



LAST ISSUE!

We are discontinuing this newsletter due to limited resources.

Back issues of the newsletter may be found at:

<http://www.dnrec.delaware.gov/dwhs/Info/E-News/Pages/E-News.aspx>

Issue 36

September 2016

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Universal Recycling Grants Program Update

The Universal Recycling Grants and Low Interest Loan Program took a direct hit at the end of the legislative session this summer. The Fiscal Year 2017 Bond Bill (House Bill 450) re-appropriated \$5 million in funding from the grants and loan program to other projects in state government.

This leaves about \$500,000 in DNREC's Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Section's program for grants and loans through at least 2020. DNREC just completed the 7th cycle of the program last June and received 24 applications requesting

over \$2.3 million in funding. Of these, 13 applications were from educational institutions (including Delaware State University and two school districts); one from a municipality; and 10 from businesses, of which several were outreach-focused.

Many of the projects are a high priority for funding to help propel Delaware out of a declining recycling rate. DNREC and the Recycling Public Advisory Council had also previously planned and announced a second application cycle in 2016.

(Continued on Page 2)



Many recyclables are easily captured, yet still end up being landfilled by schools, businesses, and community organizations.

C. Wirtz, WHS

Universal Recycling Grants Program Update *Continued...*

The Universal Recycling Law was passed in 2010 to establish a comprehensive statewide system with the goal of maximizing recycling and creating economies of scale so that every resident and the commercial sector would have access to convenient and cost-effective recycling. Waste haulers are required to provide recycling services to residential customers and communities. Businesses and organizations are required to participate in a comprehensive recycling program. The law also established the grants and loan program to assist entities in starting or expanding recycling.

Program successes in previous years include the implementation and improvement of recycling in all types of settings. Success is measured in terms of waste diversion, recycling behavioral change, or institutional adoption of recycling. Some examples of notable projects are:

Caesar Rodney School District was awarded \$16,437 to implement a recycling program with placement of inside, classroom bins and outside, District-owned dumpsters, which significantly reduced overall service costs.

Delaware Center for Inland Bays was awarded \$19,012 to promote and implement oyster shell recycling in Delaware through collecting oyster shells from area restaurants for processing and reuse in oyster beds and reefs. This program was designed to keep oyster shells out of landfills. It is very sustainable and actually replicates what is done in neighboring states.

Delaware School for the Deaf was awarded \$27,688 to support implementation of a food services program focused on reusable trays and tableware, reducing the amount of non-recyclables coming from the cafeteria and increasing trash to recyclables diversion, resulting in trash removal savings for the school.

The Town of Lewes was awarded \$34,800 to institute a community-wide, public recycling program, making it easier to recycle.

Kirk Middle School was awarded \$4,792 to acquire composting bins and recycling containers to divert both food waste and single stream recyclables from the regular trash.

Biggs Art Museum was awarded \$3,994 to implement a building-wide recycling program in the museum that included educational brochures, sponsoring a recycling exhibition, advertising in state newspapers and placement of an outside recycling dumpster.

Craig Technologies, Inc., a small business enterprise, received \$11,500 to purchase technologically-advanced equipment to reduce cardboard and paper bags from going into landfills, with a projected 48,000 lbs. diverted annually.

Revolution Recovery Delaware, LLC, was awarded \$483,715 to expand processing of construction and demolition waste including 40 different materials from mixed debris, which cannot be placed in landfills.

These are only a few of the many efforts that have helped make Delaware a cleaner, greener and more environmentally aware place to live, work and recreate.

Improved recycling also helps to ultimately minimize total waste management costs, (i.e., minimizing landfilled waste will minimize costs associated with disposal and landfill management). Recycling also creates jobs, conserves natural resources, saves energy, reduces greenhouse gas emissions and keeps raw materials available for local manufacturing.

Much work is needed to meet the statewide legislated recycling goals. DNREC is working with individual organizations, and partners like the DSWA and RPAC to help businesses and organizations start recycling programs. To learn more about requirements, grant funding, commercial recycling toolkits, free on-site waste assessments, best practices, etc., please visit:

www.recycling.delaware.gov

You can also call the Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Section at 302-739-9403, ext. 8.

Article by J. Howard, SHWMS

Recycling In Delaware



Recycle these

(Place these materials loose in recycling carts or dumpsters-no bags please)



Newspapers



Regular and junk mail/magazines



Paperback books



Paper board boxes



Pizza boxes (empty)
(no food residue)



Corrugated cardboard



Telephone books



Office paper/file folders



Rigid plastic



Yogurt and butter containers



Plastic bottles/jugs



Aseptic containers and cartons



Glass bottles/jars
(Remove lids and caps-
recycle separately)



Aluminum and metal cans
(Can lids and clean foil)



www.recycling.delaware.gov

Not Accepted

Keep these items out of your recycling cart or container:

- Styrofoam (see pg. 5)
- Motor oil containers
- Chemical containers
- Ceramics or dishes
- Scrap metal
- Window glass and mirrors
- Yard waste (see page 10)
- Shredded paper
- Food waste
- Televisions and computers
- Monitors (see pages 8 and 9)
- Plastic bags (may be returned to stores)

Cleaner Cars are Driving Delaware

When you think of cars, do you think of gasoline? While gasoline and diesel have traditionally been accepted as the fuels for cars, trucks, and other vehicles, this doesn't have to be the case. Electric, propane, and natural-gas powered vehicles are cleaner, viable alternatives for virtually any type of vehicle class or fleet, from passenger sedans to heavy-duty trucks. These vehicles, known as alternative-fuel vehicles, allow drivers to get from one place to another in a way that is better for the environment and offers lower fuel and maintenance costs.

Letting go of gasoline

Gasoline cars cause pollution and low air quality, which can lead to asthma. They also produce atmosphere-warming gases like carbon dioxide, which significantly threaten Delaware by causing sea level rise, erratic and extreme weather, and dangerously high heat. In Delaware, the transportation sector contributes the largest amount of climate change-causing emissions—34 percent—over any other contributing sector.

Even so, transportation is a vital part of our everyday lives—we need to get to work, get kids to school, get to the doctor's office and the grocery store. So how do we meet our transportation needs without putting ourselves in danger of environmental upheaval? Alternative fuel vehicles are a key part of the solution.

Green for the earth, green for your wallet

Businesses, industries and everyday drivers in Delaware have already begun to use alternative fuel vehicles. School districts use propane school buses; vans and trucks are converted to run on natural gas, and fleet vehicles (including some in

Delaware's state fleet) are being switched out for electric vehicles that exclusively run on electricity—no gasoline needed. These vehicles are cheaper to fuel than gasoline vehicles, and typically have lower maintenance costs. For example, electric vehicles don't require oil changes, so that's one less chore and expense to worry about.



The Delaware Clean Cities Coalition and Division of Energy & Climate held a ride-and-drive event in May, where 170 attendees learned about clean fuel vehicles firsthand.

Drivers of electric vehicles never have to go to the gas station; they plug their cars into an outlet or charging station, which can be found in public locations or at home in their own garage. It takes only about \$3 worth of electricity to reach a full charge, and many battery electric vehicles can go 80 miles or more on a single charge. Plug-in hybrid electric vehicles—which have both an electric battery and a gasoline engine—have even further ranges.

Electric cars are no longer the tiny, experimental buggies people picture zipping around college campuses. Almost all major automakers, including Ford, Chevy, BMW, and Nissan, offer electric vehicles for consumers to purchase. These vehicles combine the comfort and amenities that drivers and passengers have come to expect in their

Cleaner Cars are Driving Delaware *Continued...*

vehicles with a smoother and more environmentally-friendly drive.

Financial incentives, including rebates and tax credits, may be available to purchasers or leasees of electric or plug-in hybrid electric vehicles. Combined with lower fuel and maintenance costs, alternative fuel vehicles are comparable, or cheaper, in price next to traditional gasoline vehicles.

DNREC's Division of Energy and Climate has distributed over 150 rebates so far to drivers of electric vehicles in Delaware. Together, the drivers' choice to drive electric over conventional gasoline vehicles represents a savings of over 1,000,000 pounds of carbon dioxide a year that would have been emitted if the drivers had picked a gasoline-powered car instead. These rebates are still available for Delawareans—drivers can receive \$2,200 for electric or plug-in hybrid electric vehicles, and \$1,100 for new or retrofitted dedicated propane or natural gas vehicles.

If more drivers made the choice to drive electric, Delawareans would be able to meet their transportation needs without degrading Delaware's air quality and contributing to climate change.

Charge here, fill up there

Many Delaware drivers think alternative fuel vehicles are a great idea, but worry about where they'll be able to fuel up. The Division of Energy and Climate has recently given out over \$1 million in grants to Delaware based businesses and agencies to build additional alternative fuel infrastructure (charging and refilling stations) throughout the state. Delaware currently has over 50 charging stations for electric vehicles, six propane fueling stations, and one public compressed natural gas station.

When it comes to electric vehicles, the overwhelming majority of everyday trips—to work, to the store, to school—fit in an electric car's average range, and drivers can simply charge up at home. The Division of Energy and Climate also offers \$500 rebates for drivers or fleet owners to

purchase charging equipment. In some cases, this completely covers the cost of the charging equipment.

Green Energy Economy

Alternative fuel vehicles are a vital part of Delaware's clean energy economy—proof that we can and are improving the state of our environment and fighting climate change, while also growing our economy and supporting businesses.

For more information about rebates for alternative fuel vehicles and charging equipment, visit de.gov/cleantransportation, or call the Division of Energy and Climate at 302-735-3480. For more information about clean transportation initiatives across the country, visit cleancities.energy.gov.

Article and photos by C. Fitzgerald, DEC



One of DNREC's electric fleet cars, a Ford Focus, is easily charged at a local electric charging station.

The Problem with PFAS

What are PFAS?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances or PFAS are synthetic chemicals that have been used in many manufacturing and industrial operations, most prevalently in the 1950s–1970s. They were first developed by companies like DuPont and 3M in manufacturing adhesives and non-stick Teflon™ products. They were also used in some fire-fighting foams and consumer products such as cleaning, clothing, food-wrapping and carpeting products due to their adhesive and stain-repellant properties. The most common PFAS in the Northeast are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS).

The Problem?

They are ubiquitous, especially in our drinking water, because they are very persistent in our environment and readily transported. PFAS are found nationwide in air, soil, sediment, surface water and groundwater.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for identifying contaminants to regulate in our drinking water. The EPA sets regulatory limits for the amounts of contaminants in water provided by public water systems, as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. These are called the Maximum Contaminant Limits or MCLs.

The EPA also has a special requirement or rule, the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. This is how new emerging contaminants like PFAS are identified. Under the Safe Drinking Water Act, the EPA is required to:

- ✦ Monitor for no more than 30 contaminants every five years;
- ✦ Monitor large systems and a representative sample of small public water systems serving less than 10,000 people; and,

- ✦ Store the analytical results in a National Contaminant Occurrence Database.

The EPA's selection of contaminants for a particular UCMR cycle is largely based on a review of their Contaminant Candidate List.

When were PFAS first identified as a health risk?

The EPA's Office of Water developed provisional health advisory values for PFOA and PFOS in the 1990s to assess potential risks from exposure through drinking water. The EPA's health advisories provide information on contaminants that can cause human health effects and are known, or anticipated to occur in drinking water.

In 2009, the Provisional Health Advisory levels of 0.40 and 0.20 parts per billion were set for PFOA and PFOS, respectively. The EPA developed statutory requirements to investigate PFOA and PFOS, as well as other PFAS, in 2012.

In May 2016, the EPA established new lifetime health advisories for PFOA and PFOS, based on the agency's assessment of the latest peer-reviewed science. The EPA established the health advisory levels at 70 parts per trillion to provide the most sensitive populations with a margin of protection for a lifetime of exposure to PFOA and PFOS from drinking water.

Unfortunately, EPA's health advisories are non-enforceable and non-regulatory. However, the EPA does provide technical information to state agencies and other public health officials on health effects, analytical methodologies and treatment technologies associated with drinking water contamination to better protect consumers.

The Problem with PFAS *Continued...*

What's being done in Delaware?

DNREC's Site Investigation and Restoration Section has adopted the EPA drinking water lifetime health advisories for PFOA and PFOS as screening values to determine if risk assessments should be conducted. The values are now set at 70 parts per trillion (individually or combined concentrations) as a threshold value for further evaluating detections of these chemicals in the environment.

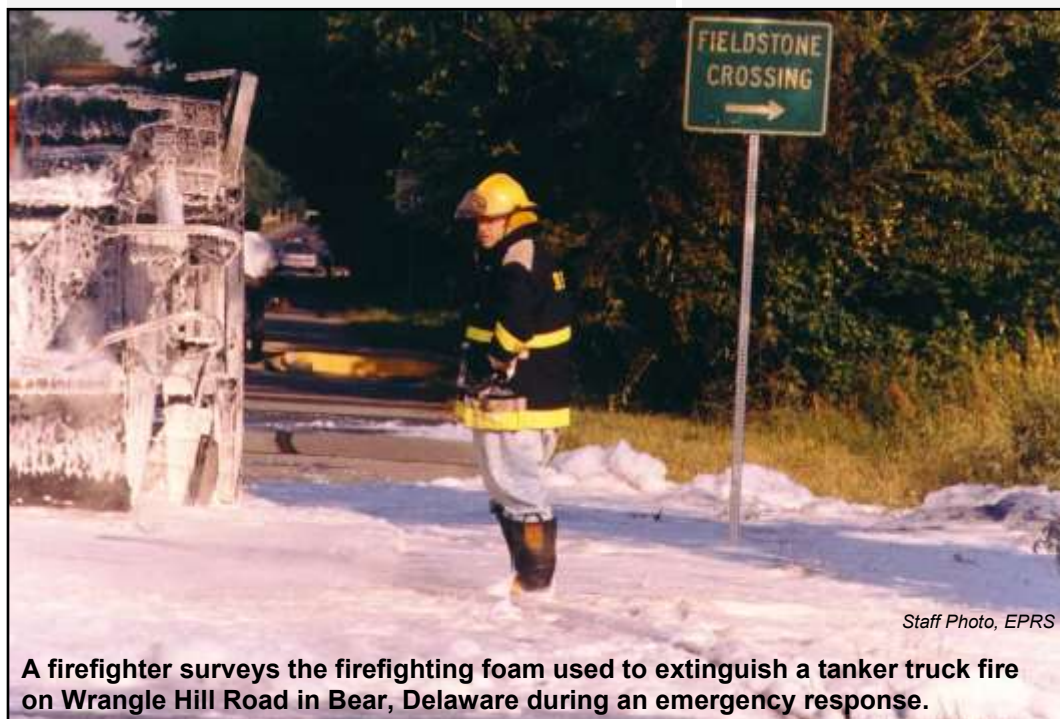
accumulative and Toxic (PBT) compounds. This means that they are widespread in the environment, they tend to become part of the food chain through ingestion and the presence in the body can cause irreversible health effects.

Due to the PBT nature and also to the limited remediation technologies available to mitigate their presence, PFOA and PFOS are now under greater scrutiny in the environment and DNREC is taking an active role in detection, as well as information sharing. As emerging contaminants, PFOA and PFOS have not been part of the standard list of contaminants currently used for sampling by the EPA or DNREC.

Based on potential previous manufacturing or other use at a site,

PFOA and PFOS will be analyzed in sampling of soil, sediment, surface water and groundwater at specific sites.

DNREC may choose to sample groundwater at sites across the State of Delaware as an addition to protocol in order to have a better understanding of the presence or absence in the state's groundwater.



Staff Photo, EPRS

A firefighter surveys the firefighting foam used to extinguish a tanker truck fire on Wrangle Hill Road in Bear, Delaware during an emergency response.

PFOA and PFOS have been on the DNREC's screening table at higher concentrations, but DNREC has actively followed EPA's progress towards deriving the lifetime health advisories.

PFOA and PFOS are a class of emerging contaminants that are considered Pervasive, Bio-

For more information about PFAS, please visit:

<https://www.epa.gov/chemical-research/research-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas>

Article by T. Keyser, WHS

EPA Environmental Job Training Success Stories

The EPA Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training program has been awarding competitive grants to nonprofits and other eligible parties since 1998. The program was designed to develop a skilled workforce in a wide range of environmental careers in the very communities that have historically been impacted by environmental pollution and contaminated sites.

Delaware has been very fortunate to have been awarded the grant training program in partnership with West End Neighborhood House and the Delaware Technical Community College in Wilmington. The program is helping to put people in our communities to work by building skills in the environmental field. With these vital skills, many grant recipients have turned their lives around. Here are some of their stories from the West End Neighborhood House Environmental Job Training Program Newsletter (June 2016):

Amanda McGrady:

Amanda McGrady, a single mother of two, was desperate to find a career that would help her become financially self-sufficient and take care of her children. With only a high school diploma, she could only find part-time jobs that paid a minimum wage. When Amanda couldn't afford to repair her car, renew her car insurance, and pay rent, she knew she would need certifications and job skills to start a career.

Hoping to enter the construction and environmental field, Amanda applied for the Environmental Job Training Program at West End Neighborhood House. Despite being the only woman in her cohort, she passed each and every one of her classes. She has since earned certifications in Customer Service, OSHA 10, OSHA 40 (HAZWOPER), Asbestos Removal, Lead RRP, and Forklift Operation.

In early May, Amanda was hired as an Environmental Technician for a national transportation company and is now looking forward to advancing



in the environmental field. Now that she is earning a livable wage, Amanda has started to save for a new home with the help of a Financial Coach through the \$tand By Me Financial Empowerment Program.

Charles Kozur:

Charles Kozur is a Gulf War Veteran who received the Army Achievement Medal, Army Logistics Medal, Overseas Service Medal and Liberation of Kuwait Medal for outstanding service to his country. After returning to the US from



Desert Storm, he struggled to adjust to civilian life. A criminal background prevented him from finding a job that paid a livable wage.

EPA Environmental Job Training Success Stories *Continued...*

When Charles heard about the Environmental Job Training Program, he decided to take advantage of the opportunity, and was excited to pursue his education in a field he truly enjoyed.

After completing certifications in Customer Service, OSHA 10, OSHA 40 (HAZWOPER), Lead RRP, Asbestos Removal, and Forklift Operation, Charles found a full-time job as a lead technician for a disaster/biohazard response company. Charles not only makes more than the minimum wage; he also receives healthcare benefits, paid vacation time, and has started a 401(k).

In fact, he has performed so well at his job that he is the first person called for new environmental remediation contracts. His goal is to continue in environmental construction and eventually move into management.

Tyrone Williams:

Tyrone Williams is a single father of four. He felt stuck in a poor financial situation, which led to his involvement in the criminal justice system.

While incarcerated, Tyrone decided to focus on a brighter future and work towards a sustainable career. He enrolled in the Federal Re-entry Program, and while attending, he applied at West End Neighborhood House for the Environmental Job Training Program. Tyrone also took advantage of financial coaching offered by West End through \$tand By Me Financial Coaching to repair his credit and set financial goals for his family.

Tyrone's ultimate goal is to move out of the Oxford House (federal halfway house) and become a homeowner. He completed certifications in Customer Service, OSHA 10, OSHA 40 (HAZWOPER), Lead RRP, Asbestos Removal, and Forklift Operation. Just two weeks after earning his environmental construction credentials, Tyrone was offered a full-time job at an international corporation with one of the largest distribution systems in North America.

Tyrone strives for excellence and takes pride in his work as he applies his knowledge of environmental safety and construction techniques. As a result, he was assigned additional responsibilities by his employer and is now training new employees to follow OSHA safety regulations.

Tyrone has been working for the past two months and hopes to continue his upward mobility within the company. He is also saving to purchase a home, and is giving back to his community by volunteering at the Achievement Center, where he serves as a mentor, encouraging youth and ex-offenders to be part of a greater tomorrow.

For more information on West End Neighborhood House Environmental Job Training Program, please contact:

Julie Bieber
Program Director
Education & Employment Department
West End Neighborhood House
(302) 658-4171 ext. 180



From J. Rago, City Council News, Wilmington, June 2016



Legislative Update

D NREC's Division of Waste and Hazardous Substances continues to propose standards and regulations to ensure the protection of human health and the environment and to provide for best management practices in the division's regulatory programs.

This legislative session, Senator David McBride and Representative Deb Heffernan sponsored the division's two bills to amend the Jeffrey Davis Aboveground Storage Tank Act (SB 233) and the Hazardous Substances Cleanup Act (SB 236). Both bills passed the General Assembly during a special session on July 1, 2016. SB 233 and SB 236 were signed into law by Gov. Jack Markell on July 13 and Aug. 3, 2016, respectively.

The amendments to the Jeffrey Davis Aboveground Storage Tank Act arose from comments that the Tank Management Section (TMS) received at workshops regarding revisions to the definitions of "in-service" and "out-of-service" in the aboveground storage tanks regulations. The commenters suggested allowing more time for tank maintenance before the tanks were considered out-of-service.

The TMS also identified areas where the aboveground storage tanks program could be made more consistent with the Hazardous Substance Cleanup Act (HSCA) program by adding definitions for "imminent threat of a release" and "indicated release." These definitions will be further clarified through regulation, and are consistent with how the term is currently used in the underground storage tank regulations.

HSCA also authorizes DNREC to intervene when the owner or operator has failed to address situations where signs exist that an aboveground storage tank or secondary containment system is found to have an indicated release, or where an aboveground stor-

age tank presents an imminent threat of a release.

The amendments to the Jeffrey Davis Aboveground Storage Tank Act also clarify the authority for the Department to recover costs associated with these activities in a manner consistent with the Delaware's Underground Storage Tank Act and authorizes the use of HSCA funds to prevent releases of petroleum and other hazardous substances from aboveground storage tanks, and to investigate and clean up such releases when they occur.

The amendments to the Hazardous Substances Cleanup Act in SB 236 address the problem of determining if a property is "underutilized" and therefore a potential "brownfields" by changing the definition of brownfield to focus on the need for remediation of environmental contamination and not the status of the property's use.

The bill also clarifies three other issues with the current statute by allowing the issuance of a certificate of completion of remedy by the DNREC, as well as allowing any other party that has entered into a settlement agreement to request its issuance, and allows the use of HSCA funds to include all parties who enter into a settlement agreement with the DNREC, including brownfield developers.

Finally, it also removes the loan processing function from the Delaware Economic Development Office and clarifies that it is the responsibility of the Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control.

These amendments to the Jeffrey Davis Aboveground Storage Tank Act and to the Hazardous Substances Cleanup Act will enable DNREC to better protect human health and the environment in Delaware.

Article by M. Crofts, WHS

Did You Know?

In Delaware, first responders turn to the New Castle County Industrial Hazardous Materials Response Alliance, or NCCIHMRA to help with incidents that involve hazardous materials (HAZMAT). NCCIHMRA supports the State of Delaware’s emergency response community in protecting public health and the environment by providing knowledge, experience and resources during HAZMAT emergencies.

NCCIHMRA is a professional organization of experts in HAZMAT management and mitigation.

Unique to the state and nation, NCCIHMRA members are all volunteers from local industrial corporate emergency response teams. DNREC’s Emergency Response Team, (DNREC ERT) is charged with the overall management of HAZMAT incidents in the State of Delaware and the activation of the NCCIHMRA team.

NCCIHMRA sponsors an active training schedule, conducting more than four HAZMAT training sessions each year for its members and the

DNREC ERT—just one of the many ways the state benefits from its NCCIHMRA partner.

To report HAZMAT or other environmental incidents in Delaware, call DNREC’s toll-free, 24/7, emergency response line: 1-800-662-8802.



NCCIHMRA sponsored a HAZMAT training session for DNREC and its members in April 2016.



For more information on emergency planning in New Castle County, please visit:

<http://www.dnrec.delaware.gov/SERC/LEPC/Pages/NewCastleCountyLEPC.aspx>

Article by M. Dolan, EPRS

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www.dnrec.delaware.gov



Division of Air Quality handles the majority of air issues in Delaware including: monitors and regulates all emissions to the air; issues "permits to construct" and "permits to operate" to air contaminant sources; maintains emission inventories from business and industry; develops the State Implementation Plan as required by the Clean Air Act; adopts new regulations and enforces existing regulations and permits; and inspects asbestos removal sites.

Division of Energy and Climate's mission is to serve the people of Delaware by reducing the adverse impacts of energy use on our environment, health, and economy. The division educates, leads by example, and builds partnerships to increase energy efficiency and renewable energy, promotes sustainable growth, and helps prepare for a changing climate.

Division of Waste and Hazardous Substances plans for and responds to, environmental incidents; regulates the handling, transfer, storage and disposal of solid, infectious and hazardous waste; manages the recycling program in Delaware; regulates above and underground storage tanks and boilers; oversees the remediation of sites that have been contaminated by hazardous substances and chemicals; and implements Delaware's Brownfields Development Program.

Division of Water manages and protects water resources through various programs by providing technical assistance, laboratory services, regulatory guidance and implementation, and educational services; and by performing applied research.

EASY REFERENCE PHONE NUMBERS

24-Hour Report and Spill Notification Line - 1-800-662-8802

Aboveground Storage Tanks - 302-395-2500
Air Quality - New Castle Office - 302-323-4542
Air Quality - Kent & Sussex - 302-739-9402
Asbestos New Castle - 302-323-4542
Asbestos Kent & Sussex - 302-739-9402
Biosolids Permits - 302-739-9946
Boiler Safety - 302-395-2500
Brownfields - 302-395-2600
Community Ombudsman - 302-739-9040
Delaware Estuary Program - 302-739-9283 (Delaware Coastal Management Program)
Division of Air Quality Director's Office - 302-739-9402
Division of Energy and Climate Office - 302-735-3480
Division of Waste and Hazardous Substances Director's Office - 302-739-9400
Division of Water Information - 302-739-9950
Dock/Dredging/Bulkheads/Rip-Rap/Wetlands & Subaqueous Lands - 302-739-9943
Emergency Prevention and Response - 302-739-9404
Environmental Crimes Unit - 302-739-9401 or 1-800-662-8802
Environmental Laboratory - 302-739-9942
Hazardous Waste - 302-739-9403
Hazardous Chemical and Toxic Release Inventories - 302-739-9405
Industrial Stormwater Permits - 302-739-9946
Loans & Grants for Wastewater and Septics (Financial Assistance Branch) - 302-739-9941
Medical Waste - 302-739-9403
Non-Hazardous Liquid Waste Transporters / On-site Wastewater Licensing Program - 302-739-9948
Office of Community Services - 302-739-9959
Open Burning - 302-739-9402
Outreach Ombudsman - 302-395-2600
Recycling - 302-739-9403
Septic System Permits-Large Systems (Community & I/A) Statewide - 302-739-9948
Septic System Permits-Small Systems for Kent & New Castle Counties - 302-739-9947
Septic System Permits-Small Systems for Sussex & Holding Tank Compli. Program - 302-856-4561
Site Investigation & Restoration Section (Superfund/Brownfields) - 302-395-2600
Small Business Ombudsman - 302-739-9909
Solid Waste - 302-739-9403
Source Water Protection - 302-739-9945
Surface Water Discharge Permits (NPDES) - 302-739-9946
Underground Injection Control & Spray Irrigation - 302-739-9948
Underground Storage Tanks - 302-395-2500
Wastewater Collection, Conveyance and/or Treatment Facility Construction Permits - 302-739-9946
Wastewater Treatment Facility Operators - 302-739-9946
Water Allocation Permits - 302-739-9945
Water Testing - Drinking Water (Division of Public Health) - 302-741-8630
Water Supply - 302-739-9945
Well Driller's License - 302-739-9944
Well Permits & Licensing - 302-739-9944
Wells - 302-739-9944
Wetlands and Subaqueous Lands Section - 302-739-9943