OCT 19 2005 ✓

Municipality/Organization: **TOWN OF NORTON**

EPA NPDES Permit Number: MAR041145

MaDEP Transmittal Number: **W-**

Annual Report Number & Reporting Period: **No. 2: March 04-March 05**

NPDES PII Small MS4 General Permit Annual Report

Part I. General Information

Contact Person: Keith Silver Title: Highway Superintendent

Telephone #: 508-285-0237 Email: highway@nortonmaus.com

Certification:

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 gather and evaluate 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.

Signature: James P Purcell

Printed Name: James Purcell

Title: Town Manager

Date: October 7, 2005

Part II. Self-Assessment

The Town of Norton has completed the required self-assessment and have determined that our municipality is in compliance with all permit conditions, except for the following provisions:

Part 4.2.3	**(BMP ID #2b)-A Committee has not been formed as of Permit Year 2 end. As of 9-15-05 a committee has been formed consisting of key town employees. See attached letter.**
Part 4.2.3	**(BMP ID #2c)-The Town of Norton has not yet sponsored an annual stream clean up day, but the Highway Department crews clean around streams annually and when needed.**
Part 4.3.3	**(BMP ID #3a)-The Town of Norton was unsuccessful in the development and adoption of an illicit discharge by-law before Permit Year Two end. As of 10-5-05 the SAC committee is developing and reviewing the by-law in hopes to have it adopted by the 2006 Spring Town meeting.**
Part 4.4.3	**(BMP ID #4a)-The Town of Norton was unable to develop new by-laws fro construction run-off before Permit Year Two end. This by-law is in the process of being developed and reviewed in hopes to be completed and adopted before Permit Year three's end.**
Part 5.0	**Failed to submit annual report on or before May 1st. Submitted report October 11th.**

Part III. Summary of Minimum Control Measures

1. Public Education and Outreach

BMP ID #	BMP Description	Responsible Dept./Person Name	Measurable Goal(s)	Progress on Goal(s) – Permit Year 2 (Reliance on non-municipal partners indicated, if any)	Planned Activities – Permit Year 3
1a	Non-Point Source poster in public buildings	Highway Dept	Post in all schools and municipal buildings	In the process of creating non-point source posters.	Non-point source posters will be created and dispersed to all municipal buildings.
1b	Develop pamphlet	Water & Sewer Dept	Distribute information via mailings	The Water Department will be researching & developing pamphlets.	The Water Department will have developed and distributed pamphlets before permit year 3 ends.
1c revised	Air Stormwater Message on local cable channel	Highway Dept	Air one message for two weeks each quarter All tips will be aired for two month intervals	Stormwater tips aired on local cable channel in the following order Feb.&March-ON, Apr.&May-OFF, Jun&Jul.-ON, Aug&Sept.-OFF, Oct.&Nov-ON,Dec&Jan-OFF	Will continue with this procedure.
1d	Post stormwater protection information to town website	Highway Dept	Add Stormwater Protection page to website	Stormwater protection information has been added to the town's website.	Stormwater protection page will stay on town's website.

1a. Additions

2. Public Involvement and Participation

BMP ID #	BMP Description	Responsible Dept./Person Name	Measurable Goal(s)	Progress on Goal(s) – Permit Year 2 (Reliance on non-municipal partners indicated, if any)	Planned Activities – Permit Year 3
2a	Establish Stormwater Advisory Committee	Selectmen	Meetings of SAC to be held bi-annually	A Stormwater Advisory Committee has not been formed as of this permit year.	A Stormwater Advisory Committee will be formed before the end of this permit year. As of 9/15/05 a committee has been formed, as of this time, key town employees compose this committee.
2b	Establish Stormwater hotline	Highway Dept	Set up phone numbers and tracking/response system	A Stormwater hotline has been established through the Highway Department's voicemail (508-285-0237) and listed on cable channel.	Storwater hotline will remain.
2c	Co-sponsor stream cleanup day w/ local organizations	Highway Dept	Annual Stream Clean-up Day	Have not yet sponsored a annuaul stream clean up day, but highway crews clean area's each year.	Will sponsor a Annual Stream Clean-up Day with local organizations before the end of this permit year.

2a. Additions

4. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

BMP ID #	BMP Description	Responsible Dept./Person Name	Measurable Goal(s)	Progress on Goal(s) – Permit Year 2 (Reliance on non-municipal partners indicated, if any)	Planned Activities – Permit Year 3
4a	Develop new By-laws for construction runoff	Planning/Con.Com.	Present proposed By-law at Town meeting	Under Development and review	A new By-law will be developed for construction runoff.
4b	Develop site review procedures	Planning/Con.Com.	Site review protocol adopted	Under Development and review	Site review protocol will be developed before the end of Permit Year 3.
4c	Develop Site Inspection protocol	Planning/Con.Com.	Site inspection protocol adopted	Under Development and review	A Site inspection protocol will be developed before the end of Permit Year 3.

4a. Additions

TOWN OF NORTON

70 East Main Street
MUNICIPAL CENTER, NORTON, MA 02766

Telephone: (508) 285-0212 Fax: (508) 285-0297
E-mail: jpurcell@nortonmaus.com

James P. Purcell
Town Manager

September 15, 2005

Ms. Thelma Murphy, Stormwater Coordinator
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 1
One Congress Street, Suite 1100
Boston, Massachusetts 02114-2023

Re: Annual Report

Dear Ms. Murphy:

Please be advised that the Town of Norton's Stormwater Management Committee is composed of the following parties:

Keith Silver	Highway Superintendent
Tracy St. Germain	Secretary
Jennifer Carlino	Conservation Agent
James Purcell	Town Manager
Duane Knapp	Water/Sewer Superintendent
Charles Gabriel	Town Planner

The Committee has worked with its consulting engineers on compliance issues and the development of municipal stormwater management regulations. Said regulations will be resubmitted to Town Meeting in the Spring of 2006.

Sincerely,

James P. Purcell
Town Manager

mtb

pc: Stormwater Management Committee

Site Menu

Home

Parks and Recreation

Library

Electronic Town Hall

Public Safety

Town Groups

School Department & Statistics

Norton Tour

Local Links

Norton Business Links

Web Site Committee Updates

Norton TV

Norton, Massachusetts

Highway Department / Public Works

Description:
The Highway Department maintains town roads. Contact our office for further details.

Contact

- Keith Silver, **Highway Superintendent**, 285-0237

Stormwater Management Program

Choose Your Destination

To Contact the Norton Web Site Committee E-mail Webmaster@nortonma.org.

BMP 1d

What is stormwater runoff?

Stormwater runoff occurs when precipitation from rain or snowmelt flows over the ground. Impervious surfaces like driveways, sidewalks, and streets prevent stormwater from naturally soaking into the ground.

Why is stormwater runoff a problem?

Stormwater can pick up debris, chemicals, dirt, and other pollutants and flow into a storm sewer system or directly to a lake, stream, river, wetland, or coastal water. Anything that enters a storm sewer system is discharged untreated into the waterbodies we use for swimming, fishing, and providing drinking water.

The effects of pollution

Polluted stormwater runoff can have many adverse effects on plants, fish, animals, and people.

- Sediment can cloud the water and make it difficult or impossible for aquatic plants to grow. Sediment also can destroy aquatic habitats.
- Excess nutrients can cause algae blooms. When algae die, they sink to the bottom and decompose in a process that removes oxygen from the water. Fish and other aquatic organisms can't exist in water with low dissolved oxygen levels.
- Bacteria and other pathogens can wash into swimming areas and create health hazards, often making beach closures necessary.
- Debris—plastic bags, six-pack rings, bottles, and cigarette butts—washed into waterbodies can choke, suffocate, or disable aquatic life like ducks, fish, turtles, and birds.
- Household hazardous wastes like insecticides, pesticides, paint, solvents, used motor oil, and other auto fluids can poison aquatic life. Land animals and people can become sick or die from eating diseased fish and shellfish or ingesting polluted water.

- Polluted stormwater often affects drinking water sources. This, in turn, can affect human health and increase drinking water treatment costs.

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.

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.

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.

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 streams. They trap the pollutants stormwater picks up as it flows across driveways and streams.

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.

Construction

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.

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.

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.

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.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION
70 EAST MAIN STREET
NORTON, MA 02766-2320
(508) 285-0275
Fax (508) 285-0277

To: Keith Silver, Highway Superintendent

From: Jennifer Carlino, Conservation Agent

RE: NPDES Permit

Date: December 10, 2004

Attached is a copy of the press release that the Conservation Commission is submitting to local newspapers. Eagle Scout Candidate Curtis McKeown has completed a public education project that I believe we can use as part of our permit requirements. This press release can be included in the next update for the town's NPDES permit. Thank you.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION
70 EAST MAIN STREET
NORTON, MA 02766-2320
(508) 285-0275
Fax (508) 285-0277

OCT 19 2005

December 10, 2004

For immediate release:

The Norton Conservation Commission would like to acknowledge Eagle Scout Candidate, Curtis McKeown, for his project in the "K Streets" subdivision. Mr. McKeown has stenciled 48 catch basins on Kingsley, Knollwood, Kilsyth, Kensington, Keith and Keene Streets in Norton. Catch basins are the drains in the street that carry storm water from the road to a wetland area. The stenciling notifies homeowners that the catch basins drain to wetlands and streams within the Canoe River watershed and that items should not be dumped into the basins. The stenciling should remind residents that our water resources are fragile ecosystems and that pollution, both point source and non-point source, can harm our drinking water supplies. Pet waste, motor oil, household waste, fertilizers, pesticides, paint and other materials should never be dumped into catch basins. Mr. McKeown's project will also assist the town with its National Pollution Elimination Discharge System (NPDES) Stormwater General Permit as part of the public education the requirement. The Conservation Commission thanks Curtis McKeown for all of his work on this project.