

§ 328-1. Purpose.

- A. The purpose of this chapter is to prevent stored salt and other solid deicing materials from being exposed to stormwater.
- B. This chapter establishes requirements for the storage of salt and other solid deicing materials on properties not owned or operated by the municipality (privately owned), including residences, in the Borough of River Edge to protect the environment, public health, safety and welfare, and to prescribe penalties for failure to comply.

§ 328-2. Definitions.

For the purpose of this chapter, the following terms, phrases, words and their derivations shall have the meanings stated herein unless their use in the text of this chapter clearly demonstrates a different meaning. When consistent with the context, words used in the present tense include the future, words used in the plural number include the singular number, and words used in the singular number include the plural number. The word "shall" is always mandatory and not merely directory.

DEICING MATERIALS — Any granular or solid material such as melting salt or any other granular solid that assists in the melting of snow.

IMPERVIOUS SURFACE — A surface that has been covered with a layer of material so that it is highly resistant to infiltration by water.

PERMANENT STRUCTURE —

- A. A permanent building or permanent structure that is anchored to a permanent foundation with an impermeable floor, and that is completely roofed and walled (new structures require a door or other means of sealing the access way from wind driven rainfall).
- B. A fabric frame structure is a permanent structure if it meets the following specifications:
 - (1) Concrete blocks, jersey barriers or other similar material shall be placed around the interior of the structure to protect the side walls during loading and unloading of deicing materials;
 - (2) The design shall prevent stormwater run-on and run through, and the fabric cannot leak;
 - (3) The structure shall be erected on an impermeable slab;
 - (4) The structure cannot be open sided; and
 - (5) The structure shall have a roll up door or other means of sealing the access way from wind driven rainfall.

PERSON — Any individual, corporation, company, partnership, firm, association, or political subdivision of this state subject to municipal jurisdiction.

RESIDENT — A person who resides on a residential property where deicing material is stored.

STORM DRAIN INLET — The point of entry into the storm sewer system.

§ 328-3. Deicing material storage requirements.

- A. Temporary outdoor storage of deicing materials in accordance with the requirements below is allowed between October 15 and April 15:
- (1) Loose materials shall be placed on a flat, impervious surface in a manner that prevents stormwater run-through;
 - (2) Loose materials shall be placed at least 50 feet from surface water bodies, storm drain inlets, ditches and/or other stormwater conveyance channels;
 - (3) Loose materials shall be maintained in a cone-shaped storage pile. If loading or unloading activities alter the cone-shape during daily activities, tracked materials shall be swept back into the storage pile, and the storage pile shall be reshaped into a cone after use;
 - (4) Loose materials shall be covered as follows:
 - (a) The cover shall be waterproof, impermeable, and flexible;
 - (b) The cover shall extend to the base of the pile(s);
 - (c) The cover shall be free from holes or tears;
 - (d) The cover shall be secured and weighed down around the perimeter to prevent removal by wind; and
 - (e) Weight shall be placed on the cover(s) in such a way that minimizes the potential of exposure as materials shift and runoff flows down to the base of the pile.

[1] Sandbags lashed together with rope or cable and placed uniformly over the flexible cover, or poly-cord nets provide a suitable method. Items that can potentially hold water (e.g., old tires) shall not be used;
 - (5) Containers must be sealed when not in use; and
 - (6) The site shall be free of all de-icing materials between April 16 and October 14.
- B. Deicing materials should be stored in a permanent structure if a suitable storage structure is available. For storage of loose deicing materials in a permanent structure, such storage may be permanent, and thus not restricted to October 15 to April 15.
- C. The property owner, or owner of the deicing materials if different, shall designate a person(s) responsible for operations at the site where these materials are stored outdoors, and who shall document that weekly inspections are conducted to ensure that the conditions of this chapter are met. Inspection records shall be kept on site and made available to the municipality upon request.
- (1) Residents who operate businesses from their homes that utilize deicing materials are required to perform weekly inspections.

§ 328-4. Exemptions.

- A. Residents may store de-icing materials outside in a solid-walled, closed container that prevents precipitation from entering and exiting the container, and which prevents the deicing materials from leaking or spilling out. Under these circumstances, weekly inspections are not necessary, but repair or replacement of damaged or inadequate containers shall occur within two weeks.
- B. If containerized (in bags or buckets) deicing materials are stored within a permanent structure, they are not subject to the storage and inspection requirements in § 328-3 above. Piles of deicing materials are not exempt, even if stored in a permanent structure.
- C. This chapter does not apply to facilities where the stormwater discharges from deicing material storage activities are regulated under another NJPDES permit.

§ 328-5. Enforcement.

This chapter shall be enforced by the Code Enforcement Official during the course of ordinary enforcement duties.

§ 328-6. Violations and penalties.

Any person(s) who is found to be in violation of the provisions of this chapter shall have 72 hours to complete corrective action. Repeat violations and/or failure to complete corrective action shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$2,000, imprisonment in the county/municipal jail for a term not exceeding 90 days, or a period of community service not exceeding 90 days, or any combination thereof as determined by the Municipal Court Judge. Each day on which a violation of this chapter exists shall be considered a separate and distinct violation and shall be subject to imposition of a separate penalty for each day of the violation as the Municipal Court Judge may determine.