



City of Delaware City
407 Clinton Street
P. O. Box 4159
Delaware City, DE
19706

*****ECRWSEDDM****

Postal Customer
 Delaware City, DE 19706



BOXHOLDER
DELAWARE CITY, DE
19706

MOST HOMEOWNERS INSURANCE DOES NOT COVER FLOOD DAMAGE

Floods are the #1 natural disaster in the US. Floods usually strike without warning. They occur in all 50 states. Millions of buildings have been damaged over the last several years. People have lost their homes and belongings, and they never saw it coming. Are you insured against such a hazard?

Your homeowners insurance covers many hazards. Flooding typically is not one of them. Many people believe federal disaster assistance will cover them. Not Always! The President must first declare the flood a federal disaster; any assistance you receive is usually a loan that has to be repaid with interest. That is why you need flood insurance. The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) was created by Congress in response to the rising cost of disaster relief for flood victims, and for more than 40 years it has provided protection for millions of families. About 100 private insurance companies nationally offer flood insurance backed by the federal government. Policies are available to homeowners, condo owners, apartment owners, renters and business owners. Typically, there is a 30-day waiting period from the date of purchase before your policy goes into effect. Contact your insurance agent or insurance company for more information.

STORMWATER

As storm water runoff flows over land surfaces—pavements, yards, driveways, and roofs—it picks up debris, chemicals, dirt, and other pollutants. Anything that enters a storm sewer system is discharged untreated into the waterbodies we use for swimming, fishing, and providing drinking water. Polluted runoff is the nation's greatest threat to clean water. In efforts to control storm water pollution, we must consider individual, household, and public behaviors and activities that can stop pollution from these surfaces. Here are some common individual behaviors you can do to help prevent storm water pollution:

- * Always pick up your doggie's doo! Doggie doo can wash into our streams and rivers and introduce disease-causing bacteria.
- * Pick up litter from your yard and storm drains.
- * Use natural products whenever possible! Toxic substances like insect sprays and moth balls should be used as little as possible.
- * Plant more trees and flowers! It will make your yard more beautiful, and make it more difficult for chemicals to reach waterways.
- * Recycle as much as possible!
- * Check your vehicle for oil leaks and drips on a regular basis. When you find a leak, fix it promptly.
- * Collect oil in containers with a tight fitting lid. Old milk jugs are perfect!
- * Never dump motor oil, antifreeze or other engine fluids down the storm drain or into the ground.
- * Wash your car at a car wash that filters water, this will prevent oil from your car from entering the ground water
- * Use ground cloths under your vehicle whenever doing engine repair. Clean up all spills that happen in a timely matter.

Mayor & Council:

Monday, August 17th at 6:30* p.m.

Monday, September 21st at 6:30* p.m.

Monday, October 19th at 6:30* p.m.

Delaware City Fire Company

**in the event a Public Hearing is scheduled on the agenda,
Mayor & Council Meeting will begin at 6 p.m.*



Planning Commission:

Monday, August 3rd at 6:30 p.m.

Monday, September 14th at 6:30 p.m.

Monday, October 5th at 6:30 p.m.

Delaware City Community Center Gymnasium

Historic Preservation Commission:

Tuesday, August 4th at 7 p.m.

Tuesday, September 1st at 7 p.m.

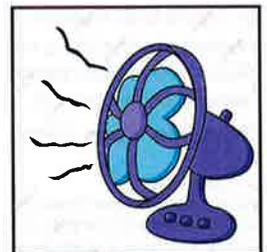
Tuesday, October 6th at 7 p.m.

Delaware City Community Center Gymnasium

If you wish to be on the Planning Commission's or Historic Preservation Commission's agenda, please contact Town Hall at least ten (10) days before the meeting date. 302 834-4573
Agendas for all meetings are posted at Town Hall, Post Office, Sunset Market, Valero Station and Library &
www.delawarecity.delaware.gov

DELAWARE CITY SENIOR CENTER

**Be cool this Summer!
Join the seniors at the library!!
Monday and Tuesday
10-1pm**



| SUBSTANCES DETECTED | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Parameter | Violation Yes / No | Unit of Measure | Highest Level Allowed (MCL) | Ideal Goal (MCLG) | Highest Level Detected | Annual Range | Major Sources |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride (Field) | N | ppm | 2 | 2 | 1.50 | 0.22 – 1.50 | Water additive that promotes strong teeth. |
| Barium | N | ppm | 2 | 2 | 0.027 | 0.025 – 0.027 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfection/Disinfection By-product Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine, Free Residual (Field) | N | ppm | 4 | 4 | 3.90 | 0.11 – 3.90 | Disinfectant used in drinking water industry. |
| Halocetic Acids, (HAAs) | N | ppb | 50 | | 5.25 | 0.0 – 5.25 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Total trihalomethanes, (TTHM) | N | ppb | 80 | | 11.01 | 10.6 – 11.01 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Delaware Secondary Standards | | | | | | | |
| Iron (Field) | N | ppm | n/r | 0.3 | 0.42 | 0.00 – 0.42 | Average Levels 0.12 |
| pH (Field) | N | 0-14 | n/r | | 7.69 | 7.12 – 7.69 | 7.35 |
| Alkalinity, total (2017 data) | N | ppm | n/r | | 82.5 | 82.2 – 82.5 | 82.35 |
| Chloride (2017 data) | N | ppm | n/r | 250 | 18.1 | 17.4 – 18.1 | 17.5 |
| Sulfate (2017 data) | N | ppm | n/r | 250 | 12.8 | 12.3 – 12.8 | 12.55 |
| Sodium | N | ppm | n/r | | 50.8 | 50.8 – 50.8 | 50.8 |
| Lead & Copper | | | | | | | |
| 90th Percentile Lead | N | ppb | Action Level | 15 | 0 | 90th Percentile | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits |
| Number of Sites Exceeding Lead Action Level | | | | | | Non-Detect | 0 |
| 90th Percentile Copper | N | ppm | Action Level | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.789 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits |
| Number of Sites Exceeding Copper Action Level | | | | | | | 0 |

The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

A message from our Historic Preservation Commission

Delaware City HPC (Historic Preservation Commission) would like to share the following information to help our residents comply with Delaware City requirements for repairs and modifications to their properties.

1. Simple maintenance to structures on your property such as repainting your house, fence or shed and repairs that do not present a visible change to the structure do not require an appearance before the commission.
2. More in-depth modifications to your house or property such as replacement of windows, addition or removal of structures such as porches, replacement of roofing with a material that is different from the original, or installation of solar panels require a review by the Commission.
3. All new fence installations must comply with the Delaware City fence ordinance and must be reviewed by the HPC.
4. A review by the HPC requires you to submit basic information about your project to City Hall and attendance by yourself or a representative at a regularly scheduled public HPC meeting to tell us about your project. The HPC normally meets the first Tuesday of each month at 7 PM. See the published schedule for the confirmed time and location for the meeting in the DC newsletter or on the DC website (delawarecity.delaware.gov).
5. You need to provide drawing(s) or representative picture(s) of your project with a materials list to City Hall staff at least ten days prior to the scheduled HPC meeting.
6. It is our goal to help our residents keep their properties looking beautiful while at the same time preserving the historic footprint of our beautiful town!

If you have questions regarding your project call Delaware City Town Hall at (302) 834-4573. It only takes a few minutes to make sure you have met the basic requirements for your intended project. Thank You!

Dave Turley, Chair
Delaware City Historic Preservation Commission

If You Have Special Health Concerns

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead In Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Radon

Radon is a radioactive gas that is found in nearly all soils. It typically moves up through the ground to the air and into homes through the foundation. Drinking water from a ground water source can also add radon to the home air. The EPA indicates that, compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through water will in most cases be a small source of risk. The EPA and the State of Delaware have not yet set standards for monitoring radon in drinking water, although we do expect sampling to become mandatory in the near future. We are keeping a close eye on the situation and will be sure to comply with any new regulations as required.

Definition of Terms

In the table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- **90th Percentile** – The ninth highest (out of a total of ten) lead and copper readings, used to determine compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule.
- **Action Level** - The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Disinfection Residual Level (MRDL)** – the highest level of a disinfectant in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Disinfection Residual Level Goal (MRDLG)** – the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** – a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **Non-Detects (nd)** - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
- **Not Regulated (n/r)** - no MCL identified because this substance is unregulated.
- **Picocuries per Liter (pCi/l)** – a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Parts per Billion (ppb)** – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- **Parts per Million (ppm)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single pe



**DELAWARE CITY
2019 WATER QUALITY REPORT**

P.O. Box 4159, 407 Clinton Street, Delaware City, DE 19706

PWSID: DE0000566

Report Created: May 2020

We are pleased to provide you with this annual water quality report for 2019. You will see that substances such as iron, chloride, and sodium are commonly found in drinking water. They occur naturally and, at trace levels, are not harmful to drink. The report shows at what levels any substances were found during tests conducted from January 1, 2019 - December 31, 2019, unless otherwise specified. If you have any questions about this report or the quality of your water, please contact David Baylor, City Manager, at (302) 834-4573. If you wish to learn more, please attend any of the regularly scheduled meetings of Mayor and Council held the third Monday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the Delaware City Fire Hall, located at 815 Fifth Street, Delaware City, DE 19706.

A Safe Water Source

The water serving your home comes from the Potomac aquifer via two (2) wells at depths of 720 and 737 feet. This aquifer is confined and protected from the influence of past farming activities and saltwater intrusion. The Division of Public Health (DPH) in conjunction with the Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC) has conducted source water assessments for nearly all community water systems in the state. Copies can be obtained by contacting Dave Baylor at (302) 834-4573 or by visiting DNREC's Source Water Program website at <http://delawaresourcewater.org/assessments/>.

Expected Substances in Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.



Delaware City Town
Hall
407 Clinton Street
(302) 834-4573

Mayor :

Paul H. Johnson, Sr

Council Members:

Robert Malinowski
Beth Konkus
Chase Renoll
John Buchheit
Megan Titus

City Manager:

David Baylor

Chief of Police:

David Baylor

**Delaware City
Directory**

Police Department
(302) 836-6344

Delaware City Fire Hall
(302) 834-9336

Post Office
(302) 834-4716

Library
(302) 834-4148

Fire Hall Rental
(302) 392-1783

Park Building Rental
(302) 834-0662

**NOTARY
AVAILABLE
BY
APPOINTMENT
AT
TOWNHALL**

CITY NEWS

www.delawarecity.delaware.gov

July 2020

Pandemics can be stressful

The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic may be stressful for people. Fear and anxiety about a new disease and what could happen can be overwhelming and cause strong emotions in adults and children. Public health actions, such as social distancing, can make people feel isolated and lonely and can increase stress and anxiety. However, these actions are necessary to reduce the spread of COVID-19. Coping with stress in a healthy way will make you, the people you care about, and your community stronger.

Stress during an infectious disease outbreak can sometimes cause the following:

Fear and worry about your own health and the health of your loved ones, your financial situation or job, or loss of support services you rely on.

Changes in sleep or eating patterns.

Difficulty sleeping or concentrating.

Worsening of chronic health problems.

Worsening of mental health conditions.

Increased use of tobacco, and/or alcohol and other substances

Get immediate help in a crisis

Call 911

Disaster Distress Helplineexternal icon: 1-800-985-5990 (press 2 for Spanish), or text TalkWithUs for English or Hablanos for Spanish to 66746. Spanish speakers

from Puerto Rico can text Hablanos to 1-787-339-2663.

National Suicide Prevention Lifelineexternal icon: 1-800-273-TALK (8255) for English, 1-888-628-9454 for Spanish, or Lifeline Crisis Chatexternal icon.

National Domestic Violence Hotlineexternal icon: 1-800-799-7233 or text LOVEIS to 22522

National Child Abuse Hotlineexternal icon: 1-800-4AChild (1-800-422-4453) or text 1-800-422-4453

National Sexual Assault Hotlineexternal icon: 1-800-656-HOPE (4673) or Online Chatexternal icon

The Eldercare Locatorexternal icon: 1-800-677-1116 TTY Instructionsexternal icon

Veteran's Crisis Lineexternal icon: 1-800-273-TALK (8255) or Crisis Chatexternal icon or text: 8388255

Source — cdc.gov

TOWN HALL IS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC BY APPOINTMENT

Face coverings are required and your temperature will be taken prior to entering the building.