

# Nine Minimum Controls – No. 8

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## 8.0 PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

The 8<sup>th</sup> NMC is intended to ensure that the public is informed of CSOs and CSO activities.

### 8.1 OVERVIEW

The City's Public Notification Program is intended primarily to inform the public of the possible health and environmental effects of combined sewer overflows, to make them aware of when CSOs are occurring or are likely to occur, and to educate them about the City's efforts to manage CSO discharges in accordance with federal mandates. Public notification is the eighth minimum control and the strategies for complying with public notification requirements vary according to local circumstances. The City has sought to implement public notification strategies that are cost effective but also provide reasonable assurance that affected members of the public are informed accurately and in a timely manner. Although public notification does not reduce the frequency of CSO discharges or pollutant loads, such notice can reduce the potential risk of adverse health effects.

The City has also been actively committed to involving the public in making decisions about how pollution reduction in local waterways will be accomplished and providing updates on the status of established CSO control programs. In addition, the City has been concerned about addressing the water quality issues that are important to the public and has sought input to identify those issues. The City regularly educates the public on various aspects of the collection system through established channels and programs and educates the public regarding what goes into the nation's waters through CSOs. While all of these efforts have been intended to meet federal program requirements, they are also intended to gain public confidence and demonstrate the City's sincere commitment to environmental stewardship.

The City provides a variety of information sources for the public to learn about CSO. The information sources and educational activities will be discussed in this chapter along with the CSO Public Notification Procedure. Samples of educational materials are included in Exhibit H-1 and a copy of the current CSO Public Notification Procedure is included in Exhibit H-2. Annual reports will contain the analysis of specific CSO notifications issued by the City along with information about any changes in the CSO Notification Program. A sample format for the annual report is included in Exhibit H-3. Annual reports will be available for public review on the City's website at [www.cityoffortwayne.org](http://www.cityoffortwayne.org).

### 8.2 EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

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The Allen County Partnership for Water Quality (ACPWQ) was created in July 2002 by the City and other local governmental entities to help educate the public and the media about water resource issues. The Partnership hired a Water Resource Education Specialist to be a liaison with the local news media and the public to educate them on watershed based issues, activities and services. The ACPWQ focuses its work on education and outreach efforts related to combined sewer overflows as well as stormwater pollution, conservation efforts, drinking water protection and other water resource issues.

The Partnership provides public education opportunities through: presentations at neighborhood association meetings; classroom demonstrations and workshops; displays and information at local events such as the Three Rivers Festival and Earth Day Celebration, the Fort Wayne Farm Show and Allen County 4-H Fair. The Partnership has sought and used grant funding to distribute a documentary on water quality and associated material to teachers and has created a stormwater activity book for grades K through 3. A list of the educational materials produced by the Partnership for Water Quality and the City may be found in the Exhibit H-4. Samples of these educational materials may be found in Exhibit H-1.

Besides the activities of the Partnership, the City works to engage the public in a regular dialogue on water quality issues through the Sewer Advisory Group. Originally organized as the “Sewer Task Force” to develop recommendations on how the City should proceed to reduce the likelihood of sewer backups into basements, the forum continues to encourage citizens to participate with the City in the selection of priorities and alternatives to address many sewer related issues. In addition to educational and agenda setting functions, the SAG also keeps the City accountable for commitments made and may help generate support for rate increases needed to carry out those commitments.

The City operates and maintains a website ([www.cityoffortwayne.org](http://www.cityoffortwayne.org)) where educational information about CSOs and water quality is posted. The website also includes information about the CSO Notification Procedure and how citizens may request notice (discussed below).

A list of contacts for educational activities may be found in Exhibit H-5.

### 8.3 INFORMATION SOURCES

In developing sources of information about the location of CSO outfalls, actual occurrences of CSOs and the possible health and environmental effects, the City desired to conduct a cost effective program that would also provide accurate and timely information to potentially affected populations.

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## 8.3.1 CSO Signs

Notice signs have been installed at each CSO outfall location and in many areas where the City's rivers and CSO affected streams are easily accessible. An example of a CSO notices sign may found in Exhibit H-6. Additional signs are being installed in neighborhoods as they are requested by neighborhood associations. Signs are checked during outfall and regulator inspections so that they can be repaired or replaced as necessary from an existing stock of signs. Records are kept of the sign locations, dates when the signs were posted, and the names and addresses of public and private landowners who provide public access to affected waterways.

## 8.3.2 Water Quality/CSO Hotline

The City maintains a pre-recorded telephone line to provide information to citizens about river water quality. The pre-recorded message on the line is updated weekly in the spring, summer and fall with information on the current known receiving water quality. This data comes from weekly biological sampling of the City's three rivers. The message also includes general information about CSOs and cautions about bodily contact with affected waters during and after wet weather events. The Water Quality/CSO Hotline number is included on CSO signage. The script for the weekly updates of the hotline can be found in Exhibit H-7.

## 8.3.3 Educational Flyer Program

The City's Public Information Office and the Water Quality Specialist hired by the Partnership for Water Quality (more below) have produced various informational flyers on topics related to CSOs. Topics for flyers are generated by changes in regulations and inquiries from the public. The City has a number of speakers who can provide more information to neighborhood and community groups about various topics.

The City has chosen to use various information sources based on having a reasonable degree of assurance that the methods used will provide the necessary information to the appropriate audience. CSO signage may be effective for people who visit the location of a CSO outfall where they may come into contact with affected water. However, signs alone are not enough. It is the hope of the City that a sign – in addition to giving an immediate warning – might motivate someone to seek out additional info about the causes of CSOs and the City's CSO reduction program by calling the CSO Hotline phone number shown on the sign. We hope that picking up a flyer at the library or a grocery store might motivate a citizen to call the City and invite a speaker to their neighborhood or church group.

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## 8.4 CSO PUBLIC NOTIFICATION PROGRAM

The City's CSO Public Notification Procedure is intended to meet requirements of the Indiana Administrative Code requiring that the City alert members of the public who may be immediately affected by a CSO discharge. The program provides notice that CSO discharges are occurring or may potentially occur and enables members of the public to protect themselves from possible exposure to waterborne pathogens that may result from contact with or ingestion of water from a waterway that is potentially affected by a CSO discharge. A copy of the CSO Public Notification Procedure may be found in Exhibit H-2.

The procedure for accomplishing this notification has three components: 1) determining when CSO events are occurring or are eminent; 2) providing notification through various methods; and 3) record keeping and reporting.

### 8.4.1 Determining CSO Events

For the purposes of providing notification, CSO events are based on regular visual examination of CSO outfalls, monitoring local weather forecasts and available real-time precipitation data and monitoring release of water from the City's CSO storage ponds.

If visual inspection reveals that CSO events are occurring, the necessary steps to implement notification are taken. The City's engineering staff has determined that a CSO event can occur as the result of one-tenth of an inch (0.10") of rain. If any of the identified on-line sources of weather information reveal precipitation amounts of equal to or greater than one-tenth of an inch of rain, notification procedures are implemented. Finally, release of water from the City's CSO ponds that exceeds permit requirements triggers the notification process.

### 8.4.2 Notification Procedure

The City has established an automated e-mail service that allows individuals and groups to request e-mail notification of conditions where CSO releases are occurring or are likely to occur. When conditions established as described above occur, an e-mail notice is immediately sent to anyone who has requested such notification. In March of each year, information is sent to the City's two major newspapers detailing what steps individuals should take to register for this e-mail notification. Steps to request notification are also available on the City's website.

CSO signage at CSO outfalls and other locations where public access to potentially affected waters is either allowed or likely to occur (as described above) is another important part of the notification procedure. The City will continue to expand the CSO signage program, placing signs at public access

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points, along the City's River Greenway and at other locations identified by the Sewer Advisory Group that might provide public access to affected waters. In addition, staff members from the City and the neighboring community of New Haven will contact the owners of both public and private properties that provide public access to known CSO affected waters and offer to provide free CSO signage.

As outlined in the CSO Public Notification Procedure included in Exhibit H-2, the City public information staff also coordinates with local media outlets and provides CSO notification information through the method selected by the individual newspaper, radio or television station. This allows each media outlet to select the method of notification that best suits their newsroom's operation and deadlines. Because the notification is provided each year in March, media outlets can revise the method by which they receive notice on an annual basis.

### 8.4.3 Reporting and Record Keeping

City staff use a Public Notification Log to record all monthly activities associated with the CSO Public Notification Procedure. Data included in the log:

- Locations of all CSO signage
- Dates when each sign was erected
- Dates of all CSO notifications and the events that caused the notification to be issued
- Dates of any documented CSO events for which notification was not given
- Contact list of all who are currently on the list to receive notification
- Names and addresses of all public and private property owners who provide public access to affected streams and the date when letters were sent notifying them of free CSO signage

This information will be summarized and kept at Exhibit H-3. A sample format for the annual summary may be found in Exhibit H-3. The information will also be summarized annually and made available for public inspection on the City's website at [www.cityoffortwayne.org](http://www.cityoffortwayne.org).

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## DIRECTORY FOR APPENDIX H (Items Presented in Order of Appearance in Appendix H)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>
Exhibit H-1	SAMPLES OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL
Exhibit H-2	CSO PUBLIC NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE
Exhibit H-3	ANNUAL REPORT OF EDUCATION AND PUBLIC
Exhibit H-4	LIST OF AVAILABLE EDUCATIONAL MATERAIL
Exhibit H-5	CONTACTS FOR EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES
Exhibit H-6	SAMPLE OF A CSO SIGN
Exhibit H-7	WATER QUALITY HOTLINE

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## EXHIBIT H-1

# Samples of Educational Material

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# BIOSOLIDS RECYCLING

AN ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND WAY TO PUT A VALUABLE RESOURCE TO WORK FOR ALL OF US



**BIOSOLIDS RECYCLING**  
AN ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND WAY TO PUT A VALUABLE RESOURCE TO WORK FOR ALL OF US.

Everyone knows that recycling benefits the environment. Communities across North America have joined together to conserve our natural resources by recycling everything from glass and plastics to paper and metal.

Wastewater treatment facilities in big cities and small towns also understand the importance of recycling. Facilities like the one in your community reclaim safe, nutrient-rich organic material called BIOSOLIDS from the millions of litres of wastewater they treat each year. Biosolids are used for everything from helping to fertilize the lawn of the White House to producing greater crop yields for farmers.

In fact, almost half of all biosolids produced are being recycled, compared to only about one-tenth of all household solid waste.

**BIOSOLIDS RECYCLING** is part of our daily lives.

**BIOSOLIDS** are a byproduct of specially treated, stabilized and disinfected water that may have originated from household wastewater, industrial wastewater, and stormwater runoff. And the more we succeed in cleaning our water, the more biosolids we can produce and put to beneficial use.



**BIOSOLIDS RECYCLING**  
MEETS STRICT QUALITY STANDARDS AND SCIENTIFIC CONTROLS.

Recycling biosolids for beneficial use means control and safety. Pretreatment regulations that industrial plants treat or remove any nutrients from their wastewater before it is discharged to a municipal treatment plant.

During wastewater treatment, regular testing the high quality of biosolids. And specifically, treatments minimize any potential odor with biosolids.

In the United States, all biosolids recycling must meet strict quality criteria and regulations set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). These are based on EPA's rigorous review of long-term scientific studies regarding the safety and efficacy of biosolids recycling.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture and Food and Drug Administration also encourage beneficial use of biosolids.

In Canada, agricultural land application of biosolids must meet strict quality criteria set by each of the provincial Environmental Ministers. The official use of biosolids in Canada is encouraged by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food and the Ministry of Health at both the provincial and federal levels.

Water Environment Federation  
601 Wythe Street  
Alexandria, VA U.S.A. 22314-1994



### BIOSOLIDS RECYCLING PRESERVES OUR NATURAL RESOURCES AND IMPROVES OUR ENVIRONMENT.

Biosolids recycling offers a number of benefits to communities everywhere.

**PREVENTING SOIL EROSION:** Biosolids recycling helps stop soil erosion by encouraging water to enter the ground and allowing the soil to hold more water for increased plant growth.

**IMPROVING TIMBER GROWTH:** Biosolids recycling is important in landscaping and forest fertilization efforts in areas that are harvested to produce lumber for homes. One study showed that trees fertilized with biosolids grew twice as fast as those from untreated areas.

**SAVING DIMINISHING LANDFILL SPACE:** Biosolids recycling preserves rapidly decreasing landfill space. Putting biosolids to productive use saves limited space for materials that should be placed in a landfill.

**STRENGTHENING RECLAMATION EFFORTS:** Biosolids recycling can be used to reclaim strip-mined lands and grow vegetation on once-contaminated U.S. Superfund sites.

**ENHANCING LANDSCAPING AND GARDENING:** As an organic fertilizer, biosolids products provide nutrient-rich materials used in home and community gardens. Biosolids recycling has also been used to landscape golf courses, public parks and recreation areas.

### ... AND BIOSOLIDS RECYCLING MAKES ECONOMIC SENSE.

**HIGHER YIELDS:** In farming, biosolids recycling has been shown to produce significant improvement in crop growth and yield.

**LOWER COSTS:** Biosolids recycling can be a efficient complement to chemical fertilizers. Many are supplementing fertilizers that contain inorganic chemicals with biosolids.

**GREATER SAVINGS:** The increase of biosolids recycling enables local governments to market by-products and helps to offset the costs of clean water quality to their citizens.

### BIOSOLIDS RECYCLING WHAT YOU CAN DO?

Learn more about biosolids recycling in your community by contacting your local wastewater treatment

For information about biosolids recycling, contact the Department of Public Affairs at the Environment Federation:



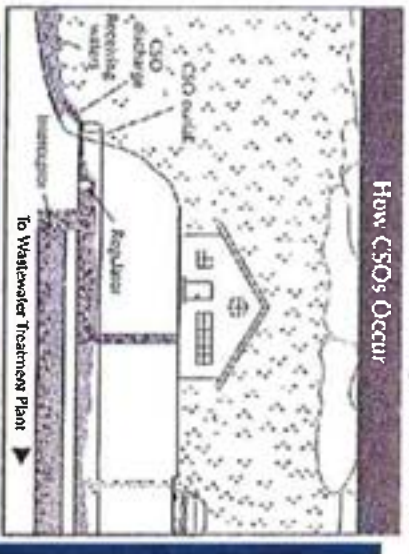
Water Environment Federation  
601 Wythe Street  
Alexandria, VA U.S.A. 22314-1994  
1 (703) 684-2400





## What is a Combined Sewer Overflow?

Fort Wayne, New Haven, and over 100 other communities throughout Indiana collect both rainwater runoff and sanitary wastewater in the same set of sewer pipes. These are called "combined sewers." Sometimes when it rains, combined sewers do not have enough capacity to carry all the rainwater and wastewater or the Water Pollution Control Plant cannot accept all of the combined flow. In this situation, the combined wastewater overflows from the collection system into the nearest body of water, creating a combined sewer overflow (CSO). The main pollutants in CSOs are untreated human wastes, toxic materials like oil and pesticides, and floating debris that may wash into the sewer system. These pollutants can affect your health if you swim in CSO-polluted water or if you eat fish that have been contaminated by the CSOs.



## How Expensive Are CSO Control Measures?

The costs of combined sewer overflow controls may be high in some areas and low in others. The severity and frequency of the CSO occurrences and their effect on river water quality will determine the types of CSO controls and their cost. In Fort Wayne, the actual cost to control CSOs is not known, but is estimated to be \$250 million over the next 25 years. In New Haven, total cost is expected to be in excess of \$9.5 million. Preventative maintenance programs, including regular inspection and cleaning of sewer lines, and capital improvements underway to increase sewer capacity in many neighborhoods served by combined sewers will go a long way toward meeting state and federal CSO requirements.

## Who To Contact

The Allen County Partnership for  
Water Quality

3718 New Vision Drive  
Fort Wayne, IN 46845

Phone: 260-484-5848 ext. 111  
Fax: 260-484-5080

Combined Sewer Overflow Hotline

260-427-2297

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Allen County  
Partnership for Water  
Quality

**COMBINED  
SEWER  
OVERFLOW**



*A Reference Guide  
for Homeowners*



City of Fort Wayne • City of New Haven •  
Allen County

## How Are CSOs Controlled?

The Clean Water Act requires the U.S. EPA and Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) to issue permits with requirements for controlling discharges from CSOs. The cities of Fort Wayne and New Haven are responsible for implementing a series of minimum CSO controls and developing and implementing a long-term CSO control plan to protect river water quality. The minimum CSO controls require communities to (1) maximize the use of the sewer collection system and the existing capacity of the wastewater treatment system, (2) reduce the amount of pollutants entering the combined sewers and (3) control as much solid and floatable material as possible from the CSOs. Fort Wayne and New Haven have each developed a long-term CSO control plan to identify, evaluate and implement various control strategies and achieve various water quality standards. Some of these controls include increased sewer capacity for storage, increased capacity at the Water Pollution Control Plant to treat more combined sewage and mechanisms to treat flow at the point where it enters the river.

## What Can I Do?

There are several ways you can affect the quality & quantity of water that flows into the sewer system:

- ◆ **Reduce Impervious Surfaces** Surfaces such as roofs, driveways and concrete patios do not allow rainwater to filter back into the soil, forcing the water into stormdrains. Instead of concrete patios, asphalt driveways, and paved paths, try wood decks, gravel or pervious asphalt driveways, and mulched paths.
- ◆ **Responsible Lawn Care** When applying chemicals to your lawn, follow the manufacturer's directions to avoid over-applying; these chemicals can runoff into the sewer system and degrade our rivers.
- ◆ **Conserve Water** Using less water on your lawn and garden means less chemical runoff into the stormdrains. Using less water in your home means less water in the sewer system, making overflows during wet weather less likely.
- ◆ **Don't Misuse Stormdrains** Remember that stormdrains are not trash cans. Household hazardous waste (HHW) such as motor oil, antifreeze and many cleaning agents should be disposed of properly at a HHW collection facility.
- ◆ **Support Local Efforts** Support the efforts of your local government to control CSOs, and understand that there are a multitude of ways you can be involved in protecting your water quality.
- ◆ **Become Informed** Take interest in your community's water quality. Pay attention to signs posted at river access points informing residents of the risk of CSOs. Call the City of Fort Wayne's CSO and Water Quality Hotline to hear the latest information on CSOs and drinking water quality. Or call the ACPWQ for more information.

## Storm Drain Marking

Does your neighborhood association, school or civic group want to be involved in cleaning up your community's stormwater? Become



part of the Allen County Partnership for Water Quality's *Storm Drain Marking Program*. By affixing a special "No Dumping, Drains to River" emblem on storm

sewers, residents and passers by become aware that what flows down those drains is not treated before reaching the river. The ACPWQ will provide all materials and instruction necessary to mark these drains, so call today to become part of a program that will serve for many years as an important reminder to keep garbage, chemicals and hazardous waste out of the sewer system.

If you would like to be notified of a CSO event, sign up for the CSO Notification List. You will be notified via e-mail when a CSO event has occurred or is expected to occur. Please note that during a CSO event special caution should be taken to avoid contact with the listed affected waters.

To sign up for Fort Wayne's list, visit:

[http://www.cityoffortwayne.org/cso\\_list.asp](http://www.cityoffortwayne.org/cso_list.asp)



## WHY SHOULD I CARE ABOUT STORMWATER?

Every time it rains, water that is not absorbed by the ground runs off rooftops, lawns, driveways, and streets, picking up hazardous materials such as oil and antifreeze, fertilizers and pesticides, litter, pet waste and other pollutants. This stormwater is not treated by the water pollution control plant but is deposited directly into the rivers and streams.

Uncontrolled stormwater can affect your quality of life by negatively affecting the quality of water in the rivers and streams in your community. It can impact wildlife in the area and create an unhealthy habitat. Erosion of sediment into the water can block light from aquatic plants, fill the niches where fish lay eggs and clog fish gills. Polluted stormwater can affect the process by which our drinking water is filtered, causing the water filtration plant to do more extensive filtering and chlorinating.

## WHAT CAN I DO?

There are several ways you can affect the quality & quantity of water that flows into the sewer system:

- **Responsible Lawn Care** When applying chemicals to your lawn, follow the manufacturer's directions to avoid over-applying; these chemicals can runoff into the sewer system and degrade our rivers and streams.
- **Don't Misuse Stormdrains** Remember that stormdrains are not trash cans. Household hazardous waste (HHW) such as motor oil, antifreeze and many cleaning agents should be disposed of properly at a HHW collection facility.
- **Support Local Efforts** Support the efforts of your local government to improve stormwater quality and quantity, and understand that there are a multitude of ways you can be involved in protecting your water quality.
- **Don't be a Litter Bug** Put trash in its place, or it could end up in our rivers and streams.
- **Pick Up Pet Waste** Pick up your pet's waste and dispose of it in your toilet or trash so that it doesn't wash into the stormdrains.
- **Conserve Water** Using less water on your lawn and garden means less chemical runoff into the stormdrains.
- **Reduce Impervious Surfaces** Surfaces such as roofs, driveways and concrete patios do not allow rainwater to filter back into the soil, forcing the water into stormdrains. Instead of concrete patios, asphalt driveways and paved paths, try wood decks, gravel or pervious asphalt driveways and mulched paths.



## STORM DRAIN MARKING

Does your neighborhood association, school or civic group want to be involved in cleaning up your community's stormwater?



Become a part of the Allen County Partnership for Water Quality's Storm Drain Marking Program. By affixing a special "No Dumping, Drains to River" emblem on storm sewers, residents and passersby become aware that what flows down those drains is not treated before reaching the river. The ACPWQ will provide all materials and instruction necessary to mark these drains, so call today to become part of a program that will serve for many years as an important reminder to keep garbage, chemicals and hazardous waste out of the sewer system.

**WHY DOES THE CITY CHARGE A STORMWATER FEE?**

The City of Fort Wayne developed the stormwater fee to ensure proper control and treatment of stormwater in order to address unnecessary flooding, erosion and sedimentation caused by rain, to improve the overall quality of water and to comply with the federal environmental regulations that govern stormwater.

**WHO IS REQUIRED TO PAY?**

All properties within city limits having impervious surfaces such as asphalt, concrete, stone, building rooftops, etc., which generate stormwater runoff, are assessed a stormwater user fee. This includes all residential and non-residential customers, i.e. commercial, industrial, institutional, churches, schools, businesses, and governmental facilities.

**HOW IS EACH PROPERTY CHARGED FOR STORMWATER?**

Each residential property is charged a flat rate of one ERU (equivalent residential unit) of \$2.20 a month. Each non-residential property's stormwater bill is based on their total square footage of impervious surface divided by the base ERU of 2500 square feet, multiplied by \$2.20.

**WHY SHOULD I HAVE TO PAY A STORMWATER FEE IF I DON'T HAVE A STORM SEWER?**

Every property with impervious area produces increased stormwater runoff that Fort Wayne must manage. Your runoff, although small, may be joining with that from other properties to cause flooding downstream. Even where there are no storm sewers, water flows over land and discharges into the rivers and streams. The City's 600 miles of storm sewers help keep traffic moving on streets and highways, businesses and industries operating and lives and property safe by reducing neighborhood flooding.

# RIVER CLEAN UP

Join the thousands of Fort Wayne residents who have participated in the River Clean Up! Your church, school or civic group can enter, or simply come alone to join with other involved citizens. This event takes place during the spring and summer months, so call the Allen County Partnership for Water Quality or the City's Solid Waste Department for more information on how you can keep litter out of the rivers!

## Who To Contact

The Allen County Partnership  
for Water Quality

3718 New Vision Drive  
Fort Wayne, IN 46845

Phone: 260-484-5848 ext. 111  
Fax: 260-484-5080

City of Fort Wayne Solid Waste Department  
260-427-1270

City Utilities Customer Service  
260-427-1234

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Allen County  
Partnership for Water  
Quality

# STORMWATER POLLUTION



*A Reference Guide  
for Homeowners*



City of Fort Wayne • City of New Haven •  
Allen County



## What's in Your Home?



These are just some of the household hazardous wastes found in most homes:

- **Kitchen:** Aerosol cans (full), floor care products, furniture polish, metal polish.
- **Bedroom:** Nail polish, nail polish remover.
- **Garage:** Antifreeze, automotive batteries, brake fluid, car wax with solvent, diesel fuel, oil, gasoline, kerosene, metal polish with solvent, motor oil, transmission fluid, windshield washer solution
- **Workshop:** Paint brush cleaner with solvent, paint brush cleaner with TSP (Trisodium phosphate), glue (solvent based), mineral spirits, oil based paint, automotive paint, thinner, paint stripper (solvent), primer, rust remover, turpentine, varnish, wood preservative.
- **Garden:** Fungicide, insecticide, rat/mouse/gopher poison, weed killer.
- **Here & There:** Household batteries, dry cleaning solvents, fiberglass epoxy, gun cleaning solvents, lighter fluid, moth balls, unarmixed photographic chemicals, septic tank degreasers, swimming pool chemicals.

## SAFER ALTERNATIVES!

Here are some safer alternative products that will get the job done well:

- Air Freshener:** An open box of baking soda absorbs refrigerator odors. For garbage cans, sprinkle boric acid in the can.
  - Antifreeze:** Look for the new, less toxic brands on the market.
  - Batteries:** Select the very-low mercury brands (99.5% mercury free) that are becoming widely available.
  - Drain Opener:** To prevent clogs, pour in 1/4 cup baking soda followed by 1/2 cup vinegar. When fizzing stops, flush with boiling water.
  - Rust Remover:** Vinegar's weak acid works well on rust stains.
  - Window Cleaner:** Wipe clean with a mixture of 3 Tbs. vinegar in 7 quarts of water.
  - Wood Furniture Polish:** Combine 1 part lemon juice with 2 parts olive oil.
- Contact the ACPWQ for a more complete list of safe alternatives to common cleaning and household products.

## Bulbs & Batteries & Thermometers... Oh My!!

Why wait for Tox Away Day to rid your home of these items? Disposal sites are available year-round for:

- **Fluorescent Bulbs:** These bulbs contain mercury and should not be put out for your weekly trash pick-up. 4-foot bulbs can be taken to the Merchandise Pick-Up Area at the Glenbrook Sears during normal business hours.

- **Batteries:** Material in most household batteries is harmful to the environment and should be recycled properly. Drop off old batteries at Batteries Plus for proper recycling.



- **Mercury Thermometers:** Some families have not yet replaced these thermometers with newer, safer types. Do not throw these away! Instead, dispose of them safely at the Fort Wayne-Allen County Department of Health Immunization Clinic, M-F, 8am-4pm.

- **Electronic Equipment:** When replacing your electronic equipment with newer models, recycle them properly so the metals contained do not contaminate our water and soil. Take your computers and electronic equipment to OmniSource for a minimal fee.

## What is Household Hazardous Waste?

Leftover household products that contain corrosive, toxic, ignitable, or reactive ingredients are considered to be "household hazardous waste" or HHW. Products that contain hazardous ingredients are safe to use when you follow the manufacturer's instructions, but require special care when you dispose of them. If disposed of improperly, these wastes can pollute the environment and pose a threat to human health.

### Have You Ever...

- Poured used motor oil or antifreeze on the ground?
- Thrown away dead batteries in the trash?
- Emptied a partial can of paint thinner down the drain?

Doing this only once or twice may not seem like a big deal, but if everyone in Allen County did this, those small amounts could equal a BIG water quality problem. The average Indiana household contains between 3 and 10 gallons of hazardous wastes! If this waste isn't disposed of properly, it could contaminate our rivers and streams.

## Tox Away Day

The Allen County Solid Waste Management District holds a yearly Tox Away Day for residents of Allen County to properly dispose of their household hazardous waste. The event takes place in early September, and minimal fees apply. For residents who want to properly dispose of old tires, contact the District for information about the annual Tire Amnesty Day.

## Who To Contact

Allen County Partnership for Water Quality

2010 Inwood Drive, Suite 103  
Fort Wayne, IN 46815  
Phone: (260) 426-4637 ext.3  
Fax: (260) 424-9209

Allen County Solid Waste Management District  
1 Main Street, Room B86  
Fort Wayne, IN 46802  
(260) 449-7878

Allen County Partnership for Water Quality

## HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE



### A Reference Guide for Homeowners



City of Fort Wayne • City of New Haven • Allen County



## Taking Care of Your Septic System

### Use Water Wisely

When the septic system's absorption field is waterlogged, its ability to treat waste is hindered.

- ◆ When it's feasible, conserve water and allow time between activities that require a lot of water, like using washing machines & dishwashers, and taking baths & showers.
- ◆ Consider using a front-loading washing machine, which can use up to 1/3 less water than top-loading washers.
- ◆ Toilets consume large amounts of water and most use 3-5 gallons per flush. Install a water-saving design that uses only 1.5 gal/flush. For an older toilet, place a milk jug filled with sand or stones in the tank to reduce that amount of water used.
- ◆ To conserve water in the shower, install a low-flow shower head.

### Pump Your Septic Tank Regularly & Have Your Septic System Inspected Annually

- ◆ Pumping your septic tank removes solids and prevents them from clogging the absorption field. Have a professional pump out your septic tank every 3-5 years.
- ◆ Annual inspections will catch problems early, avoiding environmental contamination and possibly lowering the cost of repairs.

### Know What Not to Put Down the Drain

- ◆ Hazardous chemicals should never be rinsed down your drain; they may kill the bacteria and microorganisms working in your septic system to break down waste.
- ◆ Use garbage disposals sparingly, and avoid putting anything down the toilet or drain that will not easily break down. Solids build up in your septic tank and affect your system's ability to treat waste.
- ◆ Septic tank additives are generally not beneficial; some may actually harm the system.
- ◆ Fat, grease, or oil should never be rinsed down the drain.

### Who To Contact

#### Allen County Partnership for

#### Water Quality

2010 Inwood Drive, Suite 103  
Fort Wayne, IN 46815  
Phone: 260-426-4637 ext.3

#### Fort Wayne - Allen County Department of Health

1 East Main Street, 5th floor  
Fort Wayne, IN 46802  
260-449-7530  
[www.fw-ac-deptofhealth.com](http://www.fw-ac-deptofhealth.com)

### Is Your Septic System Failing?

There are several indicators that your septic system may not be functioning properly:

1. Slowly draining sinks and toilets
2. Gurgling sounds in the plumbing
3. Plumbing backups
4. Sewage odors in the house or out in the yard
5. The ground is wet or mushy above your absorption field
6. The grass is greener or grows faster above your absorption field
7. Tests show the presence of bacteria in nearby streams or wells



If your septic system exhibits any of these signs, contact a professional to assess the situation.

## What are Septic Systems?

Septic systems are individual wastewater treatment systems that use the soil to treat small wastewater flows, usually from individual homes. They are typically used in rural or large lot settings where centralized wastewater treatment is impractical.

A typical system consists of two major components, a septic tank and an absorption field. This system treats your household wastewater by temporarily holding it in the septic tank where heavy solids and lighter scum are allowed to separate from the wastewater. This separation process is known as primary treatment. The solids stored in the tank are decomposed by bacteria and later removed along with the lighter scum by a professional septic tank pumpier.

### Septic Tank

Three factors determine how often your septic tank will have to be pumped. The *first* factor is the size of the tank itself. A typical tank is designed to hold 1,000 gallons of liquid. The *second* factor is the number of people in the household. Obviously, the more people in the household, the more wastewater will flow through the system. The *third* factor is the volume of solids in the waste water. For example, if you have a garbage disposal in your house, then you will have to pump out your tank more frequently than those who dispose of their garbage by other means.

### Absorption Field

An absorption field generally does not require any maintenance. However, to protect and prolong the life of the absorption field, follow these simple rules:

- Do not drive or park over the absorption field with cars, trucks, or heavy equipment; compaction of the field will reduce its ability to filter and treat wastewater.
- Do not plant anything but grass over the system. Roots from trees and shrubbery may clog your absorption field, preventing it from properly treating waste.
- Divert surface runoff water from roofs, patios, driveways, and other areas away from the absorption field. Keep sump pumps and house footing drains away from the system as well.

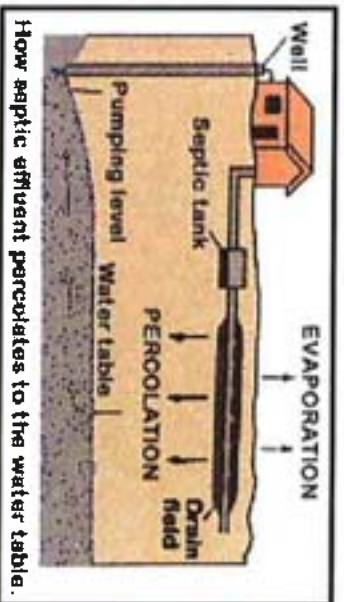
## Why Maintain Your Septic System?

Failing septic systems are very expensive to repair or replace. Compare: \$50-\$250 to have your septic system inspected or pumped; \$3000-\$10,000 to have it repaired or replaced.

A neglected septic system could reduce the value of your property.

A failing septic system can cause a serious threat to the health of family members and neighbors, especially if your drinking water comes from a well.

A failing septic system can degrade the environment, especially nearby waterways. It can put thousands of water users at risk if it is located near a public water supply. The picture below illustrates how septic effluent can reach a groundwater supply.



Allen County  
Partnership for Water  
Quality

SO NOW YOU  
OWN A SEPTIC  
SYSTEM...



A Reference Guide  
for Homeowners



City of Fort Wayne • City of New Haven •  
Allen County





## Test Your Soil

To determine what kind of care your lawn and garden need, you must first determine what type of soil you have! You can avoid spending excess time and money on your yard by having the soil tested for nutrients and pH. Correcting a problem before planting is much simpler and cheaper than afterwards. Once your yard is established, continue to take periodic soil samples. You can purchase a home test for pH, nitrogen, phosphorous, and potassium at a garden center. You can also contact a commercial testing service if you would like more detailed or special tests.

## Use Biosolids & Compost

Biosolids are nutrient-rich organic materials, resulting from the wastewater treatment process, which can be applied as fertilizer. Applying biosolids to land before planting grass or a garden can provide nutrients vital to plant growth and reduce the amount of chemical fertilizers needed. Biosolids are available at the Lake Ave. biosolids facility (*information located at right*).

Composting is the controlled decomposition of organic matter by microorganisms into a humus-like product. Compost can enhance soil texture, increase the ability of the soil to absorb air and water (thus using less water), suppress weed growth, decrease erosion, & reduce the need to apply fertilizers. With all of these benefits, how can you afford to not use biosolids and compost?



## Choose Native Plants

Native plants are well-suited to their area. They provide food and shelter for wildlife while usually requiring less water, fertilizer and pesticides than non-native species. Their lower maintenance and high conservation value make them a good choice for an environmentally conscious homeowner. Ask your local garden center for some native plant choices.

## Conservative Water

Using less water means less chemical runoff and soil erosion. Water deeply to promote deep root growth, and water in the early morning to avoid evaporation.

**Q:** What do I do with the yard waste my healthy, environmentally friendly lawn has created?

**A:** RECYCLE it at home or at a yardwaste compost site!

Biosolids, Lime, & Yard Waste Recycling  
 6202 Lake Avenue 260-749-8040  
 OPEN: April 1- Nov. 30, M-Sat 8am-6pm  
 Sun Noon-6pm  
 Dec. 1- March 31, Mon-Fri 8am-2pm  
 Closed Holidays

National Serv-All  
 6231 MacBeth Road 260-747-4117  
 OPEN:  
 Monday- Friday: 8am-5pm  
 Saturday: 8am- Noon  
 Closed Sundays & Holidays

Materials Accepted	Not Accepted
Garden Waste	Construction Debris
Leaves	Cement
Grass	Dirt
Brush	Fruit from Trees
Prunings	Lumber
Weeds	Railroad Ties
Vines	Wood Fencing

## You Are the Solution to Water Pollution

Protecting water quality through responsible lawn and garden care is not something every homeowner considers when landscaping and maintaining his or her yard. But the flow of water does not obey your property lines. Water that flows onto and off of your land is part of a watershed that inevitably reaches a stream or river. If you knew that a child was playing in that stream, or that the water reaching that river would be used for your community's water supply, would it change the way you cared for your land? You can ensure that the water that nourishes your land does not pollute the river it reaches. Small changes in the way you maintain your lawn and garden can make a BIG impact in water quality. Practicing responsible lawn care today can protect our water quality tomorrow.

## Who To Contact

The Allen County Partnership for Water Quality

2010 Inwood Drive, Suite 103  
Fort Wayne, IN 46815

Phone: 260-426-4637 ext. 3  
Fax: 260-424-9209

## Reduce Impervious Surfaces

Impervious surfaces, such as roofs, driveways, and concrete patios, do not allow rainwater to filter back into the soil. Try incorporating a surface into your lawn or garden area that allows the rain water to reach the soil, rather than run into the storm sewers during a heavy rain. Instead of concrete patios, asphalt driveways, and paved paths, try wood decks, gravel or pervious asphalt driveways, and mulched paths. Instead of diverting stormwater to drains, collect the water in rain barrels for later use in your garden! It's easy to be a "green gardener."

### ☞ Recipe for Compost ☞

Mix together and moisten and turn occasionally until dark and crumbly (several weeks to a year):

1 part "green" = fresh grass clippings, manure, garden plants, and fruit and vegetable scraps (no meat, dairy, or fat)

3 parts "brown" = dried leaves and plants, branches, and woody materials

Use the compost around trees, shrubs, perennials, and even house plants to deter weeds, improve soil structure and retain moisture.

## Allen County Partnership for Water Quality

# GREEN LANDSCAPING



## A Reference Guide for Homeowners



City of Fort Wayne • City of New Haven •  
Allen County



## Safety Measures to Protect your Family from Diseases Related to Flood Waters



The following safety measures will help reduce the risk of your family and pets contracting diseases associated with sewage-contaminated floodwaters.

- ◆ Avoid direct contact with flood or back-up water when possible. Children and pets should not play or come in contact with floodwater.
- ◆ When cleaning up flooded areas, wear protective clothing and gear, such as latex gloves and waterproof, impervious rubber boots to prevent exposure to sewage. Contact the Department of Public Health to receive protective rubber gloves.
- ◆ Use a disinfectant solution of laundry bleach (5.25% hypochlorite) for clean up. You can make this disinfectant solution by mixing one part laundry bleach, such as Clorox, with nine parts water.
- ◆ After cleaning up, make sure to do the following before removing protective latex gloves.
  1. Sanitize or dispose of aprons and other clothing worn during the clean up.
  2. Disinfect rubber footwear in a bucket using the bleach disinfectant described above.
  3. Disinfect buckets and other such materials used in the clean up, before storing them.Remove latex gloves from the inside-out and wash hands for at least two minutes with warm water and a disinfectant soap to assure all skin surfaces are clean of contaminants.
- ◆ Place disposables in a sealed plastic bag for garbage collection.

## Health Risks Associated with Sewage-Contaminated Flood Waters



Bacterial or viral pathogens may be present in sewage-contaminated floodwaters. The primary means by which people and animals may contract diseases from contaminated floodwater is by fecal-oral transmission. Fecal-oral transmission occurs by either directly touching sewage or touching an object which has been in contact with sewage and then touching either the mouth, eyes, ears, or nose. Exposure can also occur by handling food products with sewage-contaminated objects, including improperly washed hands. Pregnant women, children, elderly persons, and those who are immunocompromised may be at higher risk. Following is a list of the most common fecal-oral transmitted diseases for this region and their symptoms.

- ◆ Amebiasis (Amebic Dysentery): intestinal disease with fever, chills and bloody or mucoid diarrhea.
- ◆ Epidemic Viral Gastroenteritis (Viral Diarrhea): nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, myalgia, malaise, low-grade fever, or a combination of these symptoms usually lasting 24-48 hours.
- ◆ Giardiasis (Giardia Enteritis): chronic diarrhea, abdominal cramps, bloating, frequent loose, pale greasy stools, fatigue and weight loss.
- ◆ Viral Hepatitis A: fever, malaise, anorexia, nausea and abdominal discomfort followed within a few days by jaundice.
- ◆ Salmonellosis: fever, headache, abdominal pain, diarrhea, nausea, and sometimes vomiting.
- ◆ Shigellosis: diarrhea accompanied by fever, nausea and sometimes toxemia, vomiting, cramps.

## How to Clean Buildings



Structures that have been flooded should be examined carefully before being used for living quarters to ensure that they are safe and will not collapse. Building should also be thoroughly cleaned as follows:

- ◆ Buildings: Loose plaster should be removed from walls and ceilings. Doors and window sashes, should be removed and allowed to dry thoroughly. If water remains in the basement, it should be drained or pumped out as soon as possible. As the water is being removed, the mud should be stirred and carried away with it. After the basement has been allowed to dry thoroughly, wash the floors and walls with the chlorine disinfectant solution. Keep window open for ventilation. Chlorine solutions are corrosive, so use plastic containers to store and do not apply the disinfectant to metal surfaces.
- ◆ Walls, Woodwork & Floors: The walls and woodwork, while still damp, should be thoroughly scrubbed with a stiff fiber brush and water to remove all mud and silt. Particular attention should be given to all corners and cracks. Floors should be cleansed of all mud and dirt and allowed to dry thoroughly. Rugs that require shampooing should be washed with commercial rug shampoo products or with a mild soap jelly. Rugs and carpets should be stretched out on a flat surface and allowed to dry thoroughly to prevent molding, then subjected to beating, sweeping, or vacuum cleaning.

## Salvaging Household Items



**M**ost household items need to be inspected, cleaned, and dried before being reused.

- **Furnaces & Appliances:** Furnace and chimney pipe should be inspected and cleaned, if necessary, and furnace doors or covers left open to ventilate the system. All parts of the heating system that have been submerged, including the burners, need to be cleaned thoroughly to prevent clogging and dried well to prevent rusting. Stoves and other metal fixtures should first have all the mud and silt removed. They should then be wiped with an oiled rag, then polished and painted.

- **Furniture:** Furniture should be removed to the sunshine and fresh air and all the drawer slides and other working parts stacked separately. All of the mud and silt should then be removed. Care should be exercised to remove the furniture from direct sun before it warps.

- **Books:** Books should be allowed to dry carefully and slowly with alternate exposing to air and pressing. Toward the end of this treatment, the books may be subjected to small amounts of heat.

- **Clothing & Bedding:** Flood-soiled clothing and bedding require considerable care to obtain satisfactory results. All loose dirt should be brushed off, followed by laundering or dry cleaning in the usual manner. Lightweight comforters may be laundered in the same manner as blankets. Heavy comforters should be taken apart to be cleaned. Mattresses and pillows that are badly soiled may not be fit to reclaim; however, a professional may recondition those of good quality.

## Salvaging Food Items



**A**fter flooding, all food items which have been submerged need to be destroyed, unless they are stored in hermetically sealed, metal cans. Foods which are not stored in cans and have been exposed to sewage-contaminated floodwaters cannot be cleaned well enough to be consumed. This includes any foods which were stored in plastic or glass bottles. The contaminated food is very dangerous.

Food which is stored in metal cans can be cleaned and salvaged for consumption. First, remove labels and thoroughly wash cans in soapy water by scrubbing with a brush. Immerse containers in strong chlorine solution (1 oz. Chlorine bleach to 1 gallon clean water) for 15 minutes. Dry containers to prevent rusting.

### For Further Assistance & Information Call:

[Aging & In-Home Services 745-1200](tel:745-1200)

For Senior Citizens who are physically unable to properly clean contaminated areas resulting from sewer backups (Contact Person: Carla Ellsworth)

[Fort Wayne-Allen County Board of Health 449-7530](tel:449-7530)

For health and safety information, technical assistance, and latex safety gloves.

[City of Fort Wayne Planning Department 427-1140](tel:427-1140)

For other miscellaneous flood information

[City of Fort Wayne Citizens' Advocates 427-1200](tel:427-1200)

For information about your neighborhood association or Area Partnership or general questions.

## Dealing with Flood & Sewer Waters in Your Home



### Some Helpful Safety & Clean-up Information

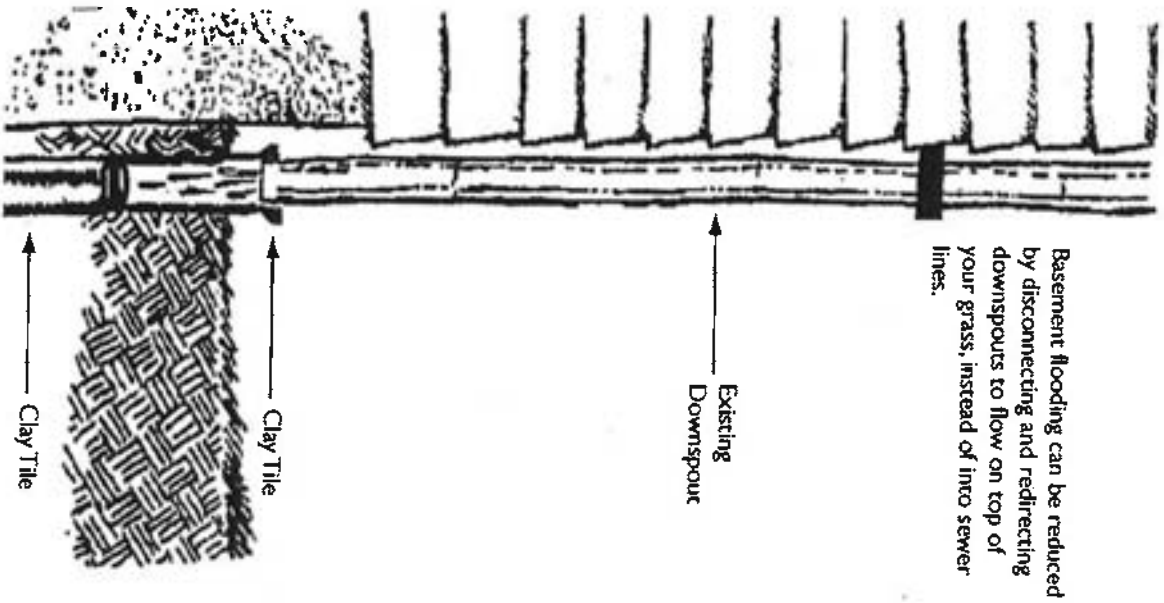
A Cooperative Effort of:  
Fort Wayne Sewer Task Force  
Fort Wayne Planning Department 427-1140  
Fort Wayne City Utilities 427-1381  
Indiana State Board of Health (317-383-6100)  
Allen County Board of Health 449-7561



Graham Richard  
Mayor

## WHY SHOULD DOWNSPOUTS BE DISCONNECTED?

Downspouts that are connected directly to sewer lines can contribute to basement flooding.



## STEP-BY-STEP APPROACH FOR DISCONNECTING DOWNSPOUTS

1. Shorten Existing Downspout: Use hacksaw to cut existing downspout.

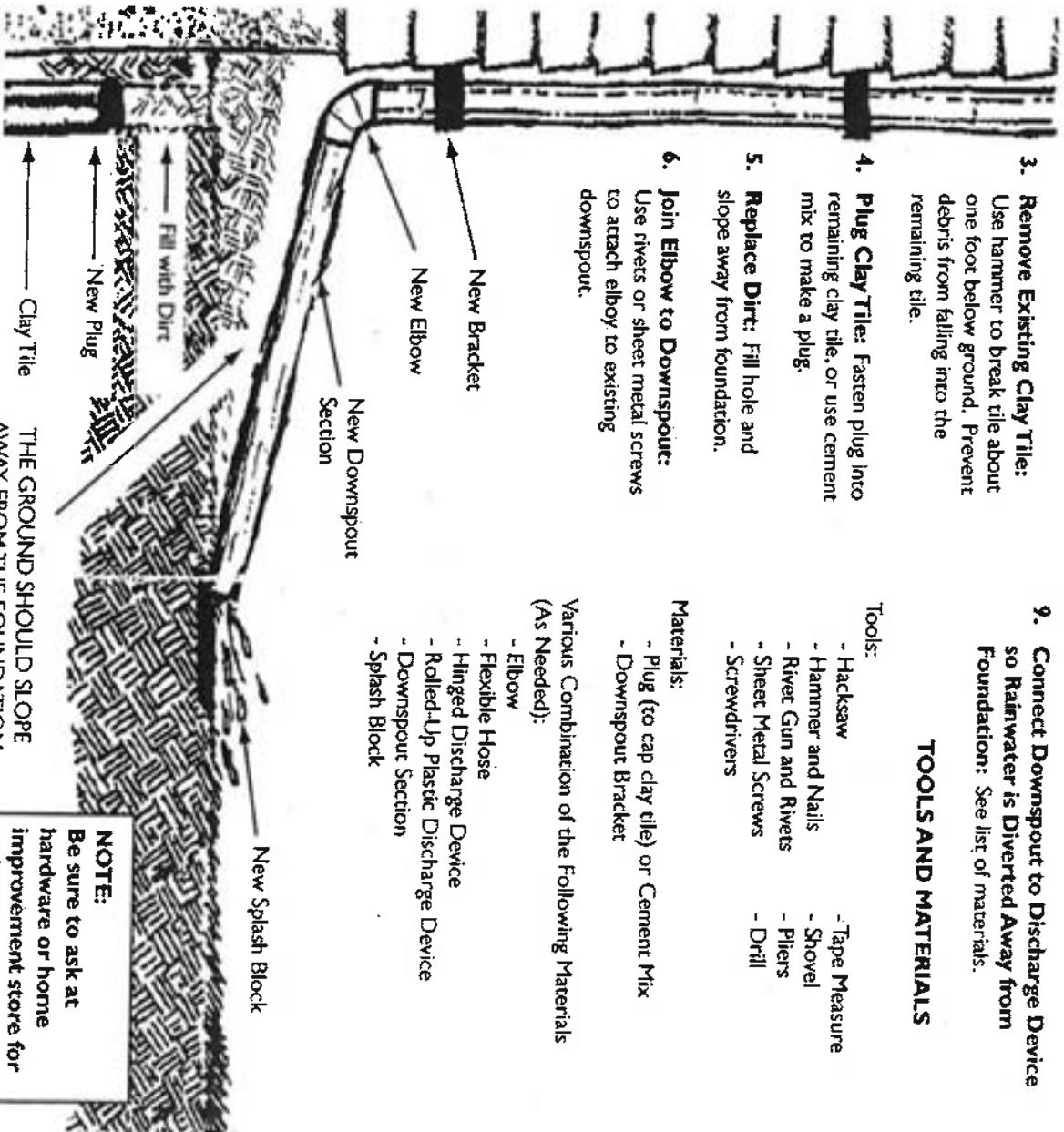
2. Dig: Remove dirt around clay tile.

3. Remove Existing Clay Tile: Use hammer to break tile about one foot below ground. Prevent debris from falling into the remaining tile.

4. Plug Clay Tile: Fasten plug into remaining clay tile, or use cement mix to make a plug.

5. Replace Dirt: Fill hole and slope away from foundation.

6. Join Elbow to Downspout: Use rivets or sheet metal screws to attach elbow to existing downspout.



7. Fasten New Bracket: Secure new downspout bracket to house with screws or nails.

8. Cut: After measuring the amount of downspout needed, but new downspout section to proper length - 4 to 6 feet.

9. Connect Downspout to Discharge Device so Rainwater is Diverted Away from Foundation: See list of materials.

### TOOLS AND MATERIALS

#### Tools:

- Hacksaw
- Hammer and Nails
- Rivet Gun and Rivets
- Sheet Metal Screws
- Screwdrivers
- Tape Measure
- Shovel
- Pliers
- Drill

#### Materials:

- Plug (to cap clay tile) or Cement Mix
- Downspout Bracket

Various Combination of the Following Materials (As Needed):

- Elbow
- Flexible Hose
- Hinged Discharge Device
- Rolled-Up Plastic Discharge Device
- Downspout Section
- Splash Block

**NOTE:**  
Be sure to ask at hardware or home improvement store for assistance when selecting materials.

**WHERE CAN YOU GET  
MORE INFORMATION?**

A video is available, showing an actual disconnection of a homeowner's downspout.



**Graham Richard, Mayor**

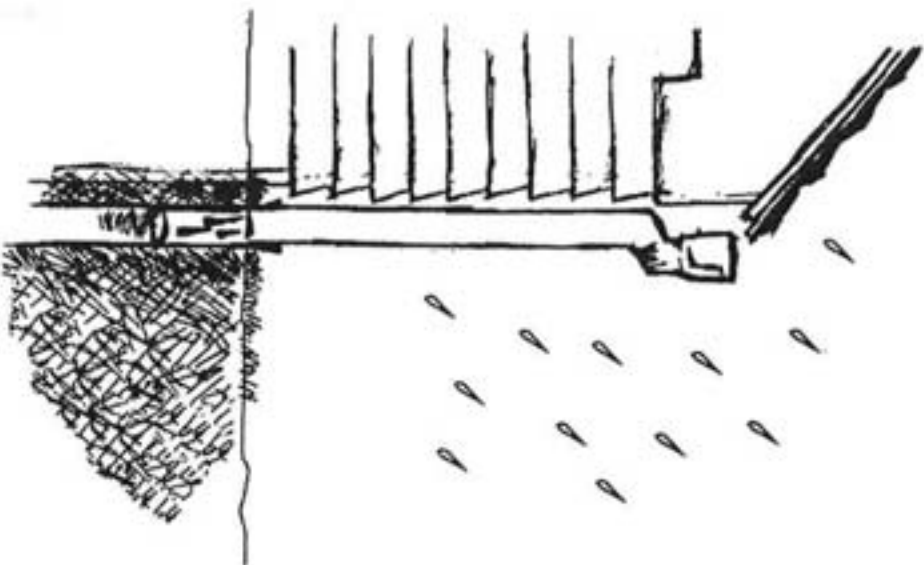
If you would like more information about the video, please contact:

Public Information Office  
at 427-1120



Fort Wayne City Utilities  
One Main Street, Room 280  
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46802

**STEP-BY-STEP  
DOWNSPOUT  
DISCONNECTION  
GUIDE**

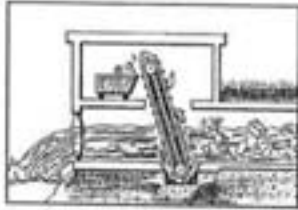


**A Step-By-Step Guide to the  
Approach and Materials for  
Disconnecting Downspouts**



The Clean Water Act requires the U.S. EPA and Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) to issue permits with requirements for controlling discharges from CSOs. As part of its permit, Fort Wayne is responsible for implementing a series of minimum CSO controls and, if water quality standards are not met, developing and implementing a long-term CSO control plan to protect river water quality.

The minimum CSO controls require communities to (1) fully utilize the existing capacity of the wastewater collection and treatment systems, (2) prevent pollutants from entering the combined sewers and (3) remove as much solid and floatable material as possible from the CSOs. In some communities, the minimum controls may be adequate to achieve water quality standards.



*Install bar screens at CSO outfall locations.*



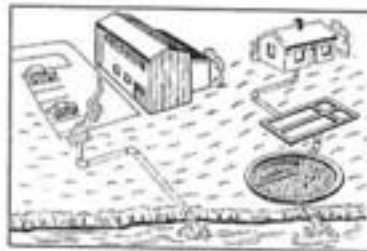
*Change operational practices.*



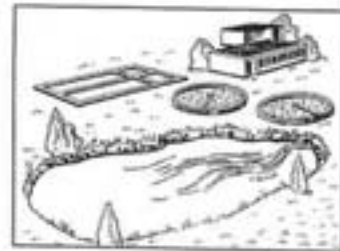
If CSO maintenance and management practices can't reduce pollution going to the three rivers, Fort Wayne may have to take additional actions. The City may need to develop and implement long-term CSO control plans.

If required, these control plans could require identification, evaluation and implementation of various control strategies to achieve required water quality standards. Some of these controls might include increased sewer capacity for storage, increased capacity at the Water Pollution Control Plant to treat more combined sewage or mechanisms to treat flow at the points where it enters the rivers.

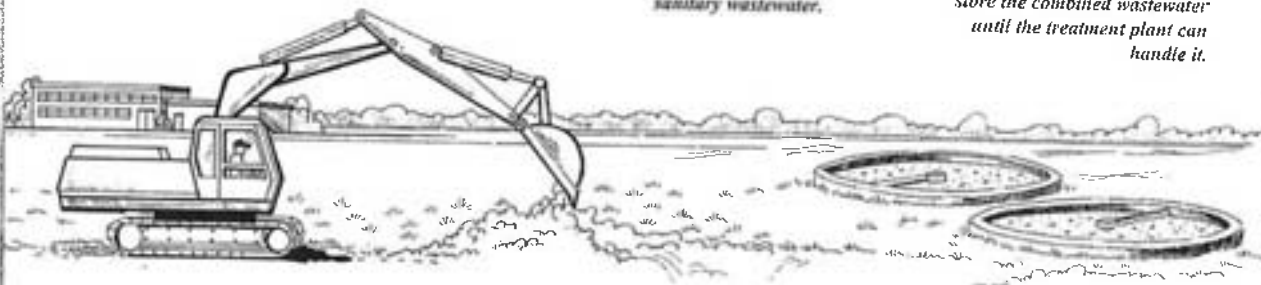
**LONG-TERM CSO PLANS MAY INCLUDE CONTROLS SUCH AS:**



*Separating stormwater from sanitary wastewater.*



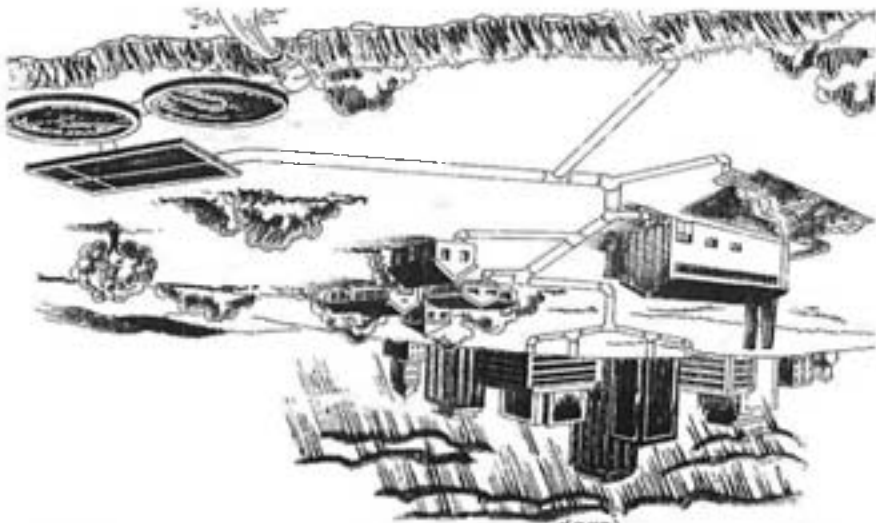
*Using basins, pipes or tunnels to store the combined wastewater until the treatment plant can handle it.*



*Constructing new treatment facilities.*

The costs of CSO controls may be high in some areas and low in others. The severity and frequency of the CSO occurrences and their effect on river water quality will determine the types of CSO controls and their cost.

Right now, the actual cost to control CSOs in Fort Wayne is not known. Preventive maintenance programs, including the regular cleaning and inspection of sewer lines, and capital improvements underway to increase sewer capacity in many neighborhoods served by combined sewers will go a long way toward meeting state and federal CSO requirements. Long-term changes in the combined sewer system may or may not be required based on the findings of river quality studies.



CSO controls protect the community's public health and its environment. For more information on Fort Wayne's Combined Sewer System Operational Plan or to arrange an informational presentation about combined sewer overflow issues and solutions, call Fort Wayne's Public Information Office at (219) 427-1120. For more information about the effects of CSOs on river water quality 24-hours-a-day, call the CSO Hotline at 424-1414, extension 1129.

**CONTROLLING CSOS IS VERY IMPORTANT**

Some cities, such as Fort Wayne, collect both rainwater runoff and sanitary wastewater in the same set of sewer pipes. These are called "combined sewers." Sometimes when it rains, combined sewers do not have enough capacity to carry all the rainwater and wastewater or the Water Pollution Control Plant cannot accept all of the combined flow. In this situation, the combined wastewater overflows from the collection system into the nearest body of water — in Fort Wayne's case, into one of the three rivers — creating a combined sewer overflow (CSO).

**WHAT IS A COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW?**

Fort Wayne City Utilities  
One Main Street, Room 280  
Fort Wayne, IN 46802

**WHERE ARE THE CSOs?**



Combined sewers serve many communities especially in the northeast and Great Lakes region of the United States. Fort Wayne has a typical combined sewer system. In Fort Wayne, combined sewers are found mostly in the older part of the City. Fort Wayne has about 60 combined sewer overflow outfalls going to the three rivers and their tributaries.

**HOW DO CSOs AFFECT THE FORT WAYNE COMMUNITY?**



*Control of CSOs is essential to preserving the public health and the ecological balance of our streams, rivers, lakes and oceans.*

During dry weather, combined sewers that serve the older part of Fort Wayne carry sanitary sewage from homes and businesses to the Water Pollution Control Plant. When it rains, however, and combined sewer overflows (CSOs) happen, river water quality may be impaired by the untreated wastewater that discharges from combined sewers into the City's three rivers.

The main pollutants in CSOs are untreated human and industrial wastes, toxic materials like oil and pesticides, and floating debris that may wash into the sewer system. These pollutants can affect your health if you swim in CSO-polluted water or if you eat fish or shellfish that have been contaminated by the CSOs.

The pollutants in CSOs include human and industrial wastes, toxic materials like oil and pesticides, and floating debris that may wash into the sewer system. These pollutants can affect your health if you swim in CSO-polluted water or if you eat fish or shellfish that have been contaminated by the CSOs.

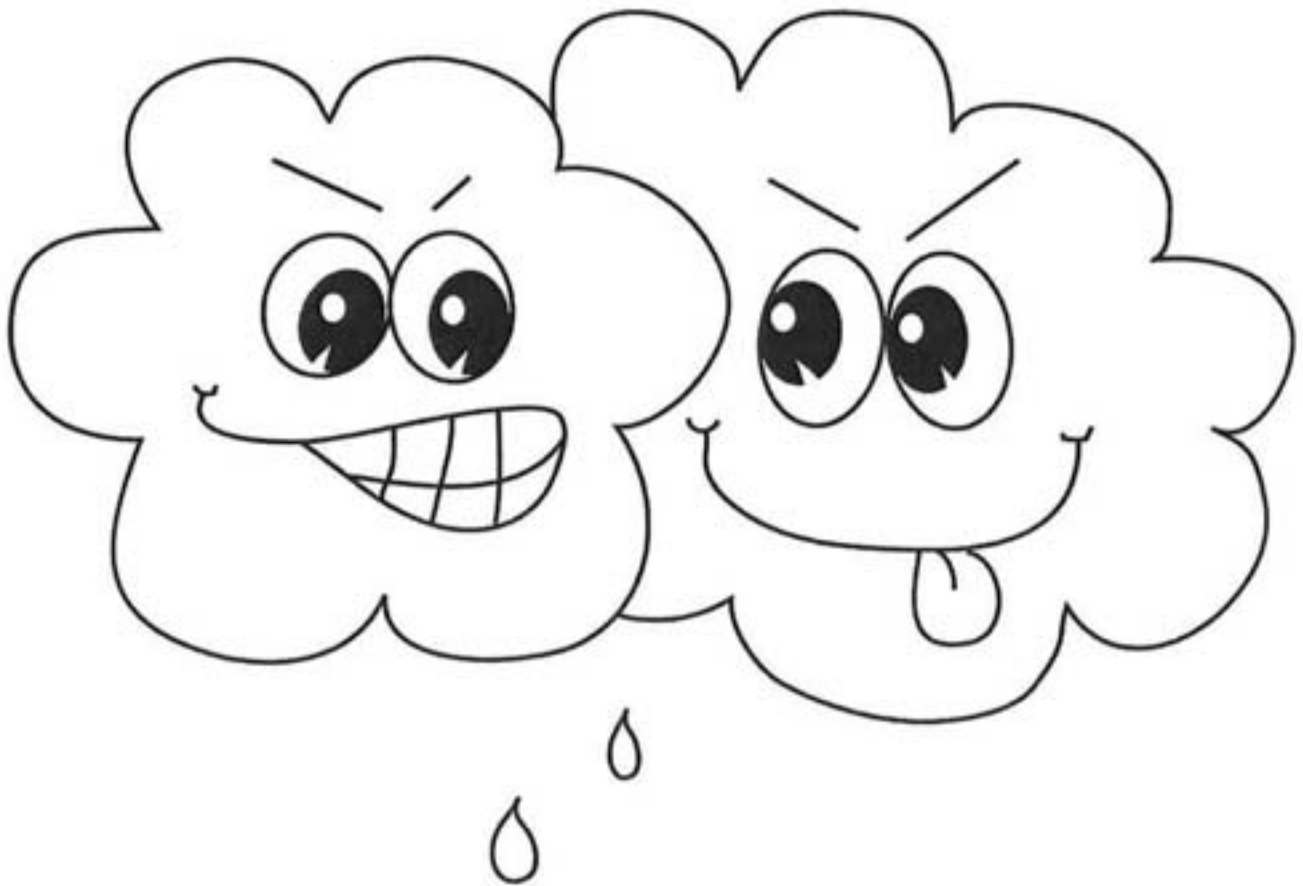


# STORM WATER

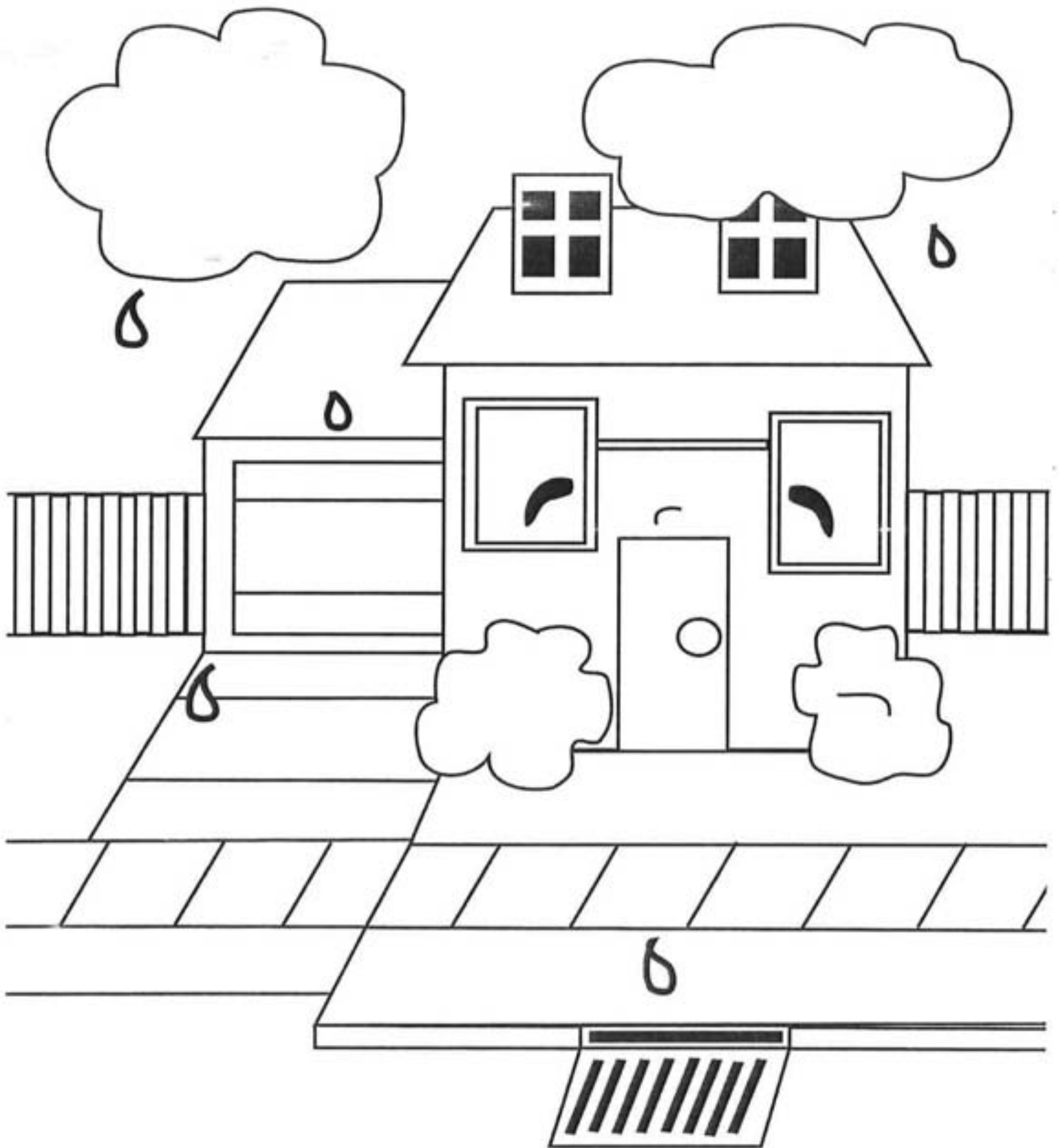


activity book

# What is storm water?



Rain water not absorbed by the ground is called storm water.



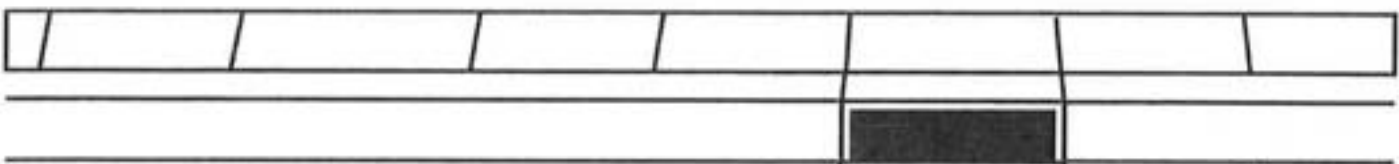
Whenever it rains water runs off rooftops, sidewalks, parking lots, and streets and travels to the storm drain system.



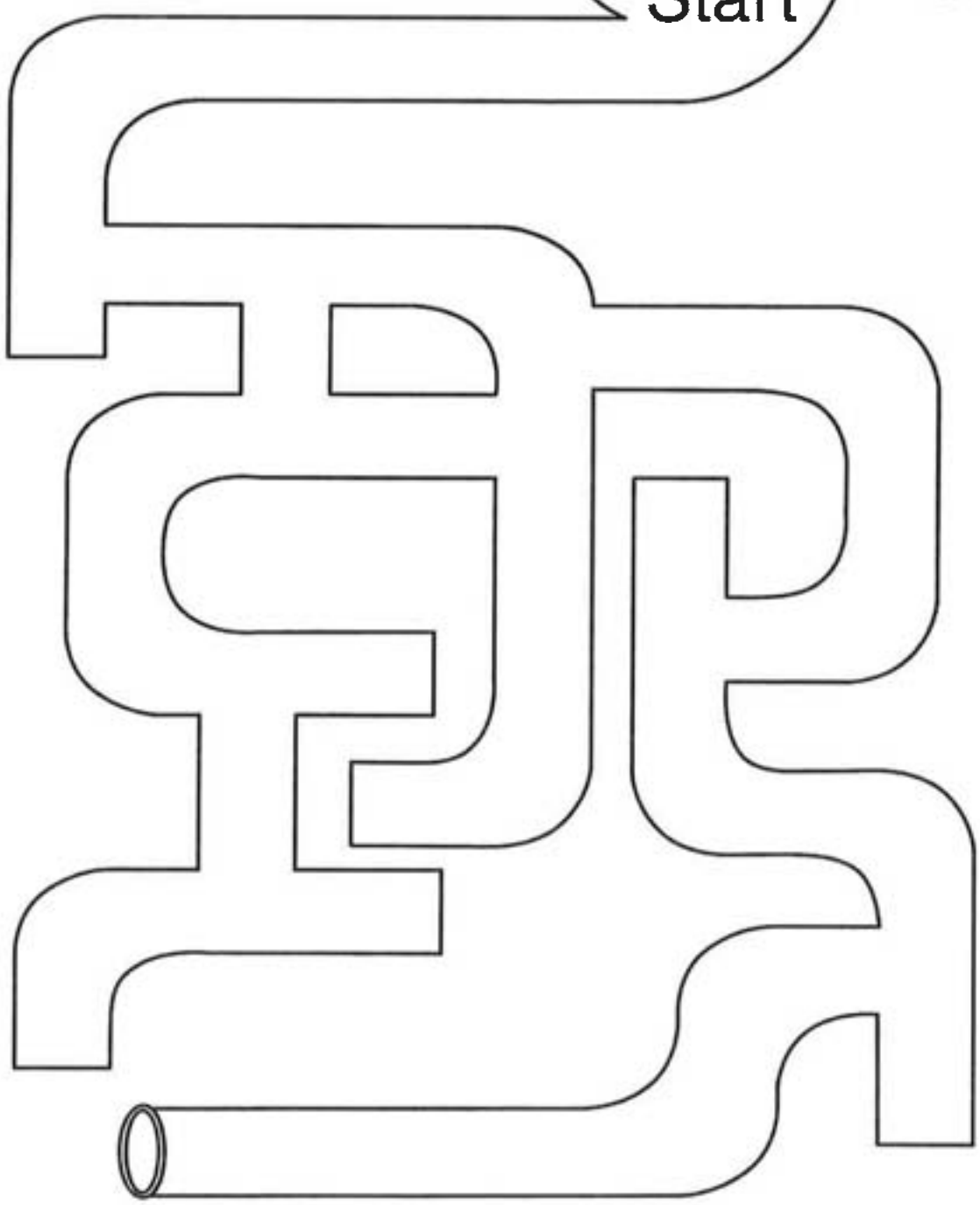
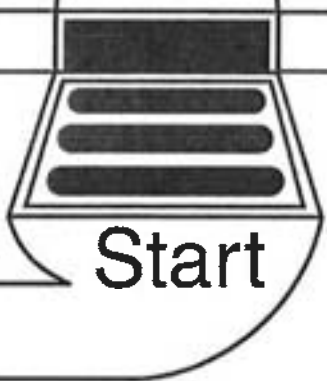
Find all 10 words.

- rain
- river
- stream
- sewer
- water
- pollution
- street
- chemicals
- drain
- toxic

The water that flows into the storm drain runs directly to the river, which means the water remains untreated.



Help the storm water  
find its way to the river.







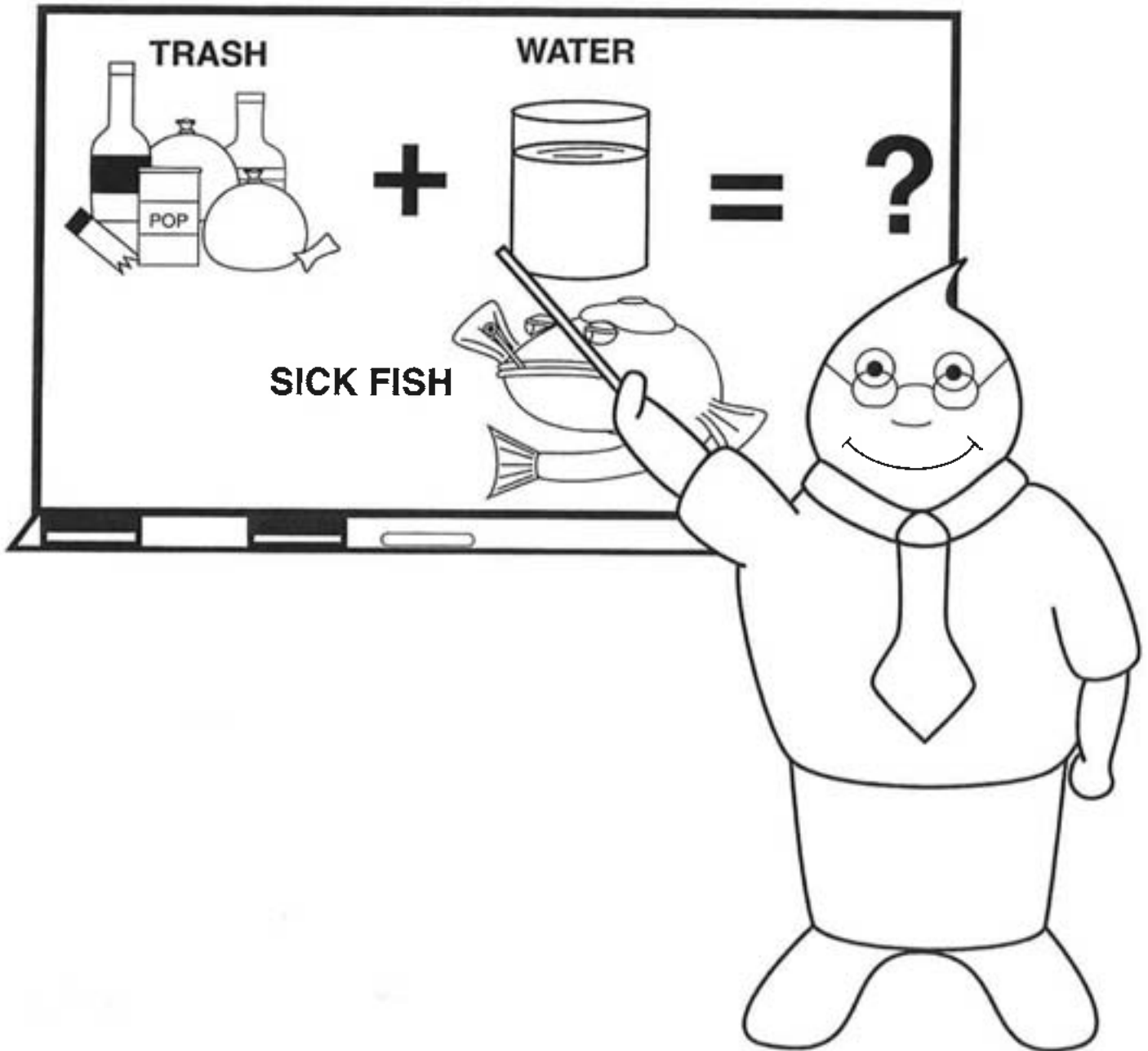
Would you drink this water?



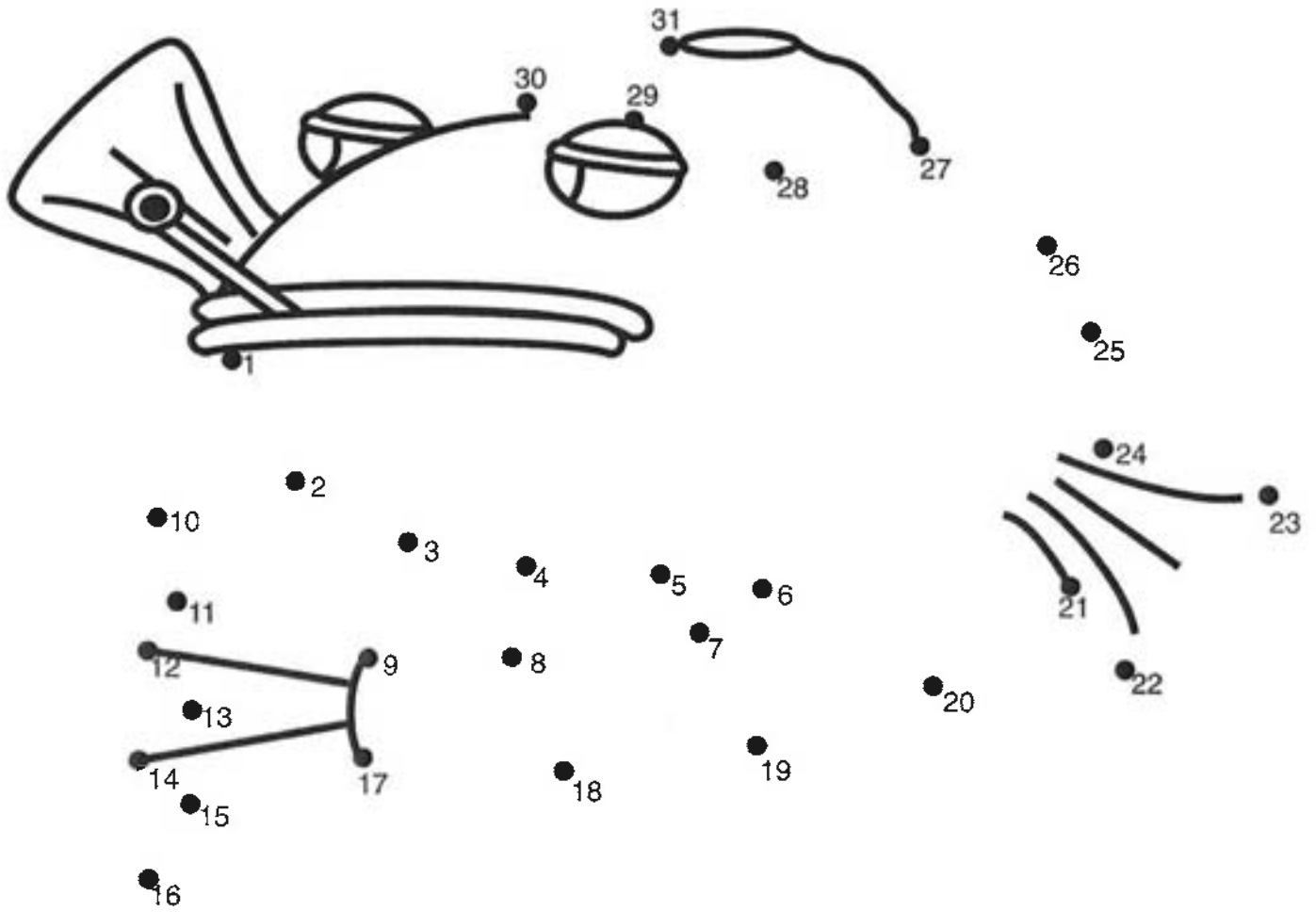
Be Creative!

Finish drawing the glass of untreated water.

# MATH CLASS



# Dot - to - Dot

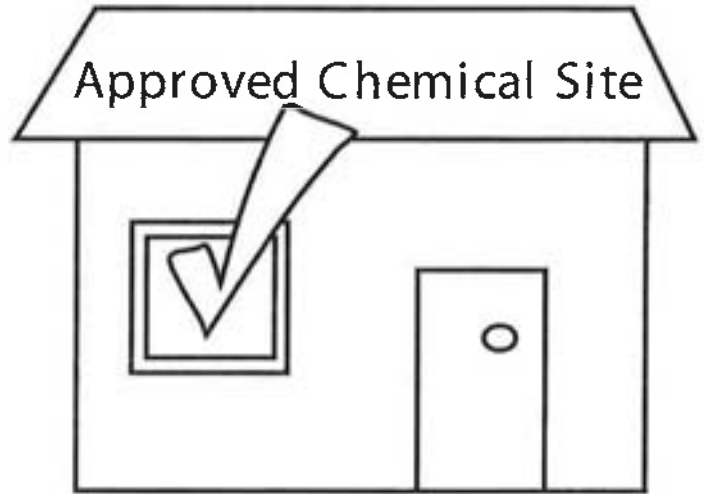


# What can I do?

**Don't** pour chemicals down the drain.



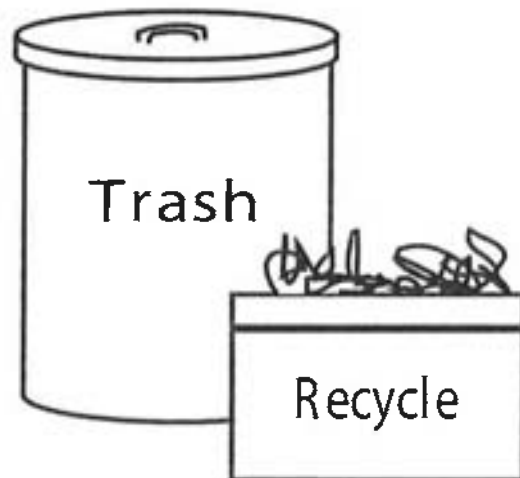
**Do** take chemicals to an approved site.



**Don't** put anything in a storm drain.



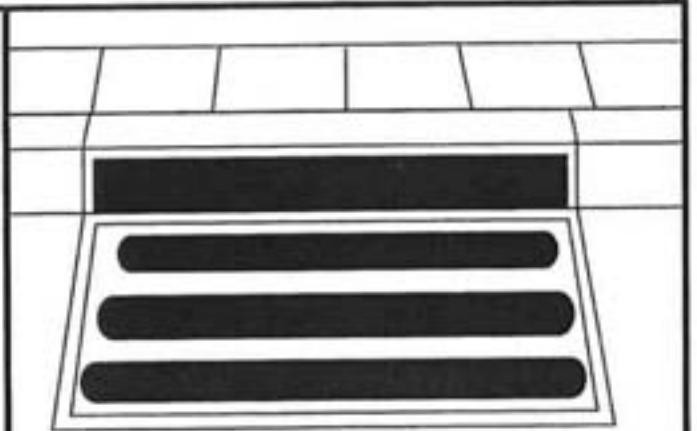
**Do** put trash in its place.



# Word Scramble



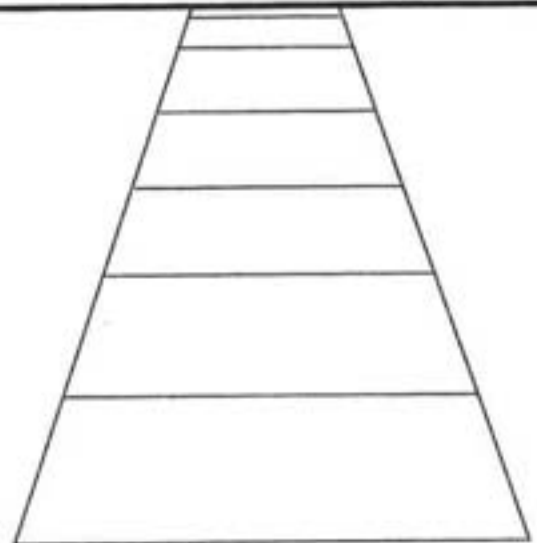
ltpoluion



tsrom rdnai



sromt aertw



wsiedakls

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**Allen County Partnership for Water Quality**



3718 New Vision Drive  
Fort Wayne, IN 46845  
(260) 484-5848 ext. 111

# Nine Minimum Controls – No. 8

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## EXHIBIT H-2

# CSO Public Notification Procedure

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# CITY OF FORT WAYNE

GRAHAM BILHARD, MAYOR

November 7, 2003

Bruno Pigott, Branch Chief  
Permits Branch, Office of Water Quality  
Indiana Department of Environmental Management  
100 N. Senate Avenue  
P.O. Box 6015  
Indianapolis, IN 46205-6015

Re: City of Fort Wayne's CSO Public Notification Procedure

Dear Bruno,

Enclosed is a copy of the City of Fort Wayne's CSO Public Notification Procedure as required by 327 IAC 5-2.1-1. The City has crafted a notification procedure that blends a variety of our existing programs with new, innovative methods of keeping the citizens of Fort Wayne and Allen County informed about the potential health impacts associated with CSO discharges.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at (260) 427-1381.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Greg Meszaros".

Greg Meszaros

Director, City Utilities & Public Works

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One Main St. • Fort Wayne, Indiana • 46802-1804 • [www.cityoffortwayne.org](http://www.cityoffortwayne.org)  
An Equal Opportunity Employer

1217

## Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Public Notification Procedure City of Fort Wayne, Indiana

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### Summary of the CSO Public Notification Rule 327 IAC 5-2.1-1

327 IAC 5-2.1-1 requires Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) communities, such as the City of Fort Wayne, to inform its citizens of the potential health impacts associated with a CSO discharge. Fort Wayne is required to promote and accomplish the following:

- (1) Educate the public, in general, and those persons who may come into contact with water that may be affected by a CSO discharge as to the possible health implications from CSO discharge tainted water.
- (2) Alert members of the public who may be immediately affected by a CSO discharge or the potential for a CSO discharge to occur.
- (3) Enable members of the public to protect themselves from possible exposure to waterborne pathogens that may result from contact with or ingestion of water from a waterway that is potentially affected by a CSO discharge.
- (4) Complement the CSO discharge requirements contained in the city's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, but not obviate or supersede any more stringent requirements contained in the city's NPDES permit.

### Determining CSO Events

Fort Wayne's Department of Water Pollution Control Maintenance (WPCM) will be responsible for determining whether a discharge of combined sewage from a CSO (a "CSO event") is occurring or imminent. In the event that WPCM determines a CSO event is occurring or is imminent, WPCM staff shall take the necessary actions to notify individuals and entities who have requested notification. CSO events will be determined by:

- Performing periodic visual examinations of CSO outfalls
- Monitoring local forecasts and available real-time precipitation data
- Monitoring the release of water from the City's CSO storage ponds

Fort Wayne's engineering staff have determined that a CSO event can occur as a result of one-tenth (.10) of an inch of rain. In order to determine precipitation amounts, WPCM staff shall monitor local weather forecasts to determine the potential for rainfall and/or snowmelt conditions that are likely to trigger a CSO event. In addition, staff will monitor real-time precipitation data from various weather centers such as the American Weather Services (AWS) Weatherbug program, which provides real-time precipitation data from the Fort Wayne International Airport and Holland Elementary School, and the weather center website maintained by Indiana University-Purdue University at Fort Wayne. If any of these on-line sources reveal precipitation amounts equal to or greater than one-tenth (.10) of an inch of rain, the necessary steps to notify requesting individuals and entities shall be taken.

In addition, WPCM staff, working with treatment plant staff, will monitor the release of water from the wastewater plant's CSO storage ponds. Release of water from these ponds that exceeds permit requirements shall trigger the CSO notification process.

## Fort Wayne's CSO Public Notification Procedure

1. In March of each year, the City of Fort Wayne shall submit a "Media Release" to the *News-Sentinel* and the *Journal Gazette* detailing the steps an individual must take to receive direct notification of a current or probable CSO discharge. Those individuals or entities that request notification shall receive an e-mail and/or a telephone message, according to their preference, when a CSO discharge is occurring or is imminent. Attachment A includes the media release to be submitted annually for publication in March.

### Media Contact Information

#### The Journal Gazette

600 W. Main St.

Fort Wayne, IN 46801-0088

(260) 461-8428 (telephone)

(261) 461-8648 (fax)

#### The News Sentinel

600 W. Main St.

Fort Wayne, IN 46802

(260) 461-8239 (telephone)

(260) 461-8817 (fax)

2. The Fort Wayne-Allen County Department of Health will, as required by 327 IAC 5-2.1-1, be notified of all current or potential CSO discharges. The City staff will contact the Department of Health in January of 2004 to identify the Department of Health's point of contact and his or her preferred method of notification (e-mail and/or telephone).
3. The City of Fort Wayne, City of New Haven, and Allen County created the Allen County Partnership for Water Quality (ACPWQ) to better educate the public about water resource issues. Together, these entities have funded a Water Resources Education Specialist position. The Education Specialist, in addition to other responsibilities, will help promote awareness of the City's CSO Public Notification Procedure. Through newsletters, brochures, and public presentations, the Education Specialist will educate residents on the City's CSO program and how individuals may subscribe for notification of CSO discharges.
4. Those individuals and entities that request notification via the automated e-mail service shall receive an electronic text message for all likely or occurring CSO discharges. Attachment B includes a copy of the text message to be sent to requesting individuals and entities. The e-mail system will be operational by January of 2004.
5. Those individuals and entities who request notification via the telephone messaging service shall receive a voice message for all likely or occurring CSO discharges. Attachment C includes the script of the telephone message to be sent to requesting individuals and entities. In the event the interest in the telephone service is larger than anticipated, the City may opt to utilize an automated telephone messaging system.
6. The City of Fort Wayne currently posts and maintains signage at all CSO outfalls with language consistent with 327 IAC 5-2.1-1. Attachment D identifies the location of CSO outfalls within the City of Fort Wayne. Attachment E provides an example of the new CSO outfall signage that will be installed when repair or replacement of existing signage is necessary.

7. The City of Fort Wayne will post additional CSO signage at the following public locations within the City's municipal jurisdiction:

- At public access points to waters potentially affected by CSO discharges, including boat ramps, bridges, parks, fishing spots, and school yards.
- Along parkways and greenways on or adjacent to potentially affected waters at locations most likely to provide public access.

Attachment F identifies those stream segments determined to be "affected waters" as a result of the City's CSO discharges. Attachment G identifies those areas (bridges, boat ramps, fishing spots, greenways, parks, school yards, etc.) identified by Fort Wayne's Sewer Advisory Group (SAG) that may provide direct public access to the affected waters. The City will examine the points identified in Attachment F and determine which sites warrant CSO signage. Attachment H provides an example of the general CSO signage to be erected as a result of this procedure. Any additional sites identified by the City or through other means will be examined and, if warranted, CSO signage will be erected.

8. City of Fort Wayne staff will work closely with the City of New Haven, a downstream CSO community, to identify public and private property owners outside of both Fort Wayne's and New Haven's jurisdictions that provide public access to the CSO affected waters. Annually, in March, with cooperation from the City of New Haven, City staff shall contact, via the U.S. mail, all known public and private property owners which provide public access to the CSO affected waters outside of both City's municipal jurisdictions and offer to provide free CSO signage.

9. The City of Fort Wayne operates and maintains a website ([www.cityoffortwayne.org/new/water/where\\_cso.htm](http://www.cityoffortwayne.org/new/water/where_cso.htm)) and a CSO hotline (360-427-2297), both of which contain valuable CSO information. The City's website and CSO hotline will be updated to include information on the CSO Public Notification Procedure and the proper steps individuals can take to become notified of a CSO event. The website address and the CSO Hotline number will be advertised annually in the March press release advertising notification opportunities.

10. Annually, in March, City staff will directly contact numerous local media outlets (television and radio) and offer to provide CSO notification through the method of each media outlet's preference (e-mail and/or telephone).

11. Annually, in March, City staff will directly contact local advocacy groups and offer to provide CSO notification through the method of each group's preference (e-mail and/or telephone). Such groups include but are not limited to: Isaac Walton League, the Sewer Advisory Group, and the River Greenway Consortium.

#### Monthly Record Keeping and Reporting

A CSO Public Notification Log will be developed by and maintained at the Department of Water Pollution Control Maintenance. WPCM will be responsible for recording all monthly activities associated with Fort Wayne's CSO Public Notification Procedure, including:

- Locations of all CSO signage (jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional)
- Dates all CSO signs are erected

- Dates of all CSO notifications and the warranting events
- Dates of any CSO events for which CSO notification was not given
- Contact list of all who currently request CSO notification
- Names and addresses of all public and private property owners that provide public access to affected streams and the date letters were sent advertising the availability of CSO signage.

The CSO Public Notification Log will be summarized on an annual basis and made available for public review at the Department of Water Pollution Control Maintenance. The City's CSO Public Notification Procedure will be evaluated annually by the Fort Wayne Sewer Advisory Group (SAG). Any modification to the City's CSO Public Notification Procedure will be posted in the *Journal Gazette* and the *News Sentinel*.

ATTACHMENT A  
MEDIA RELEASE

**For Release:** Monday, February 9, 2004  
**Contact:** John Perlich, Public Information, 427-6957

## City Begins CSO Public Notification Plan

*Fort Wayne, Ind.* – The City of Fort Wayne has implemented its combined sewer overflow (CSO) public notification plan.

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) now requires communities with combined sewers to notify the public when a CSO is occurring or imminent. The City of Fort Wayne is one of 105 CSO communities in Indiana.

Individuals interested in knowing when a CSO is occurring or imminent, can find out via e-mail or telephone. A free e-mail subscription is available by signing up at [www.cityoffortwayne.org/cso\\_list.asp](http://www.cityoffortwayne.org/cso_list.asp). Information over the telephone can be obtained by calling the City's Water Pollution Control Maintenance Department, 427-1255. Additional CSO information is available at [www.cityoffortwayne.org/new/water/where\\_cso.htm](http://www.cityoffortwayne.org/new/water/where_cso.htm) and the CSO Hotline, 427-2297.

A CSO event results in the discharge of untreated stormwater and sewage into the St. Joseph, St. Marys and Maumee rivers. It is strongly recommended that the public avoid direct contact with the following stream segments for a 72-hour period following a CSO discharge.

- *St. Joseph River from Coliseum Boulevard to the confluence of the Maumee River*
- *St. Marys River from Airport Expressway to the confluence of the Maumee River*
- *Maumee River from the confluence of the St. Joseph River and the St. Marys River through the city of New Haven to the Platter Road bridge over the Maumee River in Milan Township*

###

ATTACHMENT B  
E-MAIL NOTIFICATION

**\*\*\*COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW WARNING TODAY\*\*\***

When it rains, the 100-year-old combined sewers in Fort Wayne can overflow resulting in the discharge of an untreated combination of stormwater (rain or snowmelt) and sewage into our waterways. Today's forecast indicates a strong possibility that overflows will occur or have occurred in the past 24 hours.

Individuals should avoid direct contact with water in any of the CSO affected waterways described below. Consumption of or direct contact with sewage-contaminated water could make you sick. Signs are posted along our waterways to identify the City's combined sewer outfalls and areas where contact with water could be hazardous to your health.

The affected CSO waterways include:

- St. Joseph River from Coliseum Boulevard to the confluence of the Maumee River
- St. Marys River from Airport Expressway to the confluence of the Maumee River
- Maumee River from the confluence of the St. Joseph River and the St. Marys River through the city of New Haven to the Platter Road bridge over the Maumee River in Milan Township

The City of Fort Wayne encourages the public to take the following protective actions when recreating in City streams:

- Avoid direct contact with CSO streams during and for three days (72 hours) after a rain event.
- Alter recreational activities in order to avoid direct water contact.
- If contact does occur with CSO streams, wash your hands immediately, especially prior to eating.
- Use a waterless hand sanitizer at outings that occur near CSO streams.

Clean water is a priority for the City of Fort Wayne. The City is implementing a variety of projects to improve our waterways and reduce and eliminate CSO discharges. The long-term costs to control CSOs in Fort Wayne will likely exceed \$250 million over the next 15 to 20 years.

You have received this e-mail because you previously subscribed to this e-mail distribution list or someone on the subscribed list forwarded this message to you.

If this message was forwarded to you and you would like to subscribe, click on the following link: [www.cityoffortwayne.org/cso\\_list.asp](http://www.cityoffortwayne.org/cso_list.asp)

If you previously subscribed but no longer wish to receive this e-mail message, click on the following to unsubscribe: [listserv@ci.ft-wayne.in.us](mailto:listserv@ci.ft-wayne.in.us)

If you would like to learn more about Fort Wayne's CSO program, click on the following link: [www.cityoffortwayne.org/new/water/where\\_cso.htm](http://www.cityoffortwayne.org/new/water/where_cso.htm) or call Fort Wayne's CSO Hotline at 260-427-2297.

**Attachment C**  
**Automated Telephone Notification**

*"This is a message from the Fort Wayne's Water Pollution Control Maintenance Department...*

*Today, weather conditions indicate a strong possibility that CSO overflows will occur, or that overflows have occurred in the past 24-hours.*

*Please avoid all contact with water in any of the CSO affected waterways described later in this message. Consumption of or direct contact with sewage-contaminated water could cause sickness.*

*The CSO affected waterways include:*

- St. Joseph River from Coliseum Boulevard to the confluence of the Maumee River*
- St. Mary's River from Airport Expressway to the confluence of the Maumee River*
- Maumee River from the confluence of the St. Joseph River and the St. Mary's River through the Town of New Haven to the Platter Road bridge over the Maumee River in Milan Township.*

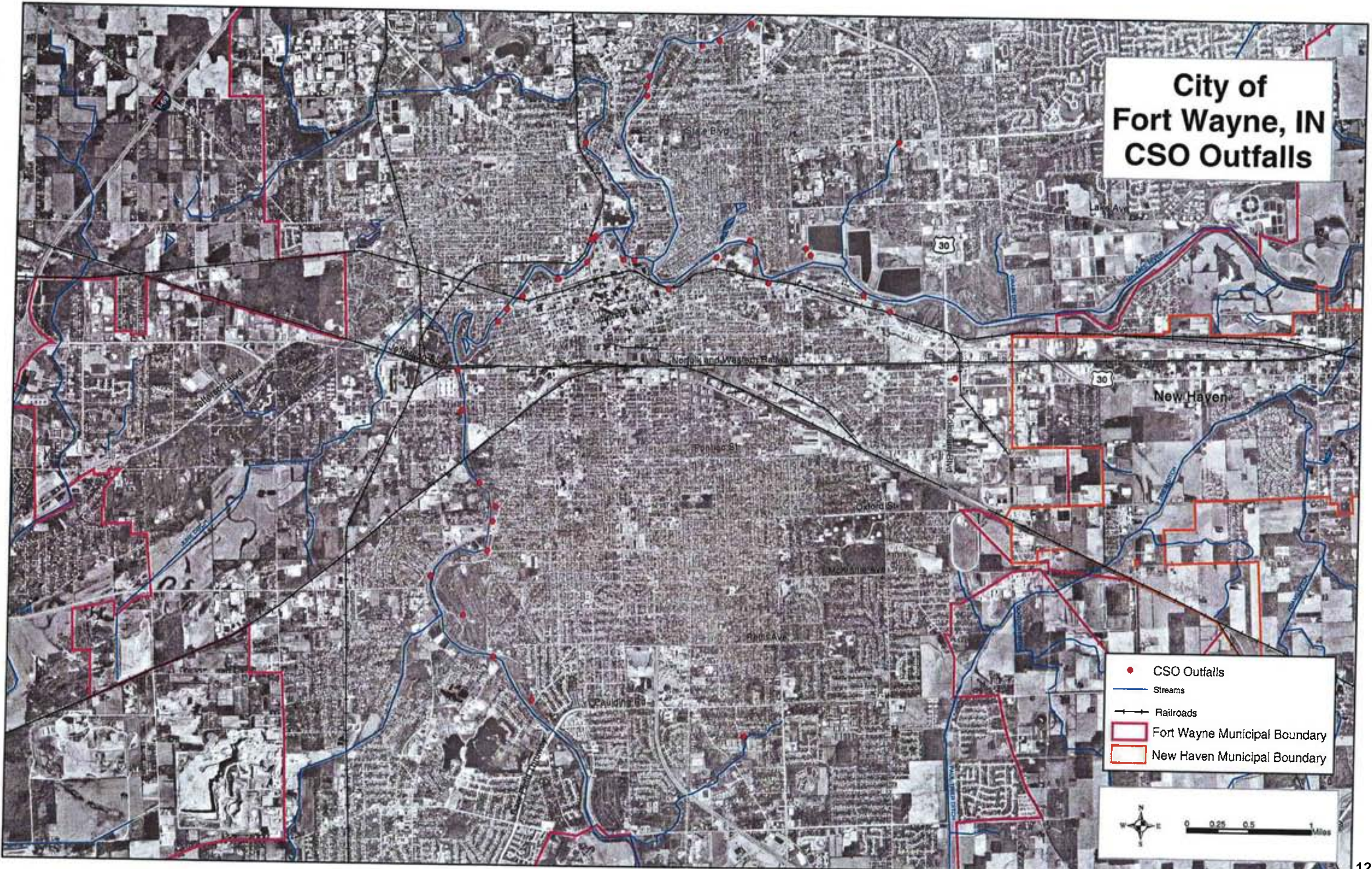
*For additional information, please call Fort Wayne's CSO Hotline at (260) 427-2297 or Water Pollution Control Maintenance at (260) 427-1255.*



Attachment D  
CSO Outfall Locations



# City of Fort Wayne, IN CSO Outfalls



- CSO Outfalls
- Streams
- +— Railroads
- Fort Wayne Municipal Boundary
- New Haven Municipal Boundary



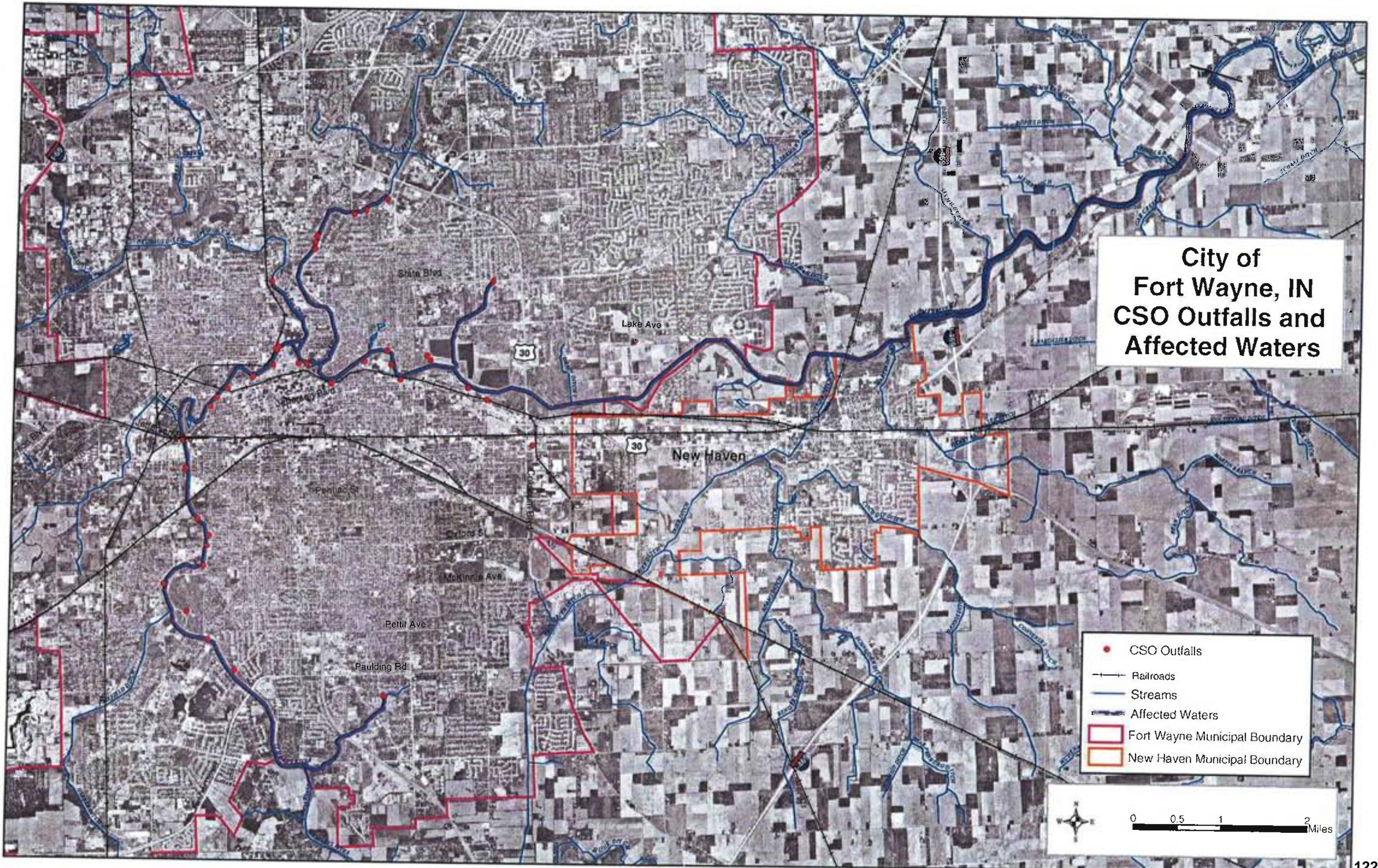


Attachment E  
CSO Outfall Signage

CAUTION. This is a Combined Sewer Overflow [CSO] Outfall. Water coming from this pipe is polluted. Consumption of or contact with wastewater from this pipe may cause sickness. Discharges should occur only during or after rain events or snow melts. In the event of discharges during dry weather or for more information, please call 427-1255. For recorded river quality information please call: (260) 427-2297  
CSO OUTFALL #

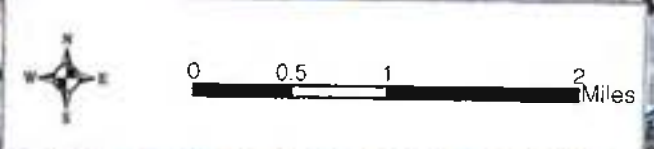
Attachment F  
CSO Affected Streams





**City of  
Fort Wayne, IN  
CSO Outfalls and  
Affected Waters**

- CSO Outfalls
- +— Railroads
- Streams
- Affected Waters
- Fort Wayne Municipal Boundary
- New Haven Municipal Boundary

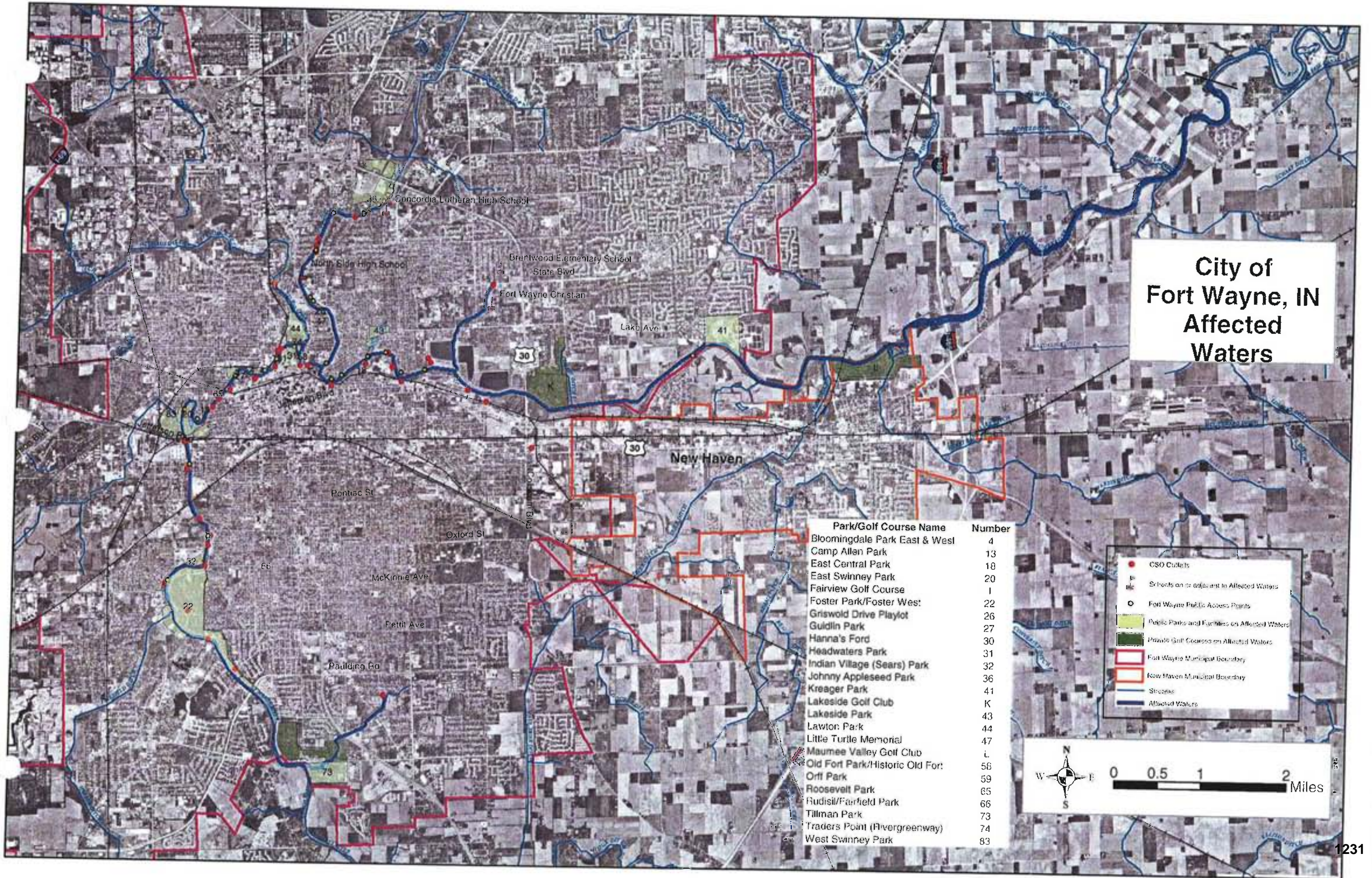




Attachment G  
Public Access Points



# City of Fort Wayne, IN Affected Waters



Park/Golf Course Name	Number
Bloomington Park East & West	4
Camp Allen Park	13
East Central Park	18
East Swinney Park	20
Fairview Golf Course	1
Foster Park/Foster West	22
Griswold Drive Playlot	26
Guidlin Park	27
Hanna's Ford	30
Headwaters Park	31
Indian Village (Sears) Park	32
Johnny Appleseed Park	36
Kreager Park	41
Lakeside Golf Club	K
Lakeside Park	43
Lawton Park	44
Little Turtle Memorial	47
Maumee Valley Golf Club	L
Old Fort Park/Historic Old Fort	56
Orf Park	59
Roosevelt Park	65
Rudisill/Fairfield Park	66
Tillman Park	73
Traders Point (Rivergreenway)	74
West Swinney Park	83

- CSO Outlets
- Schools on or adjacent to Affected Waters
- Fort Wayne Public Access Points
- Public Parks and Facilities on Affected Waters
- Private Golf Courses on Affected Waters
- Fort Wayne Municipal Boundary
- New Haven Municipal Boundary
- Streams
- Affected Waters

N  
W E S

0 0.5 1 2 Miles



Attachment H  
Affected Waters Signage

**CAUTION.** Wastewater or sewage from CSOs may be in this waterway during and for several days after periods of rainfall or snowmelt. People who swim in, wade in, or ingest this water may get sick.

For more information, please call the  
CSO Hotline at (260) 427-2297 or  
the Department of Water Pollution  
Control Maintenance at (260) 427-1255





INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT  
*We make Indiana a cleaner, healthier place to live.*

Joseph E. Kernan  
Governor

Lori F. Kaplan  
Commissioner

100 North Senate Avenue  
P.O. Box 6015  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015  
(317) 232-8603  
(800) 451-6027  
www.IN.gov/idem

June 10, 2004

The Honorable Graham Richard, Mayor  
City of Fort Wayne  
1 Main Street #900  
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46802

RE: CSO Public Notification Plan  
Fort Wayne, Indiana  
Allen County

Dear Mayor Richard:

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) acknowledges receipt of your letter dated June 9, 2004, regarding the City of Fort Wayne's Combined Sewer Overflow Public Notification Plan. The Plan is a requirement of 327 IAC 5-2.1-(1-6). The information shall be incorporated into Fort Wayne's Combined Sewer Overflow Operational Plan (CSOOP) and immediately implemented. No further action is needed from the City of Fort Wayne at this point.

If you have any questions regarding this Combined Sewer Overflow Public Notification Plan, please contact H.T. Pham, of my staff at 317-233-8770.

Sincerely,

*Cynthia Wagner*  
Cynthia Wagner, Chief  
Wet Weather Section  
Office of water Quality

Cc: Mr. Rick Roudebush, OWQ Inspection  
Mr. Don Daily, OWQ Compliance  
Mr. H.T. Pham, OWQ Wet Weather Section  
Mr. Greg Meszaros, Director, City Utilities and Public Works  
File Room

*Mary Jane Skatton*



whether any owners or operators are located in this area. If so, please describe how you propose to provide notification to them.

**City Response:** As outlined in Item 7 in the submitted PNP, additional CSO signage will be posted at public access points to waters potentially affected by CSO discharges including boat ramps, bridges, parks, fishing spots and school yards. In addition, local owners and operators of private facilities that provide access to, or recreational opportunities on affected waters within the City's political boundaries, for example private golf courses, will receive letters offering them CSO signage. The City understands that such private entities downstream of the City that are in the City of New Haven and before the Platter Road bridge will be offered signage by the City of New Haven. Further, any person or entity may request and receive e-mail or telephone notification through the City's website at any time, or by responding to the City's annual newspaper notice.

**IDEM Comment 4:** The local residents on or adjacent to the affected waters were not identified by the PNP. Please clarify whether any residents are located in this area. If so, please describe how you propose to provide notification to them.

**City Response:** There are residents located on or adjacent to affected waters. They will be provided notification by e-mail alert or telephone if they request notification through the City's website or by responding to the City's annual newspaper notice.

**IDEM Comment 5:** Please clarify whether a detailed assignment of responsibilities within the community for implementing the procedure is given.

**City Response:** The responsibility for implementing the PNP has been given to the City's Department of Water Pollution Control Maintenance as indicated in the "Monthly Record Keeping and Reporting" section on Pages 3 and 4 of the submitted PNP.

**IDEM Comment 6:** The PNP does not mention if the chosen notification procedure is mutually agreeable to the recipient and the CSO community. Please describe how the plan was/will be presented to the public.

**City Response:** The PNP was presented to and approved by the City's citizen-comprised Sewer Advisory Group (SAG) in its public meeting of October 1, 2003. The meeting, as well as the intent of the meeting, was publicized in local newspapers.

**IDEM Comment 7:** The Fort Wayne PNP does not identify where signs in English or any other language will be located, whether a public notice (e-mail or phone contact) will be made in English or any other language if necessary and whether the annual notice will be made in English or any other language. Please clarify these issues and include appropriate documentation.

Cynthia Wagner, Chief

June 9, 2004

-3-

**City Response:** Signage and annual notification will be given in English only. If it is determined in the future that an additional language is necessary, the City will modify its PNP accordingly. The locations at which CSO signage will be erected are discussed in Item 7 of the PNP and are identified in Appendix G.

IDEM Comment 8: Documentation has not been included that his plan has been/will be included in your Combined Sewer Overflow Operation Plan (CSOOP). Please clarify this issue and include appropriate documentation.

**City Response:** The finally approved PNP will be incorporated into the CSOOP. As you are aware, a schedule for completion of an approved CSOOP is currently being discussed by the City and IDEM.

If you need additional information, please contact me at (260) 427-1381.

Sincerely,

  
Greg Meszaros  
Director, City Utilities and Public Works

cc: Mr. Rick Roudebush, OWQ Inspections  
Mr. Don Daily, OWQ Compliance  
Mr. H.T. Pham, OWQ, Wet Weather Section  
file

### Fort Wayne CSO Public Notification Plan Requirements

Item No.	When	Action	Responsible Party
1 & 9	Annually in March	News Release to the Journal Gazette, News Sentinel and other media outlets detailing the steps that citizens should take to receive CSO Notification. This release must also include information about the CSO Hotline and the information/notification procedure on the City's website.	City Utilities PIO
2	When events warrant	Notification sent via e-mail to persons/parties that have requested	CSO Program Manager
3	As opportunities are available	Promote awareness of the City's CSO public notification procedure through newsletters, brochures and public presentations	Water Quality Education Specialist
4	When events warrant	Individuals and entities that have requested notice will be notified by e-mail of CSO events	CSO Program Manager
5	NA	Phone notification	NA
6	When repair or replacement is necessary	Signage to be located at CSO outfalls	CSO Program Manager
7	As sites are identified	Signage to be posted at public access points, along parkways and greenways and at locations most likely to provide public access	CSO Program Manager
8	Annually in March	Notify public and private property owners who provide public access to CSO affected waters that free signage is available. Also notify schools on CSO affected waters (see Revision 1 & 3 below).	City Utilities PIO

- 10      Annually in March      Contact area media outlets and offer to provide CSO Notification to them in a method of their preference.      City Utilities P/O
- 11      Annually in March      Send letter to local advocacy groups offering to provide notification via the method of that group's choosing.      City Utilities P/O
- Revision 1      Annually in March      Send letters to school corporation offices offering CSO notification      City Utilities P/O
- Revision 3      See item 8      Private owners of recreational facilities that provide access to or recreational opportunities on CSO affected waters to be offered signage and notification.      City Utilities P/O

**Annual Report**  
**Fort Wayne CSO Education and Public Notification Program**

**CSO Education Program**

**2004 Activities**

**Education Program Changes in 2004**

**CSO Public Notification Program**

**2004 Notification Log**

The attached logs show the following for 2004:

- Locations of all CSO signage
- Dates when each sign was erected
- Dates of CSO notifications and the events that caused the notification to be issued
- Dates of an documented CSO events for which notification was not given
- Contact list of all who are currently on the list to receive notification
- Names and addresses of all public and private property owners who provide public access to affected streams and the date when letters were sent notifying them of the availability of free CSO signage

**Notification Program Changes in 2004**

City of Fort Wayne CSO Sign Locations

<u>Outfall SIP #</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Receiving Water</u>	<u>Date of Installation</u>
Unknown	Plant Outfall from Pond #3	Maumee River	
Unknown	Plant Outfall	Maumee River	
Unknown	Terminal Pond #2	Maumee River	
J03-313	Brown Street Pump Station	St Marys River	
J02-090	100' E. of Rolling Mills Regulator	St Marys River	
J11-164	25' E. of Indian Village Regulator	St. Marys River	
J11-222	25' E. of Indian Village Regulator	St. Marys River	
K03-092	90' E. of Brown Street Pump Station	St. Marys River	
<b>K03-311</b>	<b>Abandoned</b>		
<b>K06-152</b>	<b>Abandoned</b>		
<b>K06-230</b>	<b>Abandoned</b>		
K06-233	50' E. of Nebraska Pump Station	St. Marys River	
K06-234	25' S.E. of Nebraska Pump Station	St. Marys River	
K06-298	80' W. of Thieme Dr. & W. Berry St.	St. Marys River	
K07-106	25' W. of Dinnen & Packard Av.	St. Marys River	
<b>K07-108</b>	<b>Abandoned</b>		
K07-109	W. of 3418 Broadway	St. Marys River	
K07-176	W. end of alley btw Wildwood & Waldron Cir.	St. Marys River	
K11-165	W. of Rudisill & Broadway	St. Marys River	
K11-178	W. of Rudisill & Broadway	St. Marys River	
K15-116	4610 Hartman Rd.	St. Marys River	
K19-044	660' W. of Old Mill & Fairfax	St. Marys River	
<b>K19-076</b>	<b>Abandoned</b>		
K19-077	100' E. of Hartman Rd. S. of ball diamonds	St. Marys River	
<b>L06-099</b>	<b>Abandoned</b>		
L06-103	100' N.E. of Jackson & Superior	St. Marys River	
L06-420	220' N.W. of Superior & Fairfield	St. Marys River	
L06-421	220' N.W. of Superior & Fairfield	St. Marys River	
M10-151	Third Street Pump Station	St. Marys River	
M10-202	Third Street Pump Station	St. Marys River	
M10-238	80' S. of Grtswald Pump Station	St. Marys River	
M10-265	230' E. of Duck & Barr Sts.	St. Marys River	
<b>M10-270</b>	<b>Abandoned</b>		
<b>M10-273</b>	<b>Abandoned</b>		
M10-306	120' N. of Clair & Harrison	St. Marys River	
M10-313	Third Street Pump Station	St. Marys River	
<b>M14-254</b>	<b>Abandoned</b>		
M18-032	520' N. of State & Westbrook	Spy Run Creek	
<b>M18-166</b>	<b>Abandoned</b>		
<b>M18-167</b>	<b>Abandoned (storm water only)</b>		
N06-022	122' N. of Hanna & Berry Sts.	St. Joseph River	
<b>N10-106</b>	<b>Abandoned</b>		
<b>N14-274</b>	<b>Abandoned</b>		
N18-254	100' W. of Northside Dr. & Glazier Dr.	St. Joseph River	
<b>N18-034</b>	<b>Abandoned</b>		
<b>N18-043</b>	<b>Abandoned</b>		
N22-093	130' E. of Dalgren & Spy Run Av.	St. Joseph River	



N22-103	100' E. of Penn & Spy Run Av.	St. Joseph River
O10-097	Morton Street Pump Station	Maumee River
O10-252	Morton Street Pump Station	Maumee River
O10-257	300' S. at end of Griffen St.	Maumee River
O10-277	100' N. of Coomb & Herbert Sts.	Maumee River
O22-002	120' N.W. of St Joe River Dr. & Woodrow	St. Joseph River
O22-004	370' W. of N. Anthony & St. Joe River Dr.	St. Joseph River
O22-094	200' E. of Parnell Av. Bridge	St. Joseph River
O23-080	240' E. of Mercer Av. & Hollis Ln.	Natural Drain #4
P06-192	Under Anthony St. Bridge S. bank	Maumee River
P10-025	W. side of Pond #1, Stormwater Treatment Plant	Maumee River
P10-121	Stormwater Lift Station wet well	Maumee River
Q06-034	390' N.W. of Edsall & Dwenger Av.	Maumee River
<b>Q06-099</b>	<b>Abandoned</b>	
R06-031	670' N.E. of Greenwalt & Maumee Av.	Maumee River
R14-137	200' W. of Laveme Av. & State St.	Baldwin Ditch
R14-138	200' W. of Laveme Av. & State St.	Baldwin Ditch
<b>R19-078</b>	<b>Abandoned (storm water only)</b>	
S02-035	Harvester Ditch N. of Gladieux Refinery	Harvester Ditch

**APPENDIX 7**  
**Annual Report of Education and**  
**Public Notification Program**

**Fort Wayne CSO Notification Log**

**January**

**Date of Notification**

**Warranting Event**

dates of CSO events in January for which notice was not given

**February**

dates of CSO events in February for which notice was not given

**March**

dates of CSO events in March for which notice was not given

**April**

dates of CSO events in April for which notice was not given

**May**

dates of CSO events in May for which notice was not given

**June**

dates of CSO events in June for which notice was not given

**July**

dates of CSO events in July for which notice was not given

**August**

dates of CSO events in August for which notice was not given

**September**

dates of CSO events in September for which notice was not given

**October**

dates of CSO events in October for which notice was not given

**November**

dates of CSO events in November for which notice was not given

**December**

dates of CSO events in December for which notice was not given

**CSO Notification Contact List**

Last Name	First Name	E-mail	Address
Slaton	Mary	<u><a href="mailto:mary.jane.slaton@ci.ft-wayns.in.us">mary.jane.slaton@ci.ft-wayns.in.us</a></u>	

**Public & Private Property Owners Notified of Availability of Free CSO Signage**

Last Name	First Name	Address	City	State	Zip	Date Letter Was Sent
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# Nine Minimum Controls – No. 8

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## EXHIBIT H-3

# **Annual Report of Education and Public Notification Program**

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## **Annual Report Fort Wayne CSO Education and Public Notification Program**

### **CSO Education Program**

#### **2004 Activities**

#### **Education Program Changes in 2004**

### **CSO Public Notification Program**

#### **2004 Notification Log**

The attached logs show the following for 2004:

- Locations of all CSO signage
- Dates when each sign was erected
- Dates of CSO notifications and the events that caused the notification to be issued
- Dates of an documented CSO events for which notification was not given
- Contact list of all who are currently on the list to receive notification
- Names and addresses of all public and private property owners who provide public access to affected streams and the date when letters were sent notifying them of the availability of free CSO signage

#### **Notification Program Changes in 2004**



# Nine Minimum Controls – No. 8

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## EXHIBIT H-4

# List of Available Educational Material

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## Flyers

Available from Partnership for Water Quality, 3718 New Vision Drive

Combined Sewer Overflows  
Stormwater Pollution  
Household Hazardous Waste  
Septic System Maintenance  
Green Landscaping  
Stormwater Activity Book

Available from City of Fort Wayne, One East Main Street, Room 200

Biosolids Use and Reuse  
Combined Sewer Overflows  
Drinking Water Handbook  
Dealing With Flood and Sewer Waters  
Step-by-Step Downspout Disconnection Guide

# Nine Minimum Controls – No. 8

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## EXHIBIT H-5

# Contacts for Educational Activities

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## **Allen County Partnership for Water Quality**

Matt Jones, Education Specialist  
3718 New Vision Drive  
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46845

260/484-5848

260/484-5080 (fax)

[Matt.jones@IN.nacdnet.net](mailto:Matt.jones@IN.nacdnet.net)

## **Fort Wayne Sewer Advisory Group**

Michael Joyner, Public Information Officer  
One East Main Street, Room 280  
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46802

260/427-1381

[michael.joyner@ci.ft-wayne.in.us](mailto:michael.joyner@ci.ft-wayne.in.us)

The Sewer Advisory Group meets bi-monthly on the first Wednesday at February, April, June, August, October and December at 6:00 at the Fort Wayne City-County Building.

## **Fort Wayne Board of Public Works**

Gina Kostoff, Manager  
One East Main Street, Room 420  
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46802

260/427-1121

The Board of Public Works meets weekly on Wednesday morning at 9:00 in the Omni Room of the Fort Wayne City-County Building. Meetings are also taped and rebroadcast on the City's Cable Access Channel. The Board of Works approves all expenditures related to the City's sewer system.

# Nine Minimum Controls – No. 8

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## EXHIBIT H-6



# Sample CSO Sign

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# Nine Minimum Controls – No. 8

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## EXHIBIT H-7

# Water Quality Hotline

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## WATER QUALITY HOTLINE

The phone number for Fort Wayne Water Quality/CSO Hotline is:

**(260) 427-2297**

This pre-recorded information service provides callers with information about conditions in receiving water. During the spring, summer and fall, the information on the Hotline is updated weekly with the results of the current week's bacteria sampling. The Hotline also includes general precautions about bodily contact with CSO affected streams during wet weather events and information about how callers can receive more timely information about wet weather events.

The following is the script for the Hotline during the recreational season (April – October) when bacteriological samples are being tested weekly:

**“Thank you for calling Fort Wayne City Utilities’ Combined Sewer Overflow Hotline.**

**This message is intended to give you information about water quality in Fort Wayne’s rivers and streams and to provide general information about the risks associated with combined sewer overflows.**

**[Insert current test results here]**

**During periods of rain or snowmelt, Fort Wayne’s 100-year old combined sewers can overflow, resulting in the discharge of an untreated combination of stormwater and sewage into our waterways.**

**Fort Wayne’s three rivers as well as the downstream portion of the Spy Run Creek and the Baldwin Drain and Wayne Natural Drain Number 4 are affected by CSO discharges. You should avoid contact with these water bodies, especially during the three days after a rain event. Signs are posted along our streams to identify the City’s combined sewer outfalls and where contact with the water could be hazardous to your health.**

**For more information or to receive notice when combined sewer overflows are happening, please visit the City’s website at [www.cityoffortwayne.org](http://www.cityoffortwayne.org)”**

The following script is for use during the winter months (November – March) when weekly bacteriological testing is not being done:

**“Thank you for calling Fort Wayne City Utilities’ Combined Sewer Overflow Hotline.**

**This message is intended to give you information about water quality in Fort Wayne’s rivers and streams and to provide general information about the risks associated with combined sewer overflows.**

# Water Quality Hotline

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Currently, biological testing of the rivers has been suspended for the winter season. Testing will resume in April and this hotline will be updated weekly throughout the spring, summer and fall with the latest biological test data.

During periods of rain or snowmelt, Fort Wayne's 100-year old combined sewers can overflow, resulting in the discharge of an untreated combination of stormwater and sewage into our waterways.

Fort Wayne's three rivers as well as the downstream portion of the Spy Run Creek and the Baldwin Drain and Wayne Natural Drain Number 4 are affected by CSO discharges. You should avoid contact with these water bodies, especially during the three days after a rain event. Signs are posted along our streams to identify the City's combined sewer outfalls and where contact with the water could be hazardous to your health.

For more information or to receive notice when combined sewer overflows are happening, please visit the City's website at [www.cityoffortwayne.org](http://www.cityoffortwayne.org)