6) minimum control measures.

Figure 1 - Base Map

4/20/2009



2.0 Minimum Control Measures

2.1 Public Education & Outreach

Town of Myersville utilizes, in part, the town's website, the public school system, and public venues to disseminate information regarding water quality and storm water runoff. The town's Stormwater Management (SWM) webpage, which can be found at www.myersville.org/ForResidents/AnnualReports/StormwaterManagement, is the primary means of providing information about Stormwater management to the public. Additionally the town holds public meetings to present water quality and Stormwater-related information and NPDES informational materials have been made available to public at the Town Hall. The Town also provides information on the local government access channel 99. Stormwater management information is reported in the Town's newsletter (The Myersville Monitor) on a quarterly basis.

2.2 Public Involvement & Participation

- Storm Drain Stenciling of inlets performed by staff and volunteers from community & Myersville Elementary school students will be performed to educate citizens and build awareness of the impact that stormwater can have on the health of local streams and rivers, and the impact to fish and animals that depend on these water bodies
- Periodic planting activity in the local parks is conducted.
- The Maryland DNR in 2014 planted trees in Doubs Meadow Park.

2.3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

Mapping:

A storm sewer system map was prepared showing the extent of storm drain system. A copy of storm water system map is provided with this Report. The Town representatives

conducted visual inspection of the storm drains systems & outfalls during the periods of dry weather. No signs of illicit discharges were noted during this permit year

Public Education for Illicit Discharges:

Public education for illicit discharges will be included in the Minimum Control Measure (MCM) 1 – Public Education and Outreach

2.4 Construction Site Runoff Control

Frederick County is delegated erosion and sediment control enforcement authority jurisdiction-wide which includes construction activities within Myersville. The county was granted delegation effective July 1, 2004. The town will continue to rely on the County to implement this requirement as a “qualifying local program” as defined in the general permit. As a result, this minimum control measure continues to be satisfied.

2.5 Post-construction Runoff Control

Frederick County maintains stormwater management authority within the Town of Myersville. The town will continue to rely on the county to implement this requirement as a “qualifying local program”. As a result, this minimum control measure continues to be satisfied.

2.6 Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping

The following measures have been implemented:

- 2.6.1 Street sweeping will begin twice per year in 2016/2017.
- 2.6.2 Replaced eight (8) inlets in the Canada Hill development due to clogging.
- 2.6.3 Staff annually reviews the existing inlets in the entire Town for clogging.

- 2.6.4 Began a program to mow the stormwater management facilities every two (2) weeks in lieu of three (3) times per year.
- 2.6.5 Began a program to replace fencing around stormwater management ponds with low maintenance, vinyl type for ease of maintenance.
- 2.6.6 Provided dog waste disposal bags and receptacle in Doubs Meadow Park along the shared use path.



TOWN OF MYERSVILLE

What is Stormwater?

Stormwater runoff occurs when rainfall, snowmelt, or drainage from irrigation flows over land, and then drains into surface water bodies and groundwater. Stormwater runoff from developed areas can be contaminated with pollutants from fertilizers, pesticides, litter, chemical spills, and automobile fluids, deicing salts, pet waste and septic systems.

Runoff from developed areas is the largest pollution source responsible for the impairment of our wetlands, rivers, lakes, and ponds.

Clean stormwater runoff from natural areas is also an important source of recharge to the groundwater; replenishing groundwater wells and supplying base flow to lakes, ponds, springs, brooks and tributaries.

Remember; our actions within our watershed have a direct effect on our streams, lakes and wetland
You can prevent Stormwater Pollution by following a few simple guidelines:

Lawn Care:

Excess fertilizer 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. 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



Pet Waste:

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

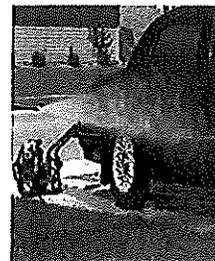
- When walking your pet, remember to Use a plastic bag pick up the waste and dispose of it properly.
- Flushing pet waste is the best disposal method. Kitty litter should not be flushed because it can clog your toilet. Leaving pet waste on the ground increases public health risks by allowing harmful bacteria and nutrients to wash into the storm drain and eventually into local water bodies



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 body of water.

- 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.





TOWN OF MYERSVILLE

GUIDE TO STORM DRAIN STENCILING

Storm drain stenciling projects are becoming popular in cities across the nation. People may request permission to stencil in your area. Or your town may initiate a stenciling program to educate the public about pollutants carried by storm water. This brochure offers information to help build a successful stenciling program, including application requirements and stenciling guidelines. In addition, it clarifies safety issues and Town liability questions, describes how to protect public and private property, and promotes stencil quality and effectiveness.

What is Storm Drain Stenciling?

Storm drain stenciling is a coordinated effort to paint educational messages on storm drains and catch basins that flow to nearby creeks, streams, lakes, coastal waters and the ocean. Painted messages include phrases such as "DON'T DUMP! DRAINS TO RIVER" or "KEEP CLEAN! FLOWS TO DRINKING WATER SUPPLY." Substitutions can be made for a creek, lake, sound, estuary, ocean or other body of water in your area. The message alerts people that discharges into storm drains pollute valuable water resources, and it can also heighten community awareness of nearby waters.

What are the benefits?

Urban areas are significant sources of pollution, and storm drains are often the conveyers. All pollution washed or dumped into storm drains eventually drains into our creeks, streams, ocean-bound rivers of the Piedmont and, in some coastal areas, directly into sounds, estuaries and the ocean. Every year, antifreeze, motor oil, cigarette butts, paint, plastics and yard wastes wash into our waters, spoiling them for people and wildlife. Local governments are often expected to solve these problems. Storm drain stenciling is an inexpensive alternative that can reduce water pollution through community education and involvement. Once people understand the problems, they often want to help solve them.

Who paints the messages?

The messages are usually stenciled by volunteers, including middle and high school students, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, 4-H and local environmental and community groups. In some cities and counties, Town employees have also painted the messages.

What information is needed?

It is important to collect detailed information from volunteers before allowing them to stencil in your city. Have the group coordinator submit an application to stencil with the following information:

1. A short statement describing the purpose and public benefit of the proposed project.



2. A description of the stenciling group, including the name of the organization, the number of participants expected their ages and how the work will be supervised.
3. A list of the streets or communities they want to stencil or a map indicating these areas.
4. The scheduled day and time for stenciling as well as a rain date.
5. An accurate drawing of the stencil message that indicates letter sizes and total image dimensions.
6. A description of how the drains will be painted, including type of paint, method of application (spray, roller or brush), placement of the message relative to the drain, how the surface will be cleaned before painting and how overspray will be prevented if spray paint is used. You may also want to require them to paint a test stencil for your inspection.

Have the volunteer group submit the application well enough in advance of their scheduled stenciling date to allow adequate time for Town staff to review the request.

What precautions should be taken?

Local governments can easily develop stencil guidelines to protect the safety of volunteers, public and private property, and liability of the Town. They should also ensure the quality and effectiveness of painting. Thirty-one states have already successfully stenciled storm drains. Their safety precautions can be applied to your city to ensure as much success. When volunteers first contact you, give them all the guidelines and application requirements to stencil. Use the following bold-face guidelines when developing your stenciling program.

1. Volunteer Safety

Do not paint on busy streets. Review the areas selected by volunteers to assure that they are safe. Also, consider the day and time they will be painting. This will have a bearing on safety. For example, painting in downtown areas might be best scheduled for weekends when the traffic pace slows. Messages should be painted only on streets that are traveled by pedestrians.

Paint in groups of three or more. Stencilers must be at least 10 years old, although the areas selected for painting may dictate this age limit. Choose the limit that is most appropriate. **There must be one adult for every four children and at least one adult in each painting group.**

All team members must wear orange safety vests, and one person should be assigned to observe traffic and warn the others of any potential danger. Volunteers should not stop or direct traffic. If available, provide safety vests, traffic cones, handheld flags, portable roof-mounted flashing lights or other appropriate safety equipment. This equipment is not essential to safe stenciling, but it can make volunteers more visible. A deposit would help guarantee the return of equipment in good condition. You may also assign Town staff to temporarily block off streets or assist with other precautionary measures.



2. Protect Public and Private Property

Do not stencil near parked cars or other public or private property that could be damaged by paint. Do not paint on the sidewalk; the slick painted surface may pose a hazard to pedestrians, especially when wet.

3. Liability of the Town

The best way to protect your Town against liability is to write safety guidelines that will prevent injury to volunteers or damage to property. You may also want to require participants to sign a waiver of liability. The waiver should verify that they understand the nature of the work, agree to follow the safety guidelines and will not hold the Town responsible for injuries or damages they may cause or suffer. An example of appropriate waiver language follows:

In consideration of voluntary participation in a storm drain stenciling program, I agree not to hold the City (or Town) of _____ responsible for any injuries I may suffer or damages that I may cause or suffer as a result of participation in the program. As indicated by my signature, I am aware of the nature of the work that is to be performed for storm drain stenciling and I agree to follow the city's safety guidelines and instructions.

Participant (please print) _____
Signature of participant _____
(Parent or guardian signature required if under 18) _____
Date _____

4. Painting Quality

To ensure painting quality, review the volunteer application for information about the stencil message and painting methods. Based on drain types and city codes, the Town may want to specify stencil dimensions, letter sizes, paint type, paint color(s) or orientation of the message. Any requirements should be listed in the stenciling guidelines. Cities that strongly prefer a certain message, size or paint type and color may supply these materials to the volunteers.

Stencil dimensions typically range from 5 to 15 inches tall and 16 to 40 inches long with 1.5- to 4-inch letters. You may want to limit the size of the message, depending on the types of drains in your city. The messages do not have to be very large to be effective. Environmentally safe latex paint or highway-approved marking paint has been used for most stenciling projects. Yellow, white, green and blue are popular colors, but others are suitable. You may want to avoid colors that already indicate special city services or utilities.



Stencil messages can be placed in a variety of locations and orientations, depending on the drain type. It is usually best to paint the message on the metal hood or cover of the drain. However, some drains have small or no covers. Others may be unsuitable because they have a deeply knurled drain cover. In these cases, the message can be painted on the gutter at the edge of the roadway in front of or adjacent to the drain grate or inlet, but not on the sidewalk. All stencil messages should be oriented so that pedestrian traffic can read them. The public works director or engineer should have a good idea of the drain types in your city.

5. Stenciling Effectiveness

The guidelines should require volunteer groups to educate the community about their stenciling campaign. A description of the activity, including the stenciling area, should be sent to the local newspaper and a copy provided to the city.

The volunteer group should design a flier stating the purpose of the stenciling project to give to pedestrians and local businesses and place on nearby car windshields. Public education is the benefit of this exercise, which repeatedly exposes people to the message. And though the message eventually fades from the storm drain, the education does not.

What else should be considered?

After a group's application to stencil has been reviewed and approved, give volunteers a permission letter outlining the streets and/or communities where they may paint. Each painting group should carry a copy of the letter while stenciling. Town should review their ordinances to determine if there are restrictions on this type of activity. If restrictions are in place, determine which person or governmental body can authorize the project.

To help draw attention to the stenciling, volunteers may ask a public official to paint the first storm drain. Help them spread this important educational message.

If the volunteers have selected drains that are along state-maintained roads or on private, county, state or federal property, inform them that permission is needed. It would be helpful to provide them with an agency contact person and/or phone number. Also remind them to check subdivision ordinances.