Volume 7 • Summer, 2009

Inside this issue…

City of Wilmington

Water Works

A Newsletter Published by The City of Wilmington, Department of Public Works – Water Division

Above: Brandywine Creek near Chadds Ford, PA – source water for City of Wilmington drinking water.

Conserving Water…

Good for the Earth, Your Family, and the Community

Conserving water is of vital importance because water is essential for all life on earth. We need water to grow food, keep clean, provide power, control fire, and most importantly, we need it to stay alive. Water is constantly being recycled through the earth's water cycle, but conserving water is essential as people use up the planet's fresh water faster than it can be replenished naturally.

Water conservation is a very important aspect of preserving our planet for generations to come. Streams and rivers, such as the Brandywine Creek, provide habitat to many plant and animal species and are the source of drinking water for thousands of people. Using water wisely helps protect fish and aquatic life and preserve the drinking water supply.

By conserving water you will also save energy that is used to treat and move the water to you, and the energy your family uses to heat your water. Finally, you will save money as you save our environment. You pay for the water you use; so if you use less water, you'll have more money left to spend on other things.

Everyone can help conserve water

There are many ways to conserve water at home, both indoors and out. If each home were to implement just one technique, we would be well on our way to protecting our vital water resources.

Some water conservation methods are obvious such as:

- Take short showers instead of baths;
- Turn off the water while brushing your teeth;
- Use a nozzle on your hose while washing your car;
- Install low-flow faucets and shower heads;
- Upgrade appliances that use water, such as the dishwasher and clothes washer and run them with full loads;
- Wash your fruits and vegetables in a pan of water instead of running water from the tap; and
- Water your lawn early in the morning or evening to reduce evaporation.

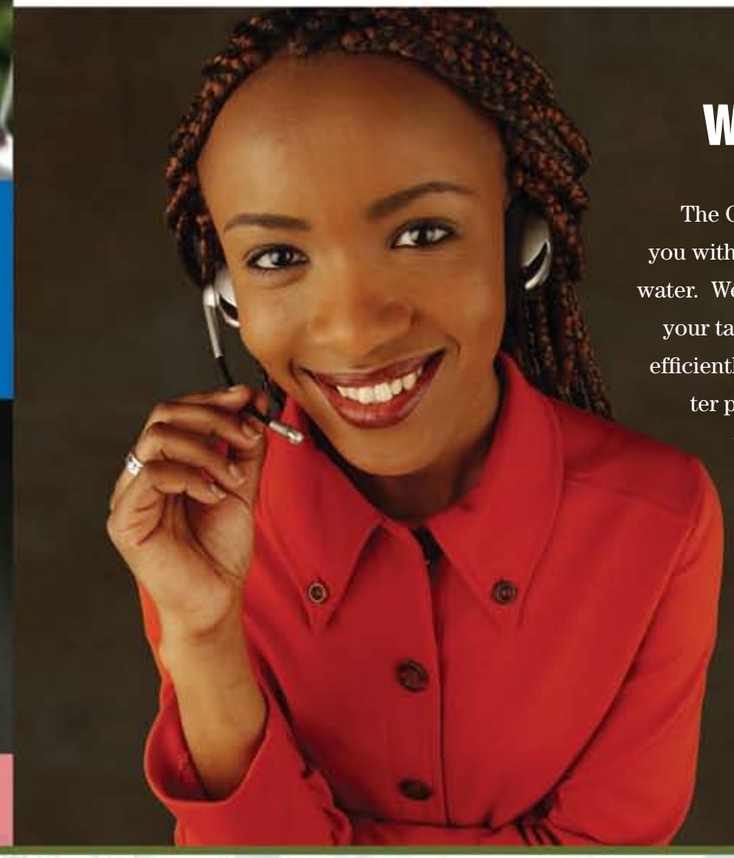
There are also many not so common, but highly effective, ways to conserve water that include the following:

- Install covers on pools and spas and check for leaks around pumps;
- For cold drinks, keep a pitcher of water in the refrigerator instead of running the tap;
- Put food coloring in your toilet tank. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it could save hundreds of gallons a month;
- Collect water from your roof to water your garden;
- If your toilet was installed before 1992, reduce the amount of water used per flush by putting a displacement device (e.g. brick) in the tank;
- Aerate your lawn at least once a year so water can reach the roots instead of run off;
- Keep a bucket in the shower to catch water as it warms up or runs. Use this water to flush toilets or water plants; and
- While you are washing your hands, don't let the water run while you lather.

The #1 way to conserve water is to fix water leaks!

Even a slow leak can be a significant waste of precious water. The American Water Works Association (AWWA) has a "WaterWiser Drip Calulator" on their website which estimates that a slow leak at 1 drip/sec will waste 260 gallons per month! If you have a leak around the house, visit ***http://www.awwa.org/awwa/waterwiser/dripcalc.cfm*** and follow the instructions and see for yourself how much water you can save by just fixing those small leaks.

The City of Wilmington takes action to fix leaks in our distribution system as quickly as we become aware of them. By closely monitoring our water production, we are able to detect abnormalities in water demand and dispatch crews to investigate potential "leaky" areas and fix the problem if appropriate. In the future, more advanced technologies will be used to actively and aggressively detect smaller leaks throughout the system.



Water Quality Manager's Minute

Water Quality Problem?

The City of Wilmington is committed to providing you with high quality, good tasting, and safe drinking water. We also understand that concerns may arise at your tap and we strive to address these quickly and efficiently. If you experience issues such as: low water pressure, rusty / discolored water, or unusual taste and smell, please call our call center at **576-3877**. You will be asked a series of questions regarding your concern and then the appropriate Water Department personnel will be contacted to address your problem. If you would like your water to be sampled, one of our Water Quality Specialists will call you to schedule a time that is convenient for you.

Meeting and Exceeding Water Distribution System Standards

Although maintaining distribution system water quality has always been a key issue, over the past year, the City of Wilmington has increased its focus on improving the condition of its water distribution system to comply with new, stricter federal Water Quality Regulations. These new standards govern disinfection by-products, taste and odor, and chlorine residual. Our goal is to exceed customer expectations by making renovations to reservoirs and elevated storage tanks, as well as implementing annual water main replacement and rehabilitation programs.

FY2008 Accomplishments

During FY2008, the City of Wilmington continued its annual Water Main Cleaning and Lining Program. The cleaning and lining process helps improve water quality by removing internal corrosion that can contribute to the occurrence of discolored water, as well as cause a reduction in chlorine residual that can lead to taste and odor problems or a re-growth of bacteria. It also prolongs the lifespan of the pipes by reducing the rate of additional corrosion.

The FY2008 program resulted in the rehabilitation of approximately 7,000 linear feet of water main. It focused on the following locations:

- South Sycamore Street, between Lancaster Avenue and Harrington Street (Union Park Gardens in the City of Wilmington).
- Harrington Street, between South Sycamore Street and Barry Street (Union Park Gardens in the City of Wilmington).
- Barry Street, between Harrington Street and South Union Street (Union Park Gardens in the City of Wilmington).
- South Union Street, between Lancaster Avenue and Seneca Street (Union Park Gardens in the City of Wilmington and Northern Elsmere).
- 5th Avenue, between Maryland Avenue and Duncan Street (Browntown in the City of Wilmington).
- Anchorage Street, between 7th Avenue and Beech Street (Browntown in the City of Wilmington).

FY2009 Plans

The FY2009 program will result in the rehabilitation of approximately 9,400 linear feet of additional water main, focusing on the following locations:

- New Castle Avenue, A Street to Terminal Avenue (Southbridge in the City of Wilmington and Eden Park in New Castle County).
- Terminal Avenue, between New Castle Avenue and I-495 (Eden Park in New Castle County).
- South Market Street, between the Christina River – North of A Street – and Garasches Lane (Christina Landing and Vicinity in the City of Wilmington).

These areas were chosen based on their extensive history of water quality complaints.

Cleaning and Lining efforts are scheduled to take place at several locations within the City of Wilmington and the Concord Pike Area north and west of the City in the next year. The Rockford Tower Standpipe Storage Tank will be re-painted and several needed renovations will be performed to the tank structure in the coming months. Also, the City will begin the FY2009 Water Main Replacement Program shortly, resulting in the replacement of approximately 8,200 linear feet of existing 2-inch water main in the Carrcroft Area north and east of the City, with new 6-inch and 8-inch water main that will increase the flow properties of these mains and improve service to the impacted customers.

Questions regarding these upcoming projects and programs should be directed to the City Engineer's Office by calling either **(302) 576-3064** or **(302) 576-3065**.

City of Wilmington

2008 Water Quality Report

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in public water systems.

About This Report...

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires the City of Wilmington, and all other water suppliers in the US, to report yearly on specific details about testing for a number of contaminants in our water. Chemical and biological monitoring provides the data that helps suppliers such as the City of Wilmington make key water quality management decisions to ensure freshness and purity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates bottled water, which must provide the same protection to the public's health.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline – **800-426-4791**.

How We Test Our Drinking Water

The Wilmington Water Division monitors for over 100 contaminants, including herbicides, pesticides, *Cryptosporidia*, *Giardia*, and coliform bacteria. We collect samples from the Brandywine Creek, Hoopes Reservoir, Porter Reservoir, Cool Spring Reservoir, the filtration plants, and at customers' taps in the distribution system.

Last year, over 30,000 water samples were drawn from the City's fresh water supply treatment plants, and distribution system. Our laboratory performed over 70,000 water analyses on those samples. This data supports the conclusion that Wilmington's water system complies with all applicable EPA drinking water regulations.

During disinfection, certain by-products form as a result of chemical reactions between chlorine and naturally occurring organic matter in water. These are carefully controlled to keep disinfection effective and by-product levels low.

Protecting the Public from Disease

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

Microbiological testing of water helps protect the public from waterborne diseases such as polio, diptheria, typhoid, and cholera. Chlorine is very effective at killing or disinfecting most of these organisms in drinking water. However, *Cryptosporidium*, a microbial pathogen found in surface waters throughout the US, is resistant to chlorine. Optimized water treatment including filtration provides an effective barrier against passage of *Cryptosporidium* into drinking water. One commonly used measure of this treatment effectiveness is turbidity removal. Turbidity is the cloudiness of the water that is caused by particles that are generally invisible to the naked eye. As shown in Table 1 on page 7, the City continues to provide water that is well within State and Federal turbidity requirements.

The most commonly-used filtration methods, such as those used by Wilmington, cannot guarantee 100% removal. The City of Wilmington began monitoring for *Cryptosporidium* in source water for its two plants beginning in November of 2005. In 2008, average levels of *Cryptosporidium* were 4 and 2 per 100 L of raw water at Brandywine and Porter Filter plants, respectively. Based on research conducted on the removal of *Cryptosporidium* by common filtration methods, the level detected in the source water should have been removed by the filters at the City's treatment plant. *Cryptosporidium* has never been detected in the treated water supply.

Important Health Note for "At Risk" Populations

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

Contacts

In addition, during this time of heightened watchfulness, you can help us ensure the safety of our water supply by reporting any unusual or suspicious activity either on our waterways, near our reservoirs, water filtration plants, water towers or pumping stations.

To report an incident, or general water quality concerns, call the City Call Center, **(302) 576-3877**. If you have questions about this report, call the Water Quality Laboratory at **(302) 573-5522** or **(302) 571-4158**. Weekends or after 5 P.M. – **(302) 571-4150**.

Potential Contaminants

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, which can occur naturally or as a result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Water Quality Statistics

Table 1: Water Quality Results - Detected Primary[1] Parameters at Entry Points to Distribution System

				Brandywine Filter Plant				Porter Filter Plant				
Contaminant	**Units**	**MCLG[2]**	**MCL[3] or TT[4] [5]**	**Average**	**Lowest Detected Level**	**Highest Detected Level**	**Violation**	**Average**	**Lowest Detected Level**	**Highest Detected Level**	**Violation**	**Source**
Microbiological Indicators												
Turbidity - Percentile	% of samples below 0.3	Not Applicable	95% of monthly samples must be less than 0.3.	99.9	99.4	100	No	100	100	100	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity - Values	NTU		No sample must ever exceed 1.0.			0.35	No			0.24	No	Soil runoff
Inorganic Chemicals (Metals and Nutrients)												
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.02	0.02	0.02	No	0.03	0.03	0.03	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	ppb	100	100	1.8	1.8	1.8	No	1.9	1.9	1.9	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel	ppb	100	100	2.4	2.4	2.4	No	2.3	2.3	2.3	No	Discharge from steel mills, metal refineries and electronic industries.
Fluoride	ppm	4	2/4[6]	0.9	0.25	1.9	No	0.8	0.09	1.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	1.9	1.3	2.2	No	1.9	1.1	2.7	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite	ppm	1	1	0.003	0.002	0.004	No	0.004	0.003	0.011	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfectants												
Chlorine	ppm		At least 0.3 residual entering Distribution System		0.8		No		1.1		No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Disinfection Byproduct Precursors												
Total Organic Carbon	ppm			1.32	0.87	2.51		1.29	0.81	2.25		Naturally present in the environment. Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts.
Total Organic Carbon	% Removal (Raw to Treated)		Must exceed 35%	47%	35%	66%		49%	37%	74%		
Total Organic Carbon	Compliance Ratio		Ratio of Actual to Required Removal - must be greater than or equal to 1.	1.3[7]				1.3[7]				
Radionuclides												
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L		15	0.71	0.22	1.2	No	0.92	0.73	1.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation.

Water Quality Statistics (continued)

Table 2: Water Quality Results - Detected Primary[1] Parameters in Distribution System

Contaminant	Units	MCLG[2]	MCL[3] or TT[4][5]	Average	Lowest Detected Level	Highest Detected Level	Violation	Source
Microbiological Indicators								
Total Coliform	% of samples positive each month	0%	5%	0.6	0	3.3	No	Bacteria that are naturally present in the environment. Used as an indicator of the presence of other potentially harmful bacteria.
Lead and Copper (based on 2008 sampling - testing is done every 3 years)								
Lead	ppb	0	90% of tap water samples samples must be less than the **Action Level of 15**	5.0[9]	2	16	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper	ppm	1.3	90% of tap water samples samples must be less than the **Action Level of 1.3**	0.44[9]	0.027	0.719	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Disinfectants								
Chlorine	ppm	MRDLG = 4.0[11]	MRDL = 4.0[10]	1.4	1.00[12]	1.79[12]		Water additive used to control microbes.
Disinfection Byproducts								
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	Not Applicable[9]	80: Based on Running Annual Average of Quarterly Samples	44.8[8]	17.0	111.0	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. Forms due to reaction of chlorine with total organic carbon.
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	0	None	10.6	5.8	19.0	No	
Bromoform	ppb	0	None	0.5	0.5	0.6	No	
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	60	None	3.1	2.0	5.6	No	
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	Not Applicable[9]	60: Based on Running Annual Average of Quarterly Samples	28.1[8]	9.4	51.0	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. Forms due to reaction of chlorine with total organic carbon.
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	0	None	14.2	4.9	29.0	No	
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	300	None	13.7	4.5	27.8	No	

Table 3: Secondary[12] Parameters and Other Parameters of Interest Detected in Water as it enters Distribution System

Contaminant	Units	SMCL[13]	Brandywine Filter Plant			Porter Filter Plant			Source
			Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	
Conventional Physical and Chemical Parameters									
pH	pH units	6.5 - 8.5	7.3	6.7	9.1	7.2	6.7	7.5	Waters with pH = 7.0 are neutral
Alkalinity	ppm as $CaCO_3$	None	54	32	75	48	32	64	Measure of buffering capcity of water or ability to neutralize an acid.
Hardness	ppm as $CaCO_3$	None	120	90	134	110	41	134	Naturally occurring; Measures Calcium and Magnesium.
Conductivity	μmhos/cm	None	365	279	503	345	254	482	General measure of mineral content.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	500	218	218		214	214		Metals and salts naturally occurring in the soil; organic matter.
Chloride	ppm	None	64	50	130	61	48	98	Naturally occurring; Chemical Additive to treat the water; Road salt application and run-off.
Metals									
Iron	ppb	300	17	3	180	15	3	81	Naturally occurring; Chemical Additive to treat the water; Corrosion of pipes; Can cause disoloration in water.
Manganese	ppb	50	0.9	0.9	0.9	8.2	2.3	14	Naturally occurring; can cause discoloration and objectionable taste in water.
Zinc	ppb	5000	188	31	640	365	110	1160	Naturally occurring; Chemical Additive to treat the water.

Table 4: Other Primary Contaminants Tested, But Not Detected in 2008

Radioactive
Uranium-238
Synthetic Organic Chemicals
2,4,5-TP
2,4-D
Alachlor
Atrazine
Benzo(a)pyrene
Carbofuran
Chlordane
Dalapon
Di(2-ethylhexyl)-adipate
Di(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate
Dibromochloropropane
Dinoseb
Endrin
Ethylene Dibromide
Heptachlor
Heptachlor Epoxide
Hexachlorobenzene
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
Lindane
Methoxychlor
Oxamyl(Vydate)
Pentachlorophenol
Picloram
Polychlorinated Biphenyls
Simazine
Toxaphene

Volatile Organic Chemicals
Benzene
Carbon Tetrachloride
O-Dichlorobenzene
P-Dichlorobenzene
1,2-Dichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethylene
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene
Dichloromethane
1,2-Dichloropropane
Ethylbenzene
Methyl Tert Butyl Ether
Monochlorobenzene
Styrene
Tetrachloroethylene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Toluene
Trichloroethylene
Vinyl Chloride
Xylenes
Inorganic Chemicals
Antimony
Arsenic
Beryllium
Cadmium
Mercury
Selenium
Thallium

Key to Tables

[1] ..... Primary parameters are contaminants that are regulated by a maximum contaminant level (MCL), because above this level consumption may adversely affect health of the consumer.

[2] ..... MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow no margin of safety.

[3] ..... MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

[4] ..... TT – Treatment Technique refers to the required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. EPA's surface water treatment rules require systems to (1) disinfect their water and (2) filter their water such that the specific contaminant levels cited are met. Lead and copper are regulated by a Treatment Technique that requires systems to control the corrosiveness of their water. Total organic carbon is regulated by a Treatment Technique that requires systems operate with enhanced coagulation or enhanced softening to meet specified percent removals.

[5] ..... Unless otherwise indicated value given is a MCL.

[6] ..... State limit is not to exceed 2.0 mg/L. Federal MCL is 4.0 mg/L.

[7] ..... Cited average is the lowest running annual average calculated from monthly samples in 2007.

[8] ..... Cited average is highest running annual average calculated from quarterly samples in 2007.

[9] ..... Value given is not an average, but the 90th percentile action level.

[10] ..... MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level is the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

[11] ..... MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal is the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk.

[12] ..... Cited value is the lowest and highest average of 123 routine samples per month.

[13] ..... Secondary parameters are contaminants that are regulated by non-enforceable guidelines because the contaminants may cause non-health related cosmetic effects, such as taste, odor, or color.

[14] ..... SMCL: Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level is the level of a physical, chemical or biological contaminant in drinking water above which the taste, odor, color or appearance (aesthetics) of the water may be adversely affected. This is a non-enforceable guideline which is not directly related to public health.

ppb Parts per billion.

ppm Parts per million.

Jr. Water Works

featuring Walter Sprinkler

The Brandywine Creek Watershed

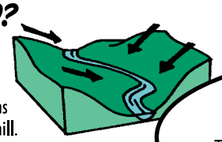
Since 1827, the City of Wilmington has been using the Brandywine Creek as its primary source of water supply. Wilmington has the capacity to withdraw up to 44 million gallons of water per day from the Brandywine in order to serve its over 140,000 customers in the City and surrounding suburbs.

The Brandywine Creek watershed (the area of land that drains into the Creek) is in portions of three Pennsylvania counties, as well as our own New Castle County. In total, there are over 500 miles of stream in the watershed which ultimately drains into the Delaware River. The main stem Brandywine is formed when the West and East Branches of the Brandywine merge just southwest of West Chester. The East and West Branches begin in the Appalachian foothills known as the Welsh Hills near Honey Brook, Pennsylvania. Depending on the stream flow conditions, the water can take anywhere from two to six days to travel from the headwaters in the Welsh Hills to the City's water intake on the Brandywine.

Let's Learn About Wilmington's Waterways!

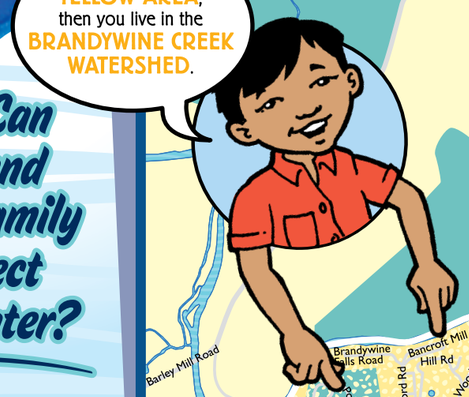
Q. What's a WATERSHED?

A. The WATERSHED of a stream is all of the land that sheds water into that stream when it rains. When rain falls on land, it drains or runs off to the nearest stream or river that is downhill.



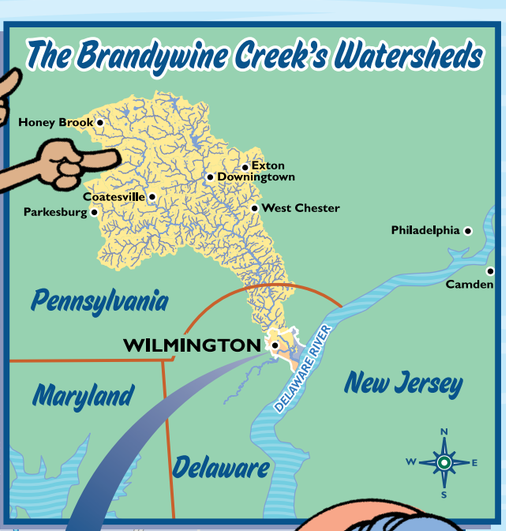
Our drinking water comes from the **BRANDYWINE CREEK**. This yellow area represents all of the Brandywine Creek's Watersheds.

If you live in the **YELLOW AREA**, then you live in the **BRANDYWINE CREEK WATERSHED**.



How Can You and Your Family Protect Our Water?

Hey Kids! Protecting our drinking water isn't just an adult thing. It's up to each and every one of us! Storm drains in the street (also called sewer inlets) are for water only. Rain and melting snow pick up all kinds of pollutants such as leaked motor oil, animal waste, and trash as they wash over our sidewalks, streets, and yards. All of this dirty water flows into storm drains, many of which empty into local creeks and into the Delaware River. You can help make our waterways safer for drinking, fishing, and boating by not littering and cleaning up after your pet.



If you live in the **PURPLE AREA**, then you live in the **SHELLPOT CREEK WATERSHED**.

If you live in the **ORANGE AREA**, then you live in the **CHRISTINA RIVER WATERSHED**.

Fun Places to Visit:

1. BRANDYWINE PARK
2. BRANDYWINE ZOO
3. URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER
4. WILMINGTON YOUTH ROWING ASSOCIATION
5. TUBMAN-GARRETT RIVERFRONT PARK
6. FRAWLEY STADIUM
7. RUSSELL W. PETERSON URBAN WILDLIFE REFUGE

PARKS

in A GREEN CITY. Wilmington In the middle of it all

The **Partnership for the Delaware Estuary** leads collaborative and creative efforts to protect and enhance the Delaware Estuary and its tributaries for current and future generations.

FAQs

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Who should I call if I have questions?

Should you have any questions or concerns about your drinking water, feel free to call the City Call Center, 302-576-3977, the Water Quality Laboratory at 302-571-4158 (the main lab number), or 302-573-5522 (lab supervisor's number). The laboratory is open 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. Monday through Friday.

Should I filter my tap water?

Water is treated at one of two treatment plants and exceeds all requirements of the Safe Water Drinking Act. That said, there are old iron water mains in the City that we are working to replace, so you may experience intermittent problems with rust. A 5-micron cartridge-type filter will easily remove the rust. These are available at local hardware stores for a few hundred dollars.

En Español...

Para más información visite nuestro sitio en Internet
www.wilmingtonDE.gov
o llame al **302-576-3977**

James M. Baker
Mayor

Kash Srinivasan, Commissioner
Department of Public Works
Louis L. Redding City/County Bldg.
800 French Street
Wilmington, DE 19801-3537

Henry W. Supinski
City Treasurer

City Council Members

The Honorable Norman D. Griffiths
President of City Council

The Honorable Charles Potter, Jr.
City Council Member, 1st District

The Honorable Ernest Congo II
City Council Member, 2nd District

The Honorable Stephanie T. Bolden
City Council Member, 3rd District

The Honorable Hanifa G. N. Shabazz
City Council Member, 4th District

The Honorable Samuel Prado
City Council Member, 5th District

The Honorable Kevin F. Kelley, Sr.
City Council Member, 6th District

The Honorable Paul Ignudo, Jr.
City Council Member, 7th District

The Honorable Stephen L. Martelli
City Council Member, 8th District

The Honorable Michael A. Brown, Sr.
City Council Member-at-Large

The Honorable Charles M. Freel
City Council Member-at-Large

The Honorable Justen A. Wright
City Council Member-at-Large

The Honorable Loretta Welsh
City Council Member-at-Large

In accordance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, state and federal law, "no person or group shall be excluded from participation, denied any benefits, or subjected to discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, sex, religion, handicap, and/or disability." General complaints or inquiries should be directed to: Affirmative Action Officer (302) 576-2460, and persons with disabilities may contact 504 Coordinator (302) 576-2460, City of Wilmington, Personnel Department, 4th Floor, 800 French Street, Wilmington, Delaware 19801. TDD is available at (302) 571-4546.

Department of Public Works
Louis L. Redding City/County Bldg.
800 French Street
Wilmington, DE 19801-3537

PRSRT STD
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