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

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Spring 2003

2002 WATER QUALITY REPORT

While we have published a Water Quality Report for several years, this extended newsletter format is new. This edition of Water Works contains the City of Wilmington's fourth Water Quality Report, providing an overview of last year's drinking water quality, as well as background to keep you informed about how our water-quality monitoring system operates. See pages 4 - 9 for our latest Water Quality Assurance Results.

In This Issue...

Welcome to the first edition of Water Works!

Pure, fresh drinking water is something a lot of us tend to take for granted. This premier issue of Water Works will answer questions you may have about where your water comes from, about its quality, purity and how it compares to drinking water in other areas. In this issue we will also tell you about how the Wilmington Water Division ensures that your water meets the latest Safe Drinking Water Act and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards.

The analytical among you, will be interested in reviewing the technical data in the charts on pages 7-9. For those who don't know their "hexachlorobutadiene" from their "trichlorofluoromethane," the bottom line is that Wilmington is doing an excellent job and your water supply meets or exceeds all state and federal water quality standards.

Where Wilmington's water comes from -The Brandywine Creek

Since 1827, the City of Wilmington has been using the Brandywine Creek as its primary source of water supply. Water from the Creek is diverted at a dam and flows along a raceway on

the south side of the river where it flows to the Brandywine Filtration Plant or is pumped to the Porter Filtration Plant.

Our Reserves

During droughts, heavy rain and other emergencies Hoopes Reservoir, built in 1932, serves as the City's secondary water source. Hoopes contains 2 billion gallons of water. While Hoopes Reservoir is located outside the City Limits, off Barley Mill Road, it is still owned and operated by the City. Hoopes is important because it assures not only Wilmington, but all of northern New Castle County has a large back-up supply in case of a drought or other water emergency.

Continued on page 2.

Help the young people you know learn more about our drinking water. See Jr. Water Works, pages 10 and 11!

Cover story continued...

The City also owns and maintains the Cool Spring Reservoir, located in the heart of the City off Pennsylvania Avenue, and the Porter Reservoir, located at Rock Manor Golf Course.

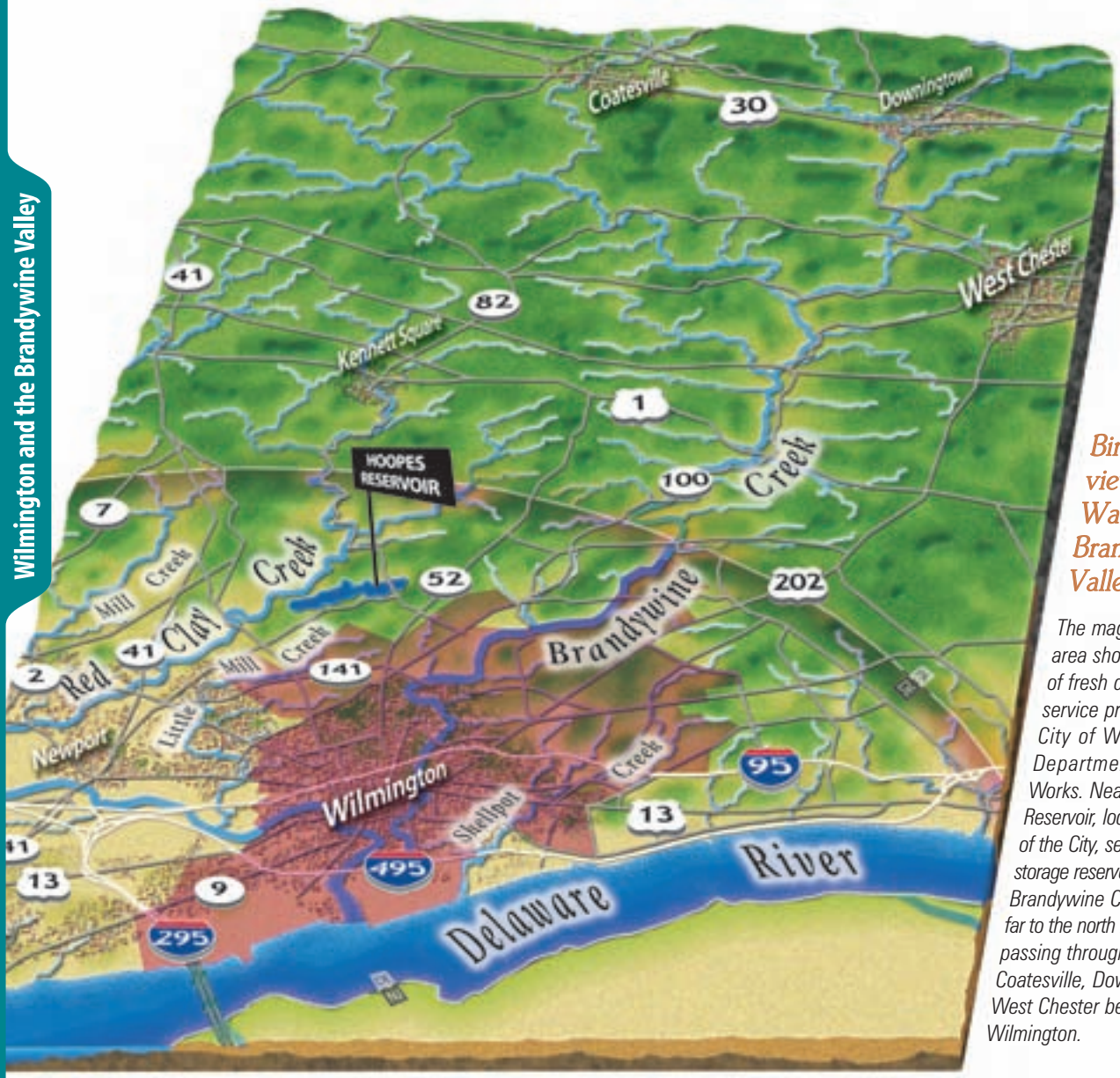
Wilmington currently has three ground-level storage tanks with the capacity of holding more than 57 million gallons of water. In addition, elevated tanks, stand-pipe tanks and holding tank reservoirs are located throughout the City. Water is drawn from these storage facilities as needed and piped into your house via water mains and pipes.

The Brandywine Watershed

Wilmington's primary water source, the Brandywine Creek, and the City's back-up water storage facility at Hoopes Reservoir are shown on this illustration. Over 38,000 households and businesses serving approximately 140,000 people in the City and surrounding suburbs depend on Wilmington's Department of Public Works for fresh, pure drinking water. The City has the capacity to withdraw up to 56 million gallons per day from the Brandywine and has storage of 2 million gallons at Hoopes for droughts and other emergencies.

Wilmington is one of five principle sources providing water to northern New Castle County. Other suppliers include the Artesian Water Company, United Water Delaware, and the cities of Newark and New Castle.

The Brandywine Watershed



Bird's eye view of the Watershed: Brandywine Valley

The magenta-shaded area shows the extent of fresh drinking water service provided by the City of Wilmington Department of Public Works. Nearby Hoopes Reservoir, located northwest of the City, serves as a water storage reserve. Note how the Brandywine Creek originates far to the north in Pennsylvania, passing through towns like Coatesville, Downingtown and West Chester before arriving in Wilmington.

A lot takes place between the Brandywine and your faucet.

Water flows from the Brandywine, down a raceway and into a screen house where sticks and floating debris are removed. It then flows to either the Brandywine Filter Plant or the Brandywine Pumping Station. Water is pumped from the pumping station through a 48" diameter water main to the 35-million-gallon Porter Reservoir. The water treatment at both filtration plants is similar.

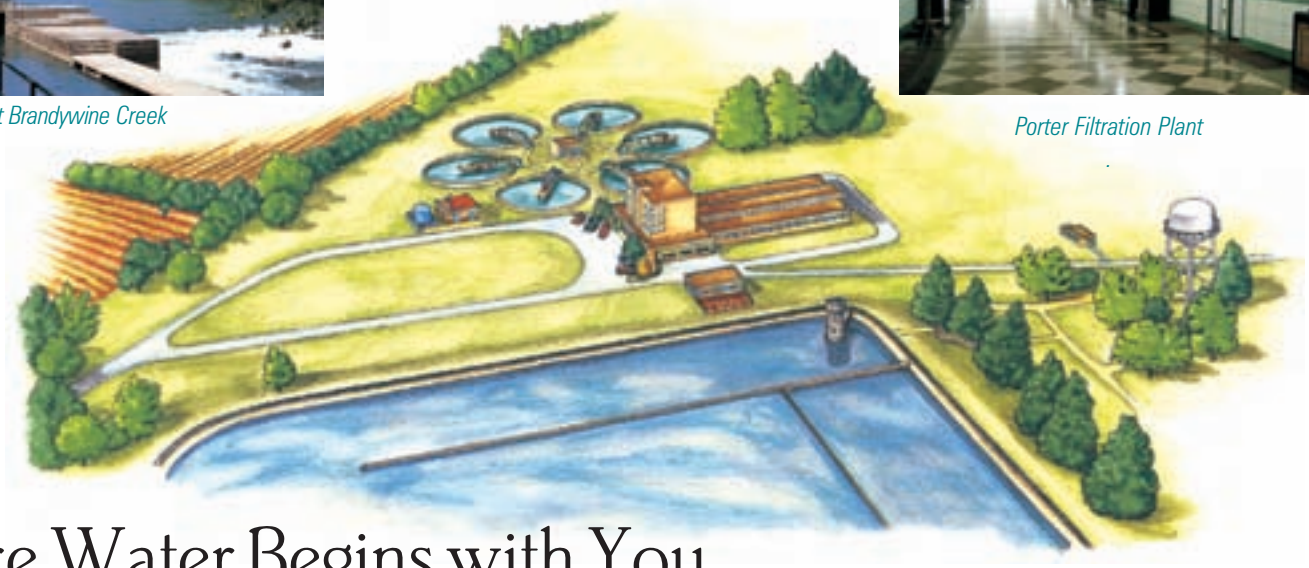
The Race at Brandywine Creek

The untreated water moves to a flash mix chamber where chlorine and other chemicals that improve taste and clarity are added. Dirt and other particles settle to the bottom as the water moves through a series of paddles and into a clarification basin. The clarified water then flows over weirs and through collection pipes, which take it to filtration tanks for rapid sand filtration and final processing. Water is filtered through 30 inches of sand and gravel to remove any remaining solids and then treated with chlorine again to provide final disinfection and prevent bacterial regrowth. Finally, fluoride is added to reduce dental cavities in children.

Rockford Tower

The purified treated water is stored in community water tanks and finally piped into homes as needed!

Porter Filtration Plant



Pure Water Begins with You . . .

In 2002, the City of Wilmington Water Division took about 5,000 water samples from the City's freshwater supply and performed over 40,000 water analyses on those samples for over 100 contaminants. While the City Water Division must remain ever vigilent, testing many times each day, there is a way the public can help reduce the volume of contaminants in our untreated water.

The EPA is calling on communities to take a greater role in reducing contaminants before they enter our creeks, rivers and underground sources. You can lend a hand by educating your family and neighbors about proper disposal of dangerous household chemicals. Antifreeze, pesticides, oil and other hazardous materials should never be poured down stormwater drains, which empty directly into our creeks and rivers. Bins are provided at DSWA recycling and collection sites for the safe disposal of these materials.

Reducing the amounts of materials that flow into storm drains during wet weather is another way to reduce contamination before it enters our water system. To lessen stormwater runoff:

- **Don't litter.** Styrofoam, plastics and other debris can block storm drains and injure or kill fish and wildlife.
- **Mulch or compost grass clippings.** Leave them on the lawn and sweep them off the street.
- **Dispose of pet waste.** Pet waste should be disposed of in the trash or flushed down the toilet.
- **Watch for polluters.** Report illegal dumping or any unusual activity near water or storm drains to the Department of Public Works.

If we place greater emphasis on protecting our sources of drinking water, it's possible that the need for treatment can be reduced!

THE CITY OF WILMINGTON

2002 WATER QUALITY REPORT

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 the freshness and purity of our drinking water.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. 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 for public health.

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.

How We Test Our Drinking Water

The Wilmington Water Division monitors for over 100 contaminants, including herbicides, pesticides, Cryotosporidia, 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 5,000 water samples were drawn from the City's freshwater supply and our laboratory performed over 40,000 water analyses on those samples. This data supports the conclusion that Wilmington's water system complies with all applicable EPA drinking water regulations.

Trained personnel at the City's water quality laboratory closely monitor our water for more than 100 contaminants. Testing is performed at numerous intervals in the treatment process, from untreated water, through the treatment process and then randomly from homes.

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

Microbiological testing of water helps protect the public from diseases such as polio, diptheria, typhoid, and cholera. Although Cryptosporidium, a microbial pathogen that can cause abdominal infection, is found in surface water throughout the US, it was not detected in the City of Wilmington water sampled in 2002 and has never been detected in our treated and filtrated supply.

In 2002, the City's Water Division took about 5,000 water samples from the City's freshwater supply and performed over 40,000 water analyses on those samples. The result? Our drinking water meets or exceeds all state and federal water quality standards.

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, some 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).

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 be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Contacts

Your involvement in water service planning at public meetings will help us meet and exceed community expectations as well as government regulations. Be sure to check www.ci.wilmington.de.us/citydepartments/publicworks for upcoming meetings, locations and times.

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 if you have questions, call the Water Division at **(302) 571-4158**. Weekends or after 5 pm - **(302) 571-4150**.

2002 QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Key to Charts

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal . . . . . The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level . . . . . The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MLCs are set as close to MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level . . . . . The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal . . . The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

ppm / ppb = parts per million / parts per billion . . . . . These units describe the levels of detected contaminant. One part per million is about ½ of a dissolved aspirin tablet (162.5 mg) in a full bathtub of water (about 50 gallons). One part per billion is about one dissolved aspirin tablet (325 mg) in a typical 25-meter swimming pool (about 100,000 gallons).

AL = Action Level . . . . . The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

TT = Treatment Technique . . . . . A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Notice of Administrative Violation: The City of Wilmington was issued a notice of violation by the U.S. EPA. The reason for this violation was that we did not collect our disinfection by-product samples: total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids, during the third month of the second quarter (June '02). We did indeed collect and test samples during May and July of '02, but these were in different locations than the approved sites. This was a violation of the collection monitoring plan we had set up with the U.S. EPA.

Other Contaminants Tested, But Not Discovered in 2002

Inorganic Chemicals:
Ammonia
Bromide
Perchlorate

Microbiological Organisms:
Cryptosporidium
Giardia

Volatile Organic Chemicals:
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethene
1,1-Dichloropropene
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
1,2,3-Trichloropropane
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
1,2-Dibromoethane
1,2-Dichlorobenzene
1,2-Dichloroethane
1,2-Dichloropropane
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
1,3-Dichlorobenzene
1,3-Dichloropropane
1,4-Dichlorobenzene
2,2-Dichloropropane
2-Chlorotoluene
4-Chlorotoluene
4-Isopropyltoluene
Benzene
Bromobenzene
Bromochloromethane
Bromoform
Bromomethane
Carbon tetrachloride
Chlorobenzene
Chloroethane
Chloromethane
cis-1,2-dichloroethene
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene
Dibromomethane
Dichlorodifluoromethane
Ethylbenzene
Hexachlorobutadiene
Isopropylbenzene
Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)
Methylene chloride
n-Butylbenzene
n-Propylbenzene Naphthalene
Nitrobenzene
sec-Butylbenzene
Styrene
tert-Butylbenzene
Tetrachloroethene
Toluene
Total xylenes
trans-1,2-dichloroethene
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
Trichloroethene
Trichlorofluoromethane
Vinyl chloride

2002 SUMMARY OF WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Porter Filtration Plant Detected Highest Level	Porter Filtration Plant Range	Brandywine Filtration Plant Detected Highest Level	Brandywine Filtration Plant Range	Source of Contaminants
Metals:									
Barium	2002	ppm	2	2	0.029		0.032		Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2002	ppb	100	100	2.2		2.3		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2002	ppm	0	AL=1.3	0.417	0.011-0.417	0.347	0.006-0.347	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2002	ppb	0	AL=15	12[1]	ND-12	12[1]	ND-12	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	2002	ppb	n/a	n/a	15000		13000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Minerals:									
Flouride	2002	ppm	4	4	1.9	0.6-1.9	2.9	0.26-2.9	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2002	ppm	10	10	3.2	0.9-3.2	3.8	1.0-3.8	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	2002	ppm	1	1	0.007	0.003-0.007	0.008	0.006-0.008	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

2002 SUMMARY OF WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Porter Filtration Plant Detected Highest Level	Porter Filtration Plant Range	Brandywine Filtration Plant Detected Highest Level	Brandywine Filtration Plant Range	Source of Contaminants
Microbiological Indicators:									
Turbidity	2002	NTU	n/a	TT=95% below 0.5	0.15	0.05-0.15	0.4	0.05-0.40	Soil runoff
Total coliform	2002	% of samples	100% negative	95% negative	99% negative		99% negative		Naturally present in the environment
Disinfectants Chlorine	2002	ppm	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	3.6	0.5-3.6	3.2	0.5-3.2	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-products:									
TTHM's (total trihalomethanes)	2002	ppb	80	80	53 [2]	5.9-53 [2]	66.5 [2]	6.1-66.5 [2]	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total haloacetic acids	2002	ppb	60	60	48 [2]	5.6-48 [2]	44.6 [2]	5.0-44.6 [2]	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total haloacetonitriles	1998	ppb	n/a	n/a	6.8	4.1-6.8	15.0	2.4-15	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloropicrin	1998	ppb	n/a	n/a	1.4	0.6-1.4	1.6	0.5-1.6	By-product of drinking water chlorination

2002 SUMMARY OF WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Porter Filtration Plant Detected Highest Level	Porter Filtration Plant Range	Brandywine Filtration Plant Detected Highest Level	Brandywine Filtration Plant Range	Source of Contaminants
Disinfection By-products:									
Total haloketones	1998	ppb	n/a	n/a	3.7	1.4-3.7	6.8	1.1-6.8	By-product of drinking water clorination
Chloral hydrate	2002	ppb	n/a	n/a	5.1	0.6-5.1	3.6	<0.5-3.6	
TOX (Total Organic Halides)	2002	ppb	n/a	n/a	200	72-200	170	70-170	By-product of drinking water clorination
Chlorate	1998	ppb	n/a	n/a	230	41-230	nd		
Bromodichloromethane	2002	ppb	n/a	n/a	17	2.6-17	19	2.6-19	
Chlorodibromomethane	2002	ppb	n/a	n/a	6.0	1.0-6.0	8.7	0.9-8.7	
Chloroform	2002	ppb	n/a	n/a	29	2.0-29	42	3.1-42	

Key to Water Quality Table

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
AL - Action Level
TT = Treatment Technique

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
ppm = Parts Per Million
ppb=Parts Per Billionn

nd = None Detected
n/a - Not Applicable
NTU=Nephelometric Turbidity Units

Water Quality Table Footnotes

1. 50% of samples taken for lead analysis were less than the detected level shown. No samples had lead detected at a level greater than the action level of 15 ppb.
2. Detected level is a running annual average for drinking water samples tested in 2002 from the distribution system.

Jr. WaterWorks PAGES

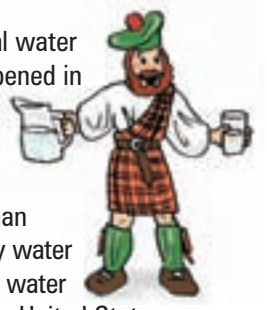
These Fun Facts and Drinking Water Facts and Fancies are from the American Water Works Association website. Visit www.awwa.org for more youth-related activi-

Did you know?

About two-thirds of the human body is water. Some parts of the body contain more water. For example, 70% of your skin is water.

Of all the earth's water, 97% is salt water found in oceans and seas.

The first municipal water filtration works opened in Paisley, Scotland in 1832.



There are more than 56,000 community water systems providing water to the public in the United States.

Typically, households consume at least 50% of their water by lawn watering. Inside, toilets use the most water, with an average of 27 gallons per person per day.

The Water Cycle Word Search (Where Water Comes From)

From the time the earth was formed, water has been endlessly circulating. Energy from the sun evaporates water from oceans, rivers and other surface water. This water vapor forms clouds in the sky. Depending on the temperature and weather conditions, the water vapor condenses and falls to earth as different types of precipitation, such as rain, snow, hail and dew. Some precipitation runs from high areas to low areas on the earth's surface. This is known as surface runoff. Other precipitation seeps into the ground and is stored as ground water. The scientific name for this water process is "The Hydrologic Cycle."

Circle as many words as you can find from the list below (Answers on pg. 11).

J	I	R	I	V	E	R	L	R	D	G	S
K	P	R	L	A	C	Z	E	B	S	U	N
W	U	T	B	Q	L	I	V	H	R	Z	O
E	H	N	A	U	O	L	A	J	P	N	L
A	E	J	L	N	U	A	P	G	K	U	S
T	R	N	Y	I	D	C	O	M	I	P	W
H	K	V	E	A	Z	O	R	P	F	G	A
E	O	T	F	R	M	E	A	R	T	H	T
R	G	L	C	U	G	D	T	C	A	E	E
F	A	B	S	L	E	Y	I	Q	D	T	R
D	W	T	K	R	L	V	O	A	Z	N	L
E	L	C	Y	C	X	Q	N	M	B	P	K

water
river
evaporation
sun
energy
weather
rain
cycle
cloud
earth
sky

You can survive about a month without food, but only 5 to 7 days without water.

The average 5-minute shower takes between 15 to 25 gallons of water.

You can refill an 8 oz. glass of water approximately 15,000 times for the same cost as a 6-pack of soda.

One inch of rainfall drops 7,000 gallons, or nearly 30 tons of water on a 60' x 180' piece of land.

Drinking Water Facts and Fancies

A lot of things many people believe just don't hold water. Here are a few ideas about water that the experts say are all wet:

Myth: We have less water today than we did 100 years ago.

Fact: There is the same amount of water on earth today as there was 100 years ago and three billion years ago. The difference is that today, many more demands are placed on the same amount of water. Because our demands on water continue to grow, but our supply doesn't, everyone needs to consider, protect and get involved with decisions that affect water resources.

Myth: There are more pollutants in drinking water today than there were 25 years ago.

Fact: Scientists think not. Unlike 25 years ago, we now have sophisticated testing instruments that enable us to know more about our water than ever before. With this knowledge, the drinking water community is taking steps to treat what's in our water, to curb the flow of pollution and keep our water safe and wholesome.

Myth: "New" water is better than treated water.

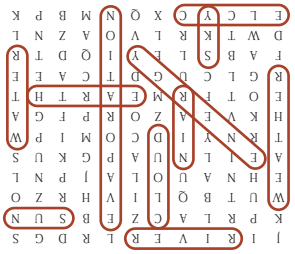
Fact: Most of our water has been touched by some type of human or animal activity. Even in "pristine" wilderness areas, studies have found bacteria contaminating the water. It's always a good idea to drink only water you know has been treated. If you are out in the wilderness, boil even the purest-appearing stream, and then let it cool before you drink it.

Myth: Bottled water is safer than tap water.

Fact: The safety of bottled and tap water depend on the source. Monitoring and source protection treatment and testing ultimately determine the quality of the finished product. In the U.S., tap water is monitored and tested rigorously.

Myth: Any lead in the water is the utility's fault.

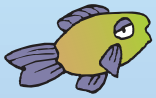
Fact: The most common source of lead in drinking water is the plumbing in the home. If you think there may be lead in your pipes or in the solder in the connections, have your water tested by a certified laboratory.



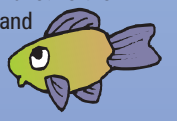
Word Search Answers:

Water Conservation

12 Simple Tips



1. Make sure that your home or business is leak-free. If all water is turned off and your meter is still moving, you may have a leak. Repair leaky faucets and check your toilet tanks for leaks. Add a few drops of food coloring or dye tablets to the tank and wait 30 minutes. If the tank is leaking, you will see color in the bowl.
2. Reuse clean household water. Collect the water that is wasted while waiting for hot water to reach your faucet or shower-head and use it to water your plants.
3. Keep a pitcher of drinking water in the refrigerator instead of letting the faucet run until the water becomes cold.
4. Fill the dishwasher and washing machine completely before running them. You'll save water and energy.
5. Take shorter showers (five minutes or less) or install low flow shower heads.
6. Flush less often. Don't use your toilet as a wastebasket.
7. Turn off the water while shaving or brushing your teeth.
8. Water wisely. Only water during the cooler hours of the day, between 7:00 p.m and 10:00 a.m. to limit evaporation. Water less frequently and don't over water; one inch per week is all established lawns and shrubs need.
9. When mowing, set your mower height high and leave the clippings on the lawn to help retain moisture and protect the roots from the sun.



10. Include low-water plants in your landscaping and group plants with similar water needs together.
11. Wash your car on the grass; use soap and water from a bucket; use a hose with a shut-off nozzle to rinse.
12. Use a broom to sweep your driveway and sidewalks clean instead of using water to remove debris.

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

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 Theodore Blunt
President of City Council

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

The Honorable Norman D. Griffiths
City Council Member, 2nd District

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

The Honorable Norman M. Oliver
City Council Member, 4th District

The Honorable Demetrio Ortega, Jr.
City Council Member, 5th District

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

The Honorable Gerard W. Kelly
City Council Member, 7th District

The Honorable Gerald L. Brady
City Council Member, 8th District

The Honorable Paul T. Bartkowski
City Council Member-at-Large

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

The Honorable Theopalis K. Gregory
City Council Member-at-Large

The Honorable Michael J. Hare
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, sec, religion, handicap, and/or disability." General complaints or inquiries should be directed to: Affirmative Action Officer (302) 571-4280, and persons with disabilities may contact 504 Coordinator (302) 571-4280, City of Wilmington, Personnel Department, 4th Floor, 800 French Street, Wilmington, Delaware 19801. TDD is available at (302) 571-4107.

Developed and Designed by Remline Corp, 1-800-555-6115