

d.

**Hyde County Board of Commissioners
AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY SHEET**

Meeting Date: March 2, 2015
Presenter: Clint Berry, Utilities Director
Attachment: Yes

ITEM TITLE: Wellhead Protection Plan Update

SUMMARY: Hyde County Water System has an approved Wellhead Protection Plan but will need to amend our current plan to add the two wells that serve our Engelhard Water Plant.

RECOMMEND: Approve

Motion Made By: Barry Swindell
 Dick Tunnell
 Ben Simmons
 John Fletcher
 Earl Pugh, Jr.

Motion Seconded By: Barry Swindell
 Dick Tunnell
 Ben Simmons
 John Fletcher
 Earl Pugh, Jr.

Vote: Barry Swindell
 Dick Tunnell
 Ben Simmons
 John Fletcher
 Earl Pugh, Jr.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the County of Hyde derives their public water supply from ground wells, and

WHEREAS, the groundwater needs to be protected from contamination by activities of mankind, and

WHEREAS, the County of Hyde desires to assume and maintain a leadership role in the protection of its drinking water resources through its own efforts and in cooperation with other local governments and state and federal agencies,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Hyde County Commissioners' that the County of Hyde, North Carolina does hereby adopt the following resolution titled "Groundwater Protection Resolution".

TITLE AND PURPOSE

This resolution shall be known as the "Groundwater Protection Resolution".

It is the purpose of this resolution to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to contamination of the public water supply, to maximize groundwater protection/pollution abatement control procedures, and protect our groundwater resources:

- 1) Protect human life and health;
- 2) Minimize expenditure of public money for costly pollution projects;
- 3) Minimize business interruption;
- 4) Insure that the public is provided with a safe potable water supply now and for future generation;
- 5) Protect the natural groundwater resources of the state.

In order to accomplish its purpose, this resolution shall employ the following methods:

- 1) Establish a groundwater protection area.
- 2) Inventory and plot on a map all potential sources of contamination within the designated groundwater protection area.
- 3) Frequent monitoring of existing and future activities within the groundwater protection area that have been identified as potential sources of contamination.
- 4) Develop contingency plans for alternative drinking water supplies to help mitigate contamination of the current public water supply.
- 5) Educate the public on groundwater, where it comes from, how it becomes contaminated, and the ways to protect it.
- 6) Use all local, state, and federal resources and regulations to protect groundwater.
- 7) Submit a copy of this program to the NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Public Water Supply Section for consent and approval.

Adopted this the 2nd day of March, 2015, in Hyde County, North Carolina.

ATTEST: _____

Barry Swindell, Chairman

Lois Stotesberry, Clerk to the Board



COUNTY OF HYDE

Board of Commissioners

Barry Swindell, Chair
Earl Pugh, Jr., Vice-chair
Ben Simmons
John Fletcher
Dick Tunnell

30 Oyster Creek Road
PO Box 188
SWAN QUARTER, NORTH CAROLINA 27885
252-926-4400
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Bill Rich
County Manager

Fred Holscher
County Attorney

Lois Stotesberry, CMC, NCCCC
Clerk to the Board



March 2, 2015

Mr. M. Gale Johnson, L.G.
Public Water Supply Section
1634 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1634
Phone 919-707-9083
Fax 919-715-4374

Dear Mr. Johnson,

Hyde County's Wellhead Protection Committee has reviewed and approved the Wellhead Protection Plan dated January 26, 2015. The Public Works Director has been granted authority by the Hyde County Board of Commissioners to implement the Plan and to approve any revisions necessary for plan approval.

Sincerely,



Chairman Hyde County Commissioners

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

Hyde County, with assistance from the North Carolina Rural Water Association, is in the process of updating their Wellhead Protection Plan. This is a voluntary program intended to assist in protecting the County's water supply from contamination, and to identify vulnerable areas around their wells called "Wellhead Protection Areas." Another goal of this program is to make residents and businesses aware that chemicals and other pollutants spilled or dumped in the vicinity of the "Wellhead Protection Areas" can be drawn into the wells, possibly contaminating the County's drinking water supply.

A draft copy of the updated Wellhead Protection Plan is available for review and comment at the Hyde County Utilities office located at 1095 Main St. Swan Quarter, N.C. 27885. The public is invited to review the plan, and submit any comments or suggestions to Hyde County. All written comments will be reviewed by the Wellhead Protection Committee, and any suggestions or comments that may be beneficial will be incorporated into the plan.

If you have any questions or comments, please contact Public Utilities Director, Clint Berry at 252-926-4468.

Wellhead Protection Plan Hyde County Water System

PWS ID #04-48-010



**January 26, 2015
Revision 3**

**Contact Name: Clint Berry
Position: Utilities Director
Phone: 252-926-4468
Fax: 252-926-3703
Address: Post Office Box 66
Swan Quarter, North Carolina 27885**

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Background

In 1986, Safe Water Drinking Act (SWDA) amendments added Section 1428, "State Programs to Establish Wellhead Protection Areas", which requires each state to develop a program to "protect wellhead areas within their jurisdiction from contaminants which may have any adverse effects on the health of persons." The term wellhead protection area is defined in the law as "the surface and subsurface area surrounding, a water well or wellfield, supplying a public water system, through which contaminants are reasonably likely to move toward and reach such water well or wellfield." North Carolina's Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approved Wellhead Protection Program (WHPP) provides technical support to local governments and public water supply systems in their endeavors to develop and implement their own Wellhead Protection Plans.

North Carolina's objective in developing a protection plan is to provide a process for public water system operators to learn more about their groundwater systems and how to protect them. Wellhead Protection Plans allow communities to take charge of protecting the quality of their drinking water by identifying and carefully managing areas that supply groundwater to their public wells.

Regulations of the **North Carolina Division of Environmental Health (NCDEH)** require wellhead protection measures for any public water supply wells to be used as a community or non-transient, non-community water system to meet the following requirements:

- (1) The well shall be located on a lot so that the area within 100 feet of the well shall be owned or controlled by the person supplying the water. The supplier of water shall be able to protect the well lot from potential sources of pollution and to construct landscape features for drainage and diversion of pollution.
- (2) The minimum horizontal separation between the well and known potential sources of pollution shall be as follows:
 - (a) 100 feet from any sanitary sewage disposal system, sewer, or a sewer pipe unless the sewer is constructed of water main materials and joints, in which case the sewer pipe shall be at least 50 feet from the well;
 - (b) 200 feet from a subsurface sanitary sewage treatment and disposal system designed for 3000 or more gallons of wastewater a day flows, unless it is determined that the well water source utilizes a confined aquifer;
 - (c) 500 feet from a septage disposal site;
 - (d) 100 feet from buildings, mobile homes, permanent structures, animal houses or lots, or cultivated areas to which chemicals are applied;
 - (e) 100 feet from surface water;
 - (f) 100 feet from a chemical or petroleum fuel underground storage tank with secondary containment;
 - (g) 500 feet from a chemical or petroleum fuel underground storage tank without secondary containment;
 - (h) 500 feet from the boundary of a ground water contamination area;
 - (i) 500 feet from a sanitary landfill or non-permitted non-hazardous solid waste disposal site;
 - (j) 1000 feet from a hazardous waste disposal site or in any location which conflicts with the North Carolina Hazardous Waste Management Rules cited as 15A NCAC 13A;
 - (k) 300 feet from a cemetery or burial ground; and

- (l) 100 feet from any other potential source of pollution.
- (2) The Department may require greater separation distances or impose other protective measures then necessary to protect the well from pollution; the Department shall consider as follows:
 - (a) The hazard or health risk associated with the source of pollution;
 - (b) The proximity of the potential source to the well;
 - (c) The type of material, facility or circumstance that poses the source or potential source of pollution;
 - (d) The volume or size of the source or potential source of pollution;
 - (e) Hydrogeological features of the site which could affect the movement of contaminants to the source water;
 - (f) The effect which well operation might have on the movement of contamination;
 - (g) The feasibility of providing additional separation distances or protective measures.
- (3) The lot shall be graded or sloped so that surface water is diverted away from the wellhead. The lot shall not be subject to flooding.
- (4) When the supplier of water is unable to locate water from any other approved source and when an existing well can no longer provide water that meets the requirement of this Subchapter, a representative of the Division may approve a smaller well lot and reduced separation distances for temporary use.

In addition to this delineation, communities are encouraged to establish wellhead protection plans, which include the following:

- 1) The formation of a wellhead protection committee to establish and implement the wellhead protection program whose role it is to conduct a potential contaminant source inventory, provide options for the management of the WHP area, seek public input into the creation of the WHP plan, seek approval of the WHP program and to implement the WHP program;
- 2) Development of a public education program;
- 3) Delineation of the contributing areas of the water sources;
- 4) Identification of potential contamination sources within the wellhead protection area;
- 5) Develop and implement wellhead protection area management actions to protect the water sources;
- 6) Develop an emergency contingency plan for alternative water supply sources in the event the groundwater supply becomes contaminated and emergency response planning for incidents that may impact water quality;
- 7) Conduct new water source planning to insure the protection of new water source locations and to augment current supplies.

Wellhead protection for public water supply wells is a voluntary program, but water systems across the state are encouraged to take the above steps in protecting all groundwater sources.

The PWSS will grant the final approval for WHP Plans. The NC Wellhead Protection Program Coordinator is:

M. Gale Johnson, L.G.
Public Water Supply Section
1634 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1634
gale.johnson@ncdenr.gov
Phone 919-707-9083
Fax 919-715-4374

Introduction

Hyde County is located in the middle eastern portion of the North Carolina. It is bordered on the south and east by the Pamlico Sound and to the north and west by Beaufort, Washington, Tyrrell and Dare counties. Its total population is 5,197 people, 800 of whom reside on Ocracoke Island. The Hyde County Water System operates six wells, two of which are in the Ponzer Wellfield area, two are in the Fairfield Wellfield area, and two new wells and a new reverse osmosis water treatment plant are near Engelhard. This is the third revision of a WHPP that was last approved in October of 2006. The wells are all located in a very rural area where the topography is generally flat. The area surrounding the wellfields is primarily agricultural with some residential and scattered wooded areas. The Ponzer wells obtain water from the Castle Hayne aquifer and the Fairfield wells and Engelhard wells obtain water from the Yorktown aquifer. The six wells provide water to 2,022 connections on mainland Hyde County.

Chemical addition to Hyde County's water includes chlorine, caustic and hydrated lime. There are three water plants that utilize reverse osmosis as a protection against saltwater intrusion. They also use additional chemical treatment. The Hyde County Water System has a total storage capacity of 1,106,000 gallons distributed between four elevated and two ground storage tanks. The Ponzer water treatment plant uses an average of 363,205 gallons per day, the Fairfield water treatment plant uses an average of 213,099 gallons per day, and the Engelhard water treatment plant uses an average of 200,000 gallons per day, for a total of 776,304 gallons per day. There are five certified operators who run the system. Additional data is provided in **Figures 1 through 3**.

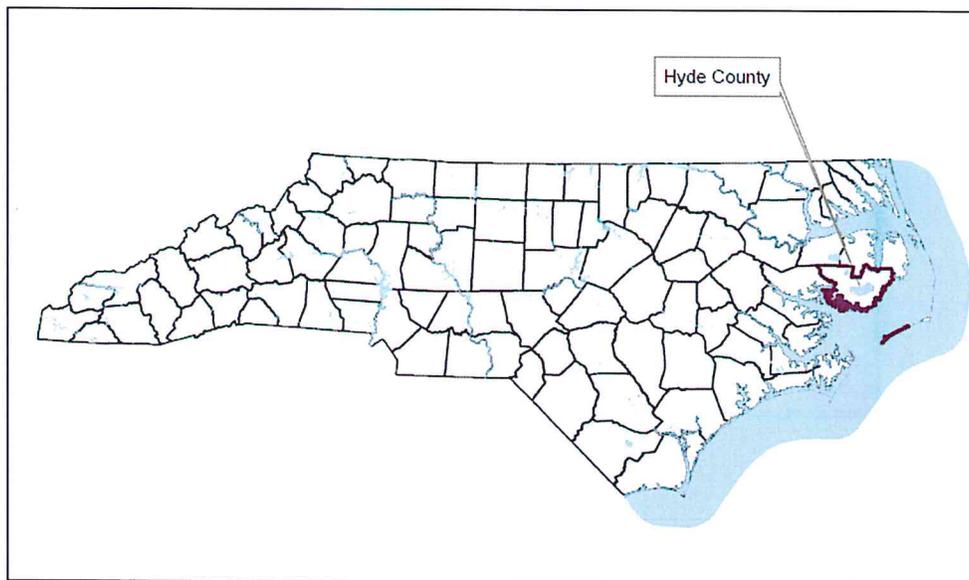


Figure 1. Hyde County within North Carolina

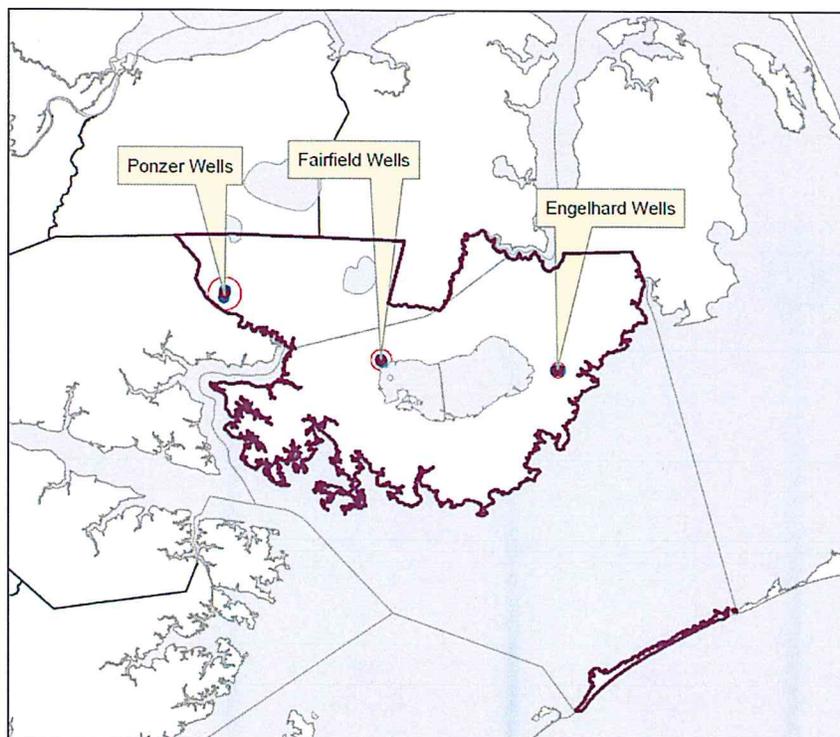


Figure 2. Well locations within Hyde County

Well	Location	Depth (ft)	Screened from (ft)
Ponzer 1	Off Hwy. 45	300	286-298
Ponzer 2	Off SR 1338	300	284-299
Fairfield 1	Off SR 1305	111	91-106
Fairfield 2	Off SR 1305	113	92-107
Engelhard 1	North Lake Rd.	269	230-264
Engelhard 2	North Lake Rd.	265	230-265

Figure 3. Hyde County Well Data

System Name	HYDE COUNTY WATER SYSTEM
City	SWAN QUARTER
PWS ID	04-48-010
Source Name	ENGELHARD WELL NO 2
Source Name	ENGELHARD WELL NO 1
Source Name	PONZER WELL #1
Source Name	PONZER WELL #2
Source Name	FAIRFIELD WELL #1
Source Name	FAIRFIELD WELL #2

Figure 4. Hyde County's SWAP 2014 Well data

A Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report has been made available for Hyde County by the NC Public Water Supply Section. Water sources can be threatened by many potential contaminant sources, including permitted wastewater discharges, underground storage tanks, urban storm water runoff, or other types of non-point source contamination such as runoff produced by agricultural activities and land clearing for development. A source water assessment is a qualitative evaluation of the potential of a drinking water source to become contaminated by the identified potential contaminant sources (PCSs) within the delineated area. A SWAP Report consists of an assessment area delineation, a potential contaminant source inventory and map, a susceptibility rating, maps, tables and a detailed description of North Carolina's SWAP approach. Hyde County's water source is six groundwater wells, **Figure 4**, two of which, the Fairfield Wells, have been assigned a qualitative susceptibility rating of Moderate, based on an inherent vulnerability rating of Moderate, and a contaminant rating of Lower as seen in the **Figure 5**. The Engelhard and Ponzer Wells have been assigned a Susceptibility Rating of Lower based on an Inherent Vulnerability Rating of Lower and a Contaminant Rating of Lower. The rating process is described in detail in Sections 3 and 6 of the SWAP Report. Hyde County's entire SWAP Report along with a wealth of other information about water sources in North Carolina can be found on the PWS website, http://www.ncwater.org/pws/SWAP_susceptibility_results.HTM.

Source Name	Inherent Vulnerability Rating	Contaminant Rating	Susceptibility Rating
ENGELHARD WELL NO 2	Lower	Lower	Lower
ENGELHARD WELL NO 1	Lower	Lower	Lower
PONZER WELL #1	Lower	Lower	Lower
PONZER WELL #2	Lower	Lower	Lower
FAIRFIELD WELL #1	Moderate	Lower	Moderate
FAIRFIELD WELL #2	Moderate	Lower	Moderate

Figure 5. Hyde County's SWAP 2014 Results Summary

The Wellhead Protection Committee

The following people were chosen to serve as The Hyde County Water System's (HCWS) Wellhead Protection Committee (WPC):

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
Clint Berry	Utilities Director
Baron Berry	Production Manager HCWS
William Spencer	Water Assistant Manager
Ricky Clayton	Water Plant Operator
Larry Sadler	Water Plant Operator
David Swindell	Water Plant Operator

Debbie Maner, Source Water Protection Specialist with the NC Rural Water Association, provided technical assistance in updating the Plan. The positions responsible for implementing the plan are the Hyde County Board of Commissioners. They have accepted the recommendations made in the plan by the WPC and have granted authority for approving any changes, and implementation of the plan to Hyde County Utilities Director, Clint Berry. Hyde County's Wellhead Protection Plan (WHPP) was first implemented in 2001. Upon approval by the Public Water Supply Section of NCDENR of this updated version, Hyde County will complete its implementation within ninety (90) days.

Upon completion of the implementation phase of the WHP plan, the individual responsible for implementation will submit notification to the Public Water Supply Section in accordance with the schedule set forth in the approved WHP plan.

Delineation of the Wellhead Protection Area

It is recommended that the aquifer-source volume method with a ten-year time of travel be used to delineate Hyde County's WHPAs. This can be estimated by using (1) groundwater velocity, or (2) the volume of aquifer from which the withdrawals are derived. Lack of information precludes the determination of groundwater velocity, so a method that involves calculation of the volume of aquifer from which the withdrawals are derived is used. Using the screened depths of the wells, and information provided by Winner and Coble (1996), it appears that the Ponzer wells obtain water from the Castle Hayne aquifer, the Fairfield wells obtain water from the Yorktown aquifer, and the Engelhard wells from the Yorktown aquifer which are considered highly confined in Hyde County (Heath, Map of Highly Confined Aquifers, 2000). The calculation used to determine the WHPA radii follows.

Aquifer Source Volume (ASV)

In North Carolina, the WHPA for wells withdrawing water from certain confined aquifers encompasses the area surrounding the well for which the time of travel from the outer edge of the area to the well is 10 years. A 10-year period was selected to provide time to assess the potential impact of any ground-water contamination discovered within the WHPA and for developing appropriate remediation and ground-water protection strategies for the water supply. A WHPA based on a longer time of travel may provide a greater degree of protection to the well and allow more advanced warning to respond to a contamination incident within the WHPA, but it will also expand the area to manage under the WHP Plan.

WHPAs based on a 10 year time of travel from their outer edge to the pumping well can be estimated by using the ground-water velocity or by estimating the volume of the aquifer required to supply 10 years of withdrawals (i.e., the ASV method). Due to the lack of site-specific information necessary to calculate the ground-water velocity, Hyde County chose the ASV method to delineate the WHPA for its water supply wells.

The volume of the aquifer that supplies withdrawals for a specified period of time can be estimated with the following equation:

$$V_p = Q \left(\frac{\text{gal}}{\text{min}} \right) \times t_d \left(\frac{\text{min}}{\text{day}} \right) \times \left(\frac{\text{ft}^3}{7.48 \text{ gal}} \right) \times \left(\frac{365.25 \text{ days}}{\text{year}} \right) \times \frac{P (\text{years})}{n}$$

Where:

- V_p = the volume of aquifer in ft^3 that supplies withdrawals for period P,
- Q = the well yield in gallons per minute,
- t_d = the daily pumping period in minutes per day,
- P = the period of withdrawals in years, and
- n = the estimated porosity, dimensionless.

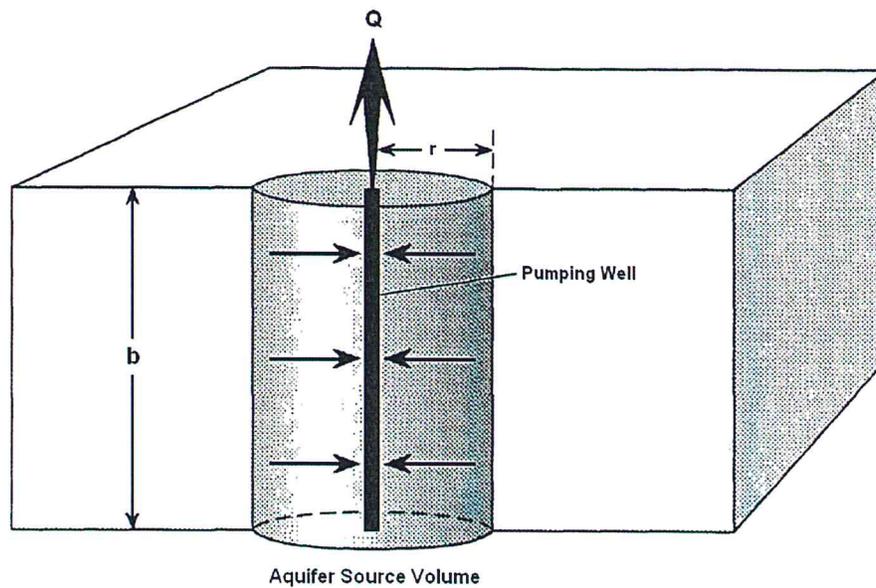
The well yield is the maximum sustained pumping rate possible for the well (not the daily pumping rate) as determined from a 24-hour drawdown test pursuant to North Carolina Administrative Code 15A NCAC 18C.0402(g). If well yield information is unavailable, the maximum capacity of the pump installed on the well may be substituted. The daily pumping period t_p is the number of minutes per day that the well is pumped and should equal 720 (the number of minutes in 12 hours). This value is used because State regulations require that the yield

of a public water supply well provide the average daily demand in 12 hours. If the actual pumping period exceeds 12 hours, then the actual pumping period in minutes per day should be used. Using a daily pumping period t_p of 720 minutes per day, a period of withdrawal P of 10 years and an estimated porosity of 0.2, the above equation, rounded, reduces to:

$$V_{10} = 1,800,000 \times Q$$

Where: V_{10} = the volume of aquifer in ft^3 that supplies 10 years of withdrawals.

For ease (convenience) in applying the ASV method, it is assumed that the volume is contained in a cylinder centered on the well.



$$r = \sqrt{\frac{V_{10}}{\pi b}}$$

Before the radius of the cylinder, and therefore the WHPA, can be determined, it is first necessary to determine or to estimate the thickness (b) of the aquifer (or the thickness of the part of the aquifer) that supplies water to the well. Because information on well yield and aquifer thickness was available from well construction records for each well judged to be withdrawing water from the Castle Hayne aquifer and York town aquifer, Hyde County Water calculated the WHPA radii for the Castle Hayne and Yorktown wells by substituting the aquifer thickness, along with the calculated volume (V_{10}) into the following equation for each of these wells:

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{V_{10}}{\pi b}}$$

Where:

- r = the radius in feet,
- V_{10} = the volume of the aquifer, in ft^3 , that supplies 10 years of withdrawals,
- π = 3.1416, and
- b = the aquifer thickness or the length of screened or open-hole section, in feet.

Well #	Q (gpm)	T (min/day)	P (yrs)	Porosity (n)	V (ft ³)	b (length of screened interval ft.)	WHPA radius (ft)
Ponzer 1	500	966	10	0.2	1179249666	12	5593
Ponzer 2	500	966	10	0.2	1179249666	15	5002
Ponzer combined	1000	966	10	0.2	2358499332	12	7910
Fairfield 1	275	864	10	0.2	580102941	15	3509
Fairfield 2	275	864	10	0.2	580102941	15	3509
Fairfield combined	550	864	10	0.2	1160205882	15	4962
Engelhard 1	400	720	10	0.2	703155080	34	2566
Engelhard 2	400	720	10	0.2	703155080	35	2529
Engelhard combined	800	720	10	0.2	140631016	35	3602

Figure 6. WHPA Calculations

Hyde County uses a total of six wells for its water supply. The six wells are located in three separate wellfields with two wells in each wellfield. The two wells in each of the three wellfields were close enough together so that when an area was delineated around the individual wells the areas overlapped significantly, so the combined pumping rate was used to calculate a larger radius around a point approximately midway between each of the three sets of wells, **Figure 6**. The two wells in each wellfield area pump on alternate days, and never at the same time. Well site evaluation forms or well construction records for each well are included in the Appendix. Maps showing the delineated area around the wells and the potential contaminant sources are included at the end of the inventory section of this plan.

Inventory of Potential Contaminant Sources

Onsite Visits - Clint Berry, who is the Utilities Director, conducted a survey of each of the Wellhead Protection Areas (WHPAs). He conducted an on-site visit at each of the potential contamination source (PCS) locations identified, where possible. In cases where the landowner or tenant was not available on-site, he contacted them by telephone and recorded relevant information, such as quantities and types of potential contaminants stored, used, or produced.

Septic Tanks - All residences and businesses located within the Ponzer and Fairfield WHPAs are on private septic tank systems. About sixty percent of the Engelhard WHPA is served by a municipal wastewater system. The remaining area relies on septic tanks for waste removal.

Abandoned Wells - All residents and businesses located within the WHPAs are connected to the municipal water supply. During the survey, there were a few residential wells located that are still in use. These locations are noted on the maps. No wells that are no longer being used that have not been properly abandoned were located.

Database Search - The Hyde County Wellhead Protection Areas are located in very rural areas and a search of the Federal and State databases, a list of which is included in the Appendix, showed there are facilities with NPDES permits and there are two agricultural operations located in the Engelhard WHPA, but both of these facilities are no longer operating. The Hyde County Water System has NPDES permits to discharge reverse osmosis concentrate from its water treatment processes into a drainage ditch at all three water treatment plants. Information from the June 2014 SWAP Report is shown in **Figures 7 – 9**.

Figure 10 shows the additional PCSs that were identified during the inventory.

Fairfield Well:

PCS Name	PCS ID	PCS Type	PCS Risk Rating	Street Address	City	Zip	County
Fairfield WTP	NC0068233	NPDES Permits	H	4287 Piney Woods Rd	Fairfield	27826	Hyde

PCS Name	PCS ID	Attribute	Value
Fairfield WTP	NC0068233	Permit Type	Water Plants and Water Conditioning Discharge
Fairfield WTP	NC0068233	PERMIT ISSUE DATE	3/10/2011
Fairfield WTP	NC0068233	Permit Expiration Date	11/30/2014
Fairfield WTP	NC0068233	Receiving Stream	Lake Mattamuskeet

Figure 7.

Ponzer Well:

PCS Name	PCS ID	PCS Type	PCS Risk Rating	Street Address	City	Zip	County
Ponzer WTP	NC0077992	NPDES Permits	H	4595 NC Hwy 45	Pantego	27860	Hyde

PCS Name	PCS ID	Attribute	Value
Ponzer WTP	NC0077992	Permit Type	Water Plants and Water Conditioning Discharge
Ponzer WTP	NC0077992	PERMIT ISSUE DATE	2/15/2010
Ponzer WTP	NC0077992	Permit Expiration Date	11/30/2014
Ponzer WTP	NC0077992	Receiving Stream	Pungo Lake Canal

Figure 8.**Engelhard Well:**

PCS Name	PCS ID	PCS Type	PCS Risk Rating	Street Address	City	Zip	County
Engelhard Water Line Extension	SW7101115	NPDES Permits	H	US 264 NCSR 1315	Engelhard	27824	Hyde
Engelhard R.O. WTP	SW7090220	NPDES Permits	H	Sr 1311	Engelhard	27824	Hyde

PCS Name	PCS ID	Attribute	Value
Engelhard Water Line Extension	SW7101115	Permit Type	State Stormwater
Engelhard Water Line Extension	SW7101115	PERMIT ISSUE DATE	12/2/2010
Engelhard Water Line Extension	SW7101115	Receiving Stream	
Engelhard R.O. WTP	SW7090220	Permit Type	State Stormwater
Engelhard R.O. WTP	SW7090220	PERMIT ISSUE DATE	3/26/2009
Engelhard R.O. WTP	SW7090220	Receiving Stream	

Figure 9.

List of Potential Contamination Sources

Figure 10 below shows each of the potential contaminant sources (PCSs) identified during the Potential Contaminant Source Inventory along with quantities and types of contaminants found on site. Each potential contaminant site has been given a code that was used to locate it on an inventory map. The code is based on the following inventory list:

Category Code

- Aboveground Storage Tanks 1
- Animal Feedlot/Waste Storage 2
- Agricultural Fields 3
- Grain Storage Bins 4
- Other Wells 5
- Septic Systems 6
- Chemical Mixing/Storage 7
- Electrical/Electronic Manufacturing 8
- Cemetery 9
- Farm equipment 10
- Auto Repair 11
- Medical Facility 12
- Underground Storage Tanks 13

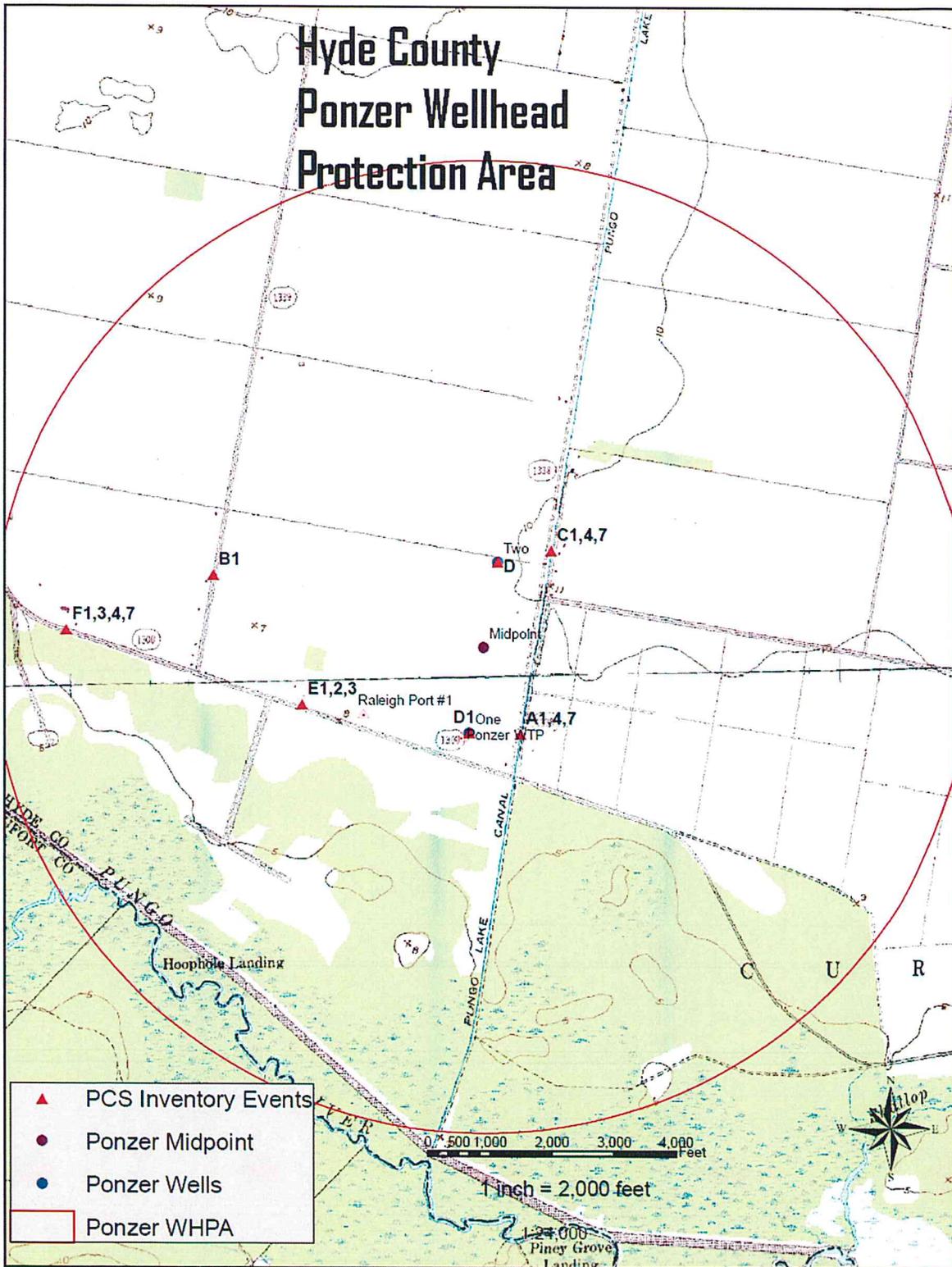
Ponzer Wellhead Protection Area						
Latitude	Longitude	Map Code	PCS Site	Owner Contact	Potential Contaminant Source	Quantity
35.62254	-76.55876	A1,A4,A7	Armstrong Farms	Delbert Armstrong 4767 NC 45 N Pantego, NC 27860 252-935-5145	Grain Storage Gasoline Tank Diesel Tank Above Ground	100,000 bushel 500 gallon 8,000 gallon
35.63001	-76.57519	B1	M & H Lumber	405 Mainstem Road Pantego, NC 27860 252-935-5466	Diesel fuel Hydraulic Fluid	600 gallon 350 gallon

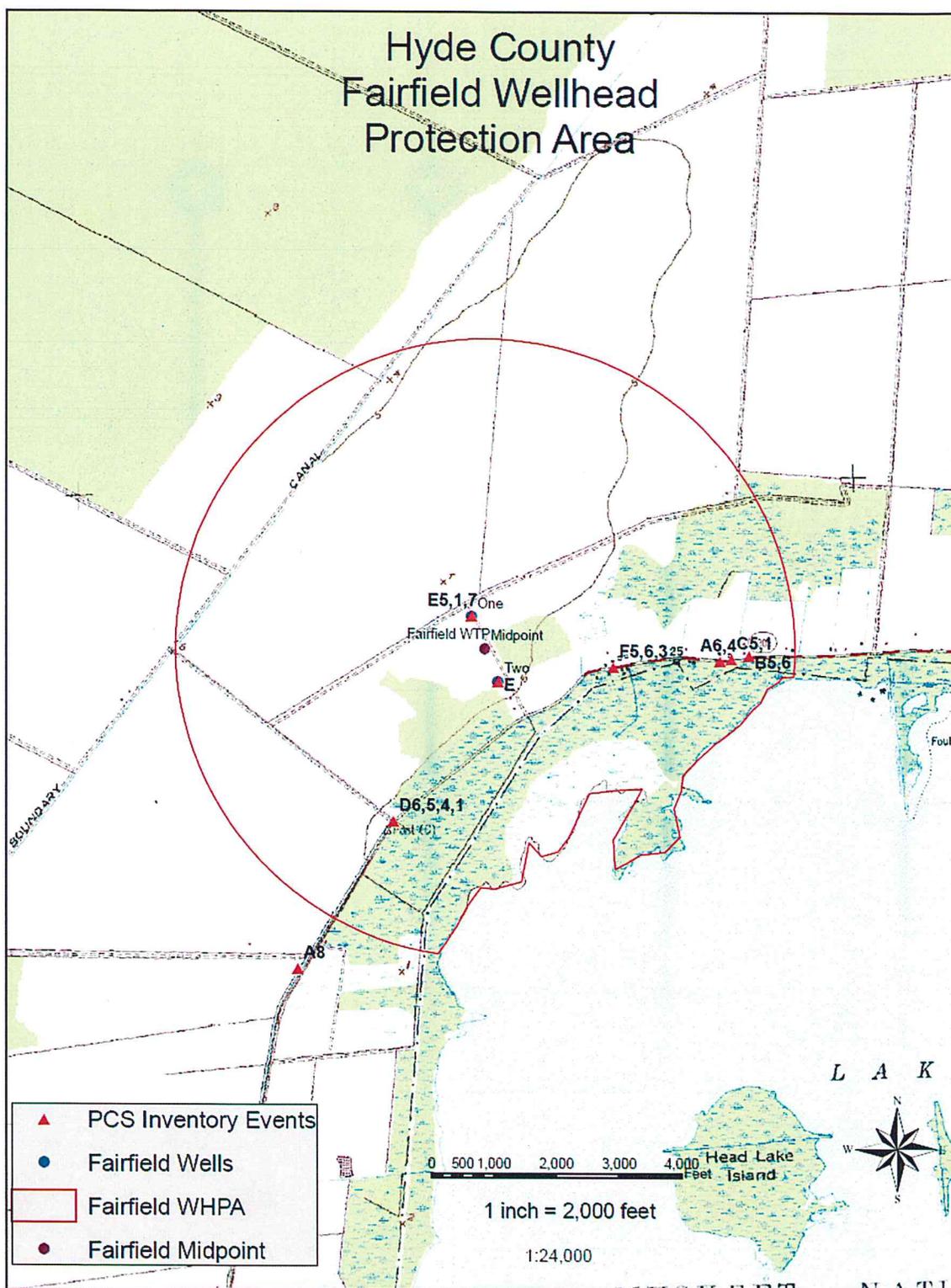
35.63077	-76.55687	C1,C4,C7	Matcha Punga Farms	984 Hyde Park Canal Pantego, NC 27860 252-935-5360	Grain Storage Gasoline Tank Diesel Tank 30% Nitrogen (seasonal) Above Ground	100,000 bushel 300 gallon 8,000 gallon 8,000 gallon
35.62265	-76.56151	D1	Ponzer Well 1	4595 Grassyridge Road Pantego, NC 27860 252-935-5327	Sulfuric Acid Diesel Fuel Diesel Fuel 25% Caustic soda Hypersperse SI 300 UL NPDES Permit NC0077992 Water Plants and Water Conditioning Discharge Pungo Lake Canal	5,700 gallon 275 gallon tank 275 gallon tank on generator 500 gallon 3-55 gallon drums
35.63030	-76.55974	D	Ponzer Well 2		Same as Ponzer Well 1	
35.62411	-76.57055	E1,3,4	Dennis Boerema Farms	4085 Hwy. 45	Aboveground Fuel Storage Tanks Grain Storage	unknown
		F1,3,4,7	Edward Boerema Farms	3333 N. Hwy. 45	Mobile Chemical usage	8,000 gallon tank
35.62361	-76.56722	G1	Raleigh Port #1	Pungo Nursery Hyde Park Road	Permit NCG020659 Mining Activities Stormwater Receiving Stream Pungo Canal – Permit rescinded and no activity occurred – WaRO – see appendix	

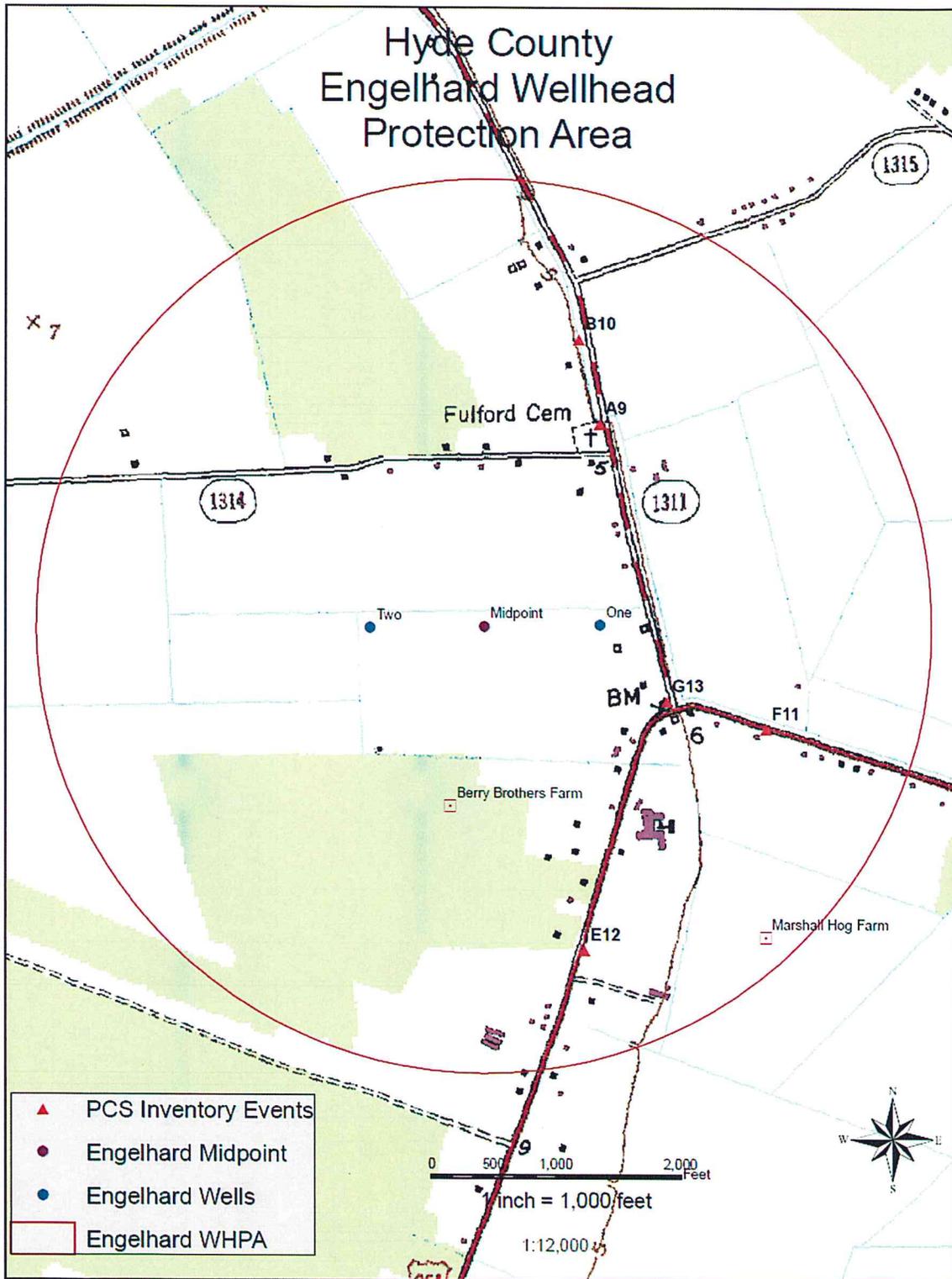
Fairfield Wellhead Protection Area							
Latitude	Longitude	Map Code	PCS Site	Owner Contact	Potential Contaminant Source	Quantity	
35.53388	-76.29878	A6,A4	Don & Jenny Nifong	Piney Woods Road Fairfield, NC 27826	Septic System Grain Storage	300 bushel	
35.53410	-76.29721	B5,B6	Donna Nifong	5005 Piney Woods Road Fairfield, NC 27826	Well Septic System		
35.53399	-76.29818	C5,C1	Carrol Jr. Nifong (shop)	4835 Piney Woods Road Fairfield, NC 27826 252-926-3311	Well Diesel Fuel Tank AST	1,000 gallon	
35.52718	-76.31657	D6,D5,D4,D1	Walter Gray Credle (White Tail Farms)	29800 Highway 264 Engelhard, NC 27824 252-925-2841	Septic System Well Grain Storage Portable Diesel Tank	500 bushel 500 gallon	
35.53613	-76.31207	E5,E1,E7	Hyde County Fairfield Well 1	SR 1305 Fairfield, NC 27826 252-926-2363	Diesel fuel storage Sulfuric Acid Hydrated Lime NPDES Permit NC0068233 Water Plants and Water Conditioning Discharge Lake Mattamuskeet	400 gallon 5,000 gallon 3,000 pounds	
35.53324	-76.31071	E	Fairfield Well 2		Same as Fairfield Well 1		
35.53373	-76.30453	F5,F6,F3	Ellae Mae Nixon	2789 Piney Woods Road Fairfield, NC 27826 252-926-4331	2 Wells Septic System		
35.52082	-76.32195	G8	Mattamuskeet Substation Tideland Electric Membership Commission	SR 1305 252-943-3046 800-637-1079	Electrical Substation		

Engelhard Wellhead Protection Area						
Latitude	Longitude	Map Code	PCS Site	Owner Contact	Potential Contaminant Source	Quantity
35.51533	-76.02364		Well 1	WTP 13256 N. Lake Road	Water Treatment Chemicals and discharge into canal	
35.51541	-76.02983		Well 2			
35.51978	-76.02350	A9	Fulford Cemetery	N. Lake Road/ Lamp Swamp Road	Possibly Viruses	unknown
35.52167	-76.02399	B10	Farm operation Eric & Tamara Cahoon	13256 N. Lake Road	Farm equipment onsite	Small quantities fuel
35.51083	-76.01231	C1	Far Creek Gas & Grill	Highway 264	Aboveground Storage Tanks petroleum	Five tanks approximately 10,000 gallons each
35.51099	-76.01305	D11	NAPA Auto Parts	Highway 264	Auto Repair Fluids/solvents	Small quantities <100 gallons
35.50813	-76.02431	E12	Engelhard Medical Center	Highway 264	Medical Waste Biological	Small quantities
35.51291	-76.01924	F11	Superior Exterior	John A. Shafer 33816 US 264 West 252-925-6481	Car Resoration Solvents	Small quantities
35.51359	-76.02191	G13	Dark Woods Farms Possible USTS in ground Hunting Lodges Advertised Empty building looks like old gas station	13716 N. Lake Road/US 264 252-925-9000	Possible USTs still in ground	

Figure 10.







Risk Assessment

A Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report has been made available for the Hyde County by the NC Public Water Supply Section. It has not been updated to include the two new Engelhard wells as of this writing. Water sources can be threatened by many potential contaminant sources, including permitted wastewater discharges, underground storage tanks, urban storm water runoff, or other types of non-point source contamination such as runoff produced by agricultural activities and land clearing for development. A source water assessment is a qualitative evaluation of the potential of a drinking water source to become contaminated by the identified potential contaminant sources (PCSs) within the delineated area. A SWAP Report consists of an assessment area delineation, a potential contaminant source inventory and map, a susceptibility rating, maps, tables and a detailed description of North Carolina's SWAP approach. The County's water source is six groundwater wells. The Fairfield wells have been assigned a qualitative susceptibility rating of Moderate, the Ponzer wells have been assigned a susceptibility rating of Lower, and the Engelhard wells have been assigned a susceptibility rating of Lower, based on a contaminant and an inherent vulnerability rating as seen in the **Figure 11** below. The rating process is described in detail in Sections 3 and 6 of the SWAP Report. Hyde County's entire SWAP Report along with a wealth of other information about water sources in North Carolina can be found on the PWS website, <http://swap.deh.enr.state.nc.us/swap/pages/swap.htm>. Click on the SWAP Reports box at the bottom of the page.

Risk Rating from the Source Water Assessment Program Report (SWAP) March 2014:

Source Name	Inherent Vulnerability Rating	Contaminant Rating	Susceptibility Rating
ENGELHARD WELL NO 2	Lower	Lower	Lower
ENGELHARD WELL NO 1	Lower	Lower	Lower
PONZER WELL #1	Lower	Lower	Lower
PONZER WELL #2	Lower	Lower	Lower
FAIRFIELD WELL #1	Moderate	Lower	Moderate
FAIRFIELD WELL #2	Moderate	Lower	Moderate

Figure 11

Risk Assessment Method for this WHPP

For each WHPA, the PCSs must be ranked according to the threat each poses to the water supply well or wells. A simplified ranking scheme that assigns each PCS to a risk category of higher, moderate, or lower risk base on published information may be employed. (see appendix) However, this risk categorization must be used in conjunction with other information in order to complete the final PCS ranking for the WHPA. For example, a moderate risk PCS may be of more concern than a higher risk PCS located at a greater distance from the water supply well.

A Risk Assessment for Hyde County was conducted using the following approach. A numerical score was assigned to each risk category (e.g., higher – 3, moderate – 2, and lower – 1). For each PCS, this “category” score was then multiplied by a “proximity” score to produce a risk score for the PCS. For a given WHPA, a proximity score was assigned to each PCS with the following equation:

Proximity score = $1 - (\text{distance from the well}/\text{radius of the WHPA})$

The result is a relative ranking of each PCS within a given WHPA according to the threat it poses to the water supply well. Assessing the relative risk of contamination within each WHPA from the PCSs it contains allows for a determination of (1) which water supply wells are at greatest risk of contamination, and (2) which PCSs should be considered first with respect to wellhead protection. Once the risk assessment is carried out, priorities can be set to more effectively manage the PCSs. The Risk Assessment follows.

Ponzer Wells								
PCS Site	Risk Category	Radius WHPA Midpoint	Distance Well 1 (ft.)	Distance Well 2 (ft.)	Proximity Score 1	Proximity Score 2	Well 1	Well 2
Armstrong Farms	3	7909	841	2836	0.89	0.64	2.7	1.9
M & H Lumber	3	7909	4861	4602	0.39	0.42	1.2	1.3
Matcha Punga Farms	3	7909	3223	872	0.59	0.89	1.8	2.7
Ponzer Well 1	2	7909			1.00	1.00	2.0	2.0
Ponzer Well 2	2	7909			1.00	1.00	2.0	2.0
Dennis Boerema Farms	3	7909	2739	3947	0.65	0.50	2.0	1.5
Edward Boerema Farms	3	7909	6719	7022	0.15	0.11	0.5	0.3
Fairfield Wells								
Don & Jenny Nifong	2	4962	4057	3574	0.18	0.28	0.4	0.6
Donna Nifong	1	4962	4507	4045	0.09	0.18	0.1	0.2
Carrol Jr. Nifong (shop)	1	4962	4209	3749	0.15	0.24	0.2	0.2
Walter Gray Credle (White Tail Farms)	2	4962	3528	2812	0.29	0.43	0.6	0.9
Hyde County Fairfield Well 1	2	4962			1.00	1.00	2.0	2.0
Fairfield Well 2	2	4962			1.00	1.00	2.0	2.0
Ellae Mae Nixon	1	4962	2417	1853	0.51	0.63	0.5	0.6
Mattamuskeet Substation Tideland Electric Membership Commission	1	4962	Just southwest of Protection Area (out)					
Engelhard Wells								
Fulford Cemetery	1	3628	1617	2475	0.55	0.32	0.6	0.3
Cahoon Farm operation	3	3628	2301	2875	0.37	0.21	1.1	0.6
Far Creek Gas & Grill	3	3628	Just southeast of Protection Area (out)					
NAPA Auto Parts	2	3628						

PCS Site	Risk Category	Radius WHPA Midpoint	Distance Well 1 (ft.)	Distance Well 2 (ft.)	Proximity Score 1	Proximity Score 2	Well 1	Well 2
Engelhard Medical Center	1	3628	2627	3121	0.28	0.14	0.3	0.1
Water Treatment Plant	2	3628			1.00	1.00	2.0	2.0
Superior Exterior	3	3628	1594	3303	0.56	0.09	1.7	0.3
Dark Woods Farms (USTs)	3	3628	828	2455	0.77	0.32	2.3	1.0
Empty building looks like old gas station	3	3628	859	2466	0.76	0.32	2.3	1.0

Summary Risk Assessment

The wells in all three wellfields are screened in highly confined aquifers, so the risk from small volume spills near the surface is relatively low. Taking into consideration the nature and number of PCSs and the location of each PCS in relation to the well's location in each of the WHPAs, a ranking of the vulnerability of the water supply wells is as follows with the well at the highest risk being designated as number one. The Fairfield wells are more vulnerable to contamination from the surface as they are both just over 100 feet deep, the Engelhard wells are a little deeper at 259 and 265 feet deep, while the Ponzer wells would be less vulnerable at 300 feet deep.

1. Fairfield Well # 2
2. Fairfield Well # 1
3. Engelhard Well # 1
4. Engelhard Well # 2
5. Ponzer Well # 1
6. Ponzer Well # 2

Management of the Wellhead Protection Area

There are two methods of managing a Wellhead Protection Area. They are regulatory and non-regulatory. Hyde County has chosen a non-regulatory management approach, which will include the following:

A Wellhead Protection Brochure and/or newsletter will be delivered to each resident, business, agricultural operation and industry within the Wellhead Protection Areas. Copies of this brochure will be made available at the Town Hall, Public Library, and other locations deemed necessary for public education on Wellhead Protection. Distribution of a brochure to all town residents will be considered, possibly by mailing a copy in each water bill. In general, the brochure and/or newsletter will convey to each citizen/business the following information:

- An explanation of what ground water is and the number of wells in their particular system
- An explanation of the Wellhead Protection Program.
- Source of ground-water pollution
- Tips on protecting their water supply
- Information on proper disposal of household hazardous wastes and oils (i.e., not disposed of through septic systems, pouring on ground, or through regular garbage collection)
- Information on proper use of fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides
- information on household hazardous waste collection opportunities
- information on proper maintenance of heating oil tanks and septic systems
- Phone numbers to contact for more information.

Also, Hyde County has been provided with a copy of The Drinking Water Academy's Source Water Protection Best Management Practices and Other Measures for Protecting Drinking Water Supplies, so that they can better provide information to residents and businesses about ways to protect their groundwater.

Hyde County will provide information to each business, industry, and farm located within the WHPAs on waste handling practices, best management practices, standard operating procedures, and waste oil disposal methods which could be employed to reduce the potential for ground water contamination. Hyde County will also provide information regarding the North Carolina Division of Environmental Assistance and Customer Service (DEACS) to each business, industry, and farm located within the WHPA. Owners/operators of potential contamination sources will be encouraged to contact the DEACS. The DEACS provides free technical and other non-regulatory assistance to reduce the amount of waste released into the air and water and on the land. The DEACS serves as a central repository for waste reduction and pollution prevention information. The DEACS emphasizes waste reduction through pollution prevention, encourages companies and government agencies to go beyond compliance, and provides information about the environmental permitting process. This information is provided at no charge to North Carolina businesses, industries, government agencies, and the general public upon request. For additional information, the DEACS may be contacted at 1-877-623-6748 or to report an environmental emergency, call 1-800-858-0368. Their website is <http://portal.ncdenr.org/web/deao/>.

Personnel in Hyde County will be educated on Wellhead Protection and steps they can take to reduce the potential for contamination (e.g., information about best management practices, standard operating procedures, waste handling practices, etc.). Hyde County will also contact the North Carolina Division of Environmental Assistance and Customer Service (DEACS) to investigate steps that the County can take to reduce the amount of waste released into the air and water and on the land at Town owned and/or managed facilities.

Owners of improperly constructed/abandoned wells identified within the WHPAs will be provided information regarding the threat posed to the water supply by these wells. Owners of improperly constructed/abandoned wells will be encouraged to have these wells properly abandoned in accordance with N.C.'s well construction standards found at 15A NCAC 2C.0100, "Criteria and Standards Applicable to Water Supply and Certain Other Wells". If information exists that a well is improperly constructed or is contributing to the contamination of groundwater, Hyde County will notify the Aquifer Protection Section, Division of Water Quality.

No regulated underground storage tanks (USTs) exist within the WHPAs at present, but if they are installed in the future, all owners/operators of regulated underground storage tanks (USTs) and other facilities subject to federal and/or state regulations located within the WHPA will be requested to supply documentation that their facility is in compliance with said regulations. Operators of UST's will be asked to supply the County with a copy of their UST permit. If any UST sites are found to be non-compliant, the Underground Storage Tank Section of the State Division of Waste Management will be notified.

If an abandoned UST site is found, the County will contact the North Carolina Division of Waste Management, UST Section, to determine if a closure report was submitted demonstrating that no soil or groundwater contamination was identified during the removal of UST's. If a closure report was not submitted, Hyde County will notify the UST Section of the location of the facility within the WHPA and its proximity to a public water supply well.

For soil or ground-water contamination incidents occurring within the WHPAs, Hyde County will contact the State agencies with oversight responsibilities for remediation to determine if remediation efforts are proceeding in a timely fashion and in accordance with any schedules established by these agencies. Through this process, the County will bring to the attention of the State agencies with oversight responsibilities for remediation any failures by the responsible parties to comply with required monitoring and corrective action. Hyde County will also notify the State agencies with oversight responsibilities for remediation of the location of the facilities within the WHPAs and their proximity to a public water supply well. Hyde County will also contact the State agencies with oversight responsibilities for the contamination incidents and notify them of the locations of any sites issued notices of "No-Further Action" occurring within the WHPAs and will request a review of this assessment

According to the Albemarle Regional Solid Waste Management Authority (252-338-4458), the NC Cooperative Extension Service works with the NC Department of Agriculture to provide collection of unwanted/outdated pesticides to Hyde County residents. This program is free and is provided as frequently as every second or third year as needed. There is also a pesticide container recycling program in the County and various other educational, recycling and swap programs funded by a NC DENR grant. Additional information is included in the Appendix.

All potential contamination source sites with septic tanks will be distributed a copy of the Wellhead Protection Brochure and any other information the County can obtain from County and/or State agencies on proper septic tank maintenance.

Any automotive repair shops in the Wellhead protection area currently, and any new businesses that move into the Wellhead Protection Area that produce auto wastes (oils, acids, anti-freeze, etc.) will be provided information on waste handling practices, best management practices, standard operating procedures, and waste oil disposal methods which could be employed to reduce the potential for ground water contamination. They will also be provided with information regarding the North Carolina Division of Environmental Assistance and Customer Service (DEACS) Owners/operators of these facilities will be encouraged to contact the DEACS.

Hyde County will contact all facilities within the WHPAs with pesticide storage or otherwise involved with the application of pesticides to ensure that they are pesticide operators licensed by the State of North Carolina and that proper records are maintained to ensure that all NC Pesticide Laws are adhered to. Hyde County will provide information to these facilities on waste handling practices, best management practices, standard operating procedures, and proper waste disposal methods, which could be employed to reduce the potential for ground water contamination. These facilities will also be provided with information regarding the North Carolina Division of Environmental Assistance and Customer Service (DEACS) Owners/operators of these facilities will be encouraged to contact the DEACS.

Hyde County will notify any individual, industry, business, or government agency installing or planning to install a regulated underground storage tank within the Town's wellhead protection area of the following regulation:

North Carolina Underground Storage Tank (UST) Regulation 15A NCAC 2N .0301 stipulates specific siting and secondary containment requirements for UST systems installed after January 1, 1991. The rule is summarized as follows:

- (1) No UST system may be installed within 100 feet of a public water supply well or within 50 feet of any other well used for human consumption.
- (2) Secondary containment is required for UST systems within 500 feet of a well serving a public water supply or within 100 feet of any other well used for human consumption.

Violations of this regulation will be reported to the Division of Waste Management, Underground Storage Tank Section. The UST Section will also be notified of the location of the facility within the WHPA and its proximity to a public water supply well or any other well used for human consumption.

A regulated UST system is any underground storage tank and associated piping that contains petroleum (including gasoline, diesel and used oil) or a hazardous substance as defined by the State rules (15A NCAC 2N). Tanks containing heating oil for use on the premises where stored are not regulated.

Owners of above ground storage tanks (ASTs) containing oil with a volume greater than 660 gallons or a combination of ASTs with a aggregate volume greater than 1320 gallons are subject to the Oil Pollution Prevention regulations contained in Federal Regulations found at 40 CFR 112. In most cases, these facilities must prepare and implement a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan. Hyde County will verify the compliance status with regard to this regulation of each subject AST located within the WHPAs. Facilities with subject ASTs found not to be in compliance with this regulation will be notified of their regulatory responsibility under this regulation.

Hyde County will contact the Division of Water Quality regarding facilities permitted to discharge wastewater to the land surface (Non-NPDES Permitted Facilities) to ensure that any such operations

located within the WHPA are in compliance with applicable regulatory and permit requirements pertaining to environmental protection such as routine monitoring and reporting requirements.

Hyde County will contact the Division of Water Quality regarding facilities with NPDES permits to ensure that all such NPDES discharges are in compliance with applicable regulatory and permit requirements pertaining to environmental protection such as routine monitoring and reporting requirements. Hyde County Water Department will maintain compliance with conditions in the NPDES permits to discharge reverse osmosis concentrate.

The sulfuric acid tanks located at the Ponzer and Fairfield Water Treatment Plants and the diesel fuel storage tank at the Ponzer Plant all have secondary containment in case of a spill or leak. The diesel storage tank at the Fairfield Plant is on the generator. Hyde County Water Department personnel are educated extensively regarding the safe handling procedures of the other chemicals that are stored at the water plants and the plants are inspected annually by the Public Water Supply Section to ensure that safe policies are practiced in the storage of hazardous chemicals. In case of a spill or accident, emergency response numbers are posted in prominent locations at each plant.

Animal waste operations permitted by the state (hog farms) are required to have operation and management plans. Hyde County will contact NCDENR if any lagoon or hog farm located within its WHPAs becomes operational in the future to verify that the animal waste operations have valid permits and management plans. Animal waste operations will be mailed information regarding best management practices, prevention of lagoon overflows, and other pertinent material to protect groundwater.

Poultry farms with greater than 30,000 birds are required to have waste management plans. However, land application of the poultry waste is not regulated. Poultry farms will be mailed information regarding best management practices, establishment of buffer zones away from surface water, and other pertinent material to protect ground water.

Land application of animal waste is also regulated by NC DENR. The area used for spreading the waste is issued a "Certificate of Approval" that defines the land area and the thickness of the waste to ensure that over application does not occur. If the application area is within a wellhead protection area, DENR will not approve it.

Emergency Contingency Plan

The primary position responsible for implementing the emergency contingency plan is the Public Utilities Director. The back-up person responsible for implementation is the Assistant Public Utilities Director.

Should a major oil or chemical spill occur within the Wellhead Protection Area, appropriate emergency agencies would be notified. The first of these would include the Hyde County Fire Department and the Hyde County Emergency Coordinator.

Hyde County Fire Department

911

Hyde County Emergency Coordinator

252-542-0805

If power is lost to the wells there is an emergency generator to supply power to the wells.

If evidence exists that indicates that a well is contaminated, it will immediately be taken off line and not returned to service until it is determined that water quality from the impacted well is in compliance with standards governing public water supplies. If one of Hyde County's wells were to become contaminated, it would be isolated from the rest of the system by closing a valve located at each well site. If it were determined that contaminants had entered the distribution system, residents would be notified by radio, television, newspaper, door-to-door and by telephone not to drink the water until further notice. The regional office of the Public Water Supply Section would be notified immediately of the situation and asked for assistance. Sampling (i.e. bacteriological, VOCs, SOCs, etc.) would begin to determine the contaminant involved and the extent of contamination. A systematic flushing of the distribution system would begin with follow-up sampling conducted as needed until the system was determined to be free of contamination and in compliance with standards governing public water supplies. After consultation with the Public Water Supply Section, residents would be notified that Hyde County's water was once again safe for consumption.

Short and long term contingency plan – Hyde County currently owns 7 water storage tanks with the capacity to store 1,250,000 gallons of water. Its average daily usage is approximately 500,000 gallons, so at full capacity it can store enough water for a little over 2.5 day's use. The County also has cross connections with Beaufort Co. Water to deliver and receive water if necessary.

Emergency Contact Numbers and Additional Resources:

Name	Resource
Clint Berry – Utilities Director Cell – 252-945-4196	Emergency Response
Baron Berry - Production Manager HCWS Home - 252-926-6701 Cell – 252-943-5118	Emergency Response
Public Water Supply Section 1634 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1634 919-715-2853	Technical Assistance Regulatory guidance
NC Department of Environment & Natural Resources, Washington Regional Office 193 Washington Square Mall Washington, NC 27889 252-946-6481	Regional Water Quality Section, Public Water Supply Section, UST Section, Groundwater Section, Hazardous Waste Section Spills, Regulatory information and technical assistance
National Guard Armory Lt. Col. Daniel Marks Sgt. First Class Robert Shafer Washington, NC 252-940-7409 252-940-7408	Emergencies, as available: Generators, 400-gallon water trailers, bottled water, transportation
NC Rural Water Association Post Office Box 590 Welcome, NC 27374 336-731-6963	Technical assistance Education
National Small Flows Clearinghouse West Virginia University Post Office Box 6064 Morgantown, WV 26506-6064 800-624-8301	Pamphlets, brochures, training aids
Anne Blindt Albemarle Regional Solid Waste Management Authority Phone 252-338-4458 Fax 252-338-4486 e-mail alb@ppcc.dst.nc.us	Information about household hazardous waste and pesticide disposal, education and recycling

New Public Water Supply Wells

Hyde County will amend its Wellhead Protection Plan to include any new well(s) added to its water system. The following steps will be taken to address any new wells added to the water system.

1. Develop a preliminary WHPA for the proposed well in order to determine the area of vulnerability.
2. Develop a contaminant source inventory for the preliminary WHPA.
3. Submit the information obtained in items 1 and 2 above to the implementation committee identified in Section 1.
Any information required by the Public Water Supply Section (PWSS) relating to the development and construction of new public water supply (PWS) wells must also be submitted.
4. If the implementation committee grants provisional approval of the proposed WHP Plan and the PWSS grants approval to construct or expand the PWS well or well system, then work may proceed with well construction.
5. Finalize the WHPA delineation for the new well.
6. Finalize the contaminant source inventory for the WHPA.
7. Submit finalized WHPA and contaminant source inventory to the implementation committee.
8. Once approval is received, implement any necessary regulatory and or non-regulatory potential source management practices.

Future Wellhead Protection

Hyde County is aware that an effective local Wellhead Protection (WHP) Program is an ongoing process requiring monitoring of the Wellhead Protection Areas (WHPAs) and periodic review and updating of an approved WHP Plan. Therefore, the Hyde County's WHP Committee will monitor the WHPAs for any new or previously unidentified potential contaminant sources (PCSs) and activities occurring within the approved WHPAs. The County will amend the PCS inventory and other Plan components (e.g. the management strategies, emergency contingency plan, etc.) as necessary to incorporate any new threats to the County's ground-water source of drinking water. Additionally, the PCS inventory will be updated annually using the same procedures used to develop the original PCS inventory. Hyde County will also fully update the WHP Plan every five years or at any time a new well is constructed for use with the County's water supply system or a major land use change occurs within a WHPA. The individual responsible for implementation of the WHP Plan will submit notification to the Public Water Supply Section annually upon completion of the PCS inventory update or immediately following the completion of a major revision. Any amended or revised sections of the approved WHP Plan resulting from an update or revision will also be submitted upon completion.

Public Participation

Hyde County has put an article in the local newspaper notifying the public about the updating of their Wellhead Protection Plan (WHPP). The public was invited to review a draft copy of the plan and make comments. Any comments received and considered beneficial will be incorporated into the final copy of the WHPP. Documentation is included.

References

North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Health, Public Water Supply Section, The North Carolina Wellhead Protection Guidebook, Developing a Local Wellhead Protection Program, 2003

Winner, Jr. M. D., Coble, R.W. (1996). Hydrogeologic Framework of the North Carolina Coastal Plain. U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1404-I. United States Government Printing Office, Washington.

Appendix

WELLSITE EVALUATION FORM
CALCULATED FIXED RADIUS METHOD
: ONE FOR EACH WELL

Well # 1 Fairfield

General Information

- 1) Well Owner: Hyde County Water System 2) Date Drilled: Oct. -94
 3) Well Location: (St./Road & Town): off SR 1305 nearest town Fairfield
 4) Water supplied to: Fairfield R/O water-plant for Hyde Co.
 5) Source Aquifer (If known): _____
 6) Well Depth: 111 ft.
 7) Diameter: 8 in.
 8) Depth cased: 73 - 90 ft.
 9) Open Hole/Screen from 91 to 106 ft.

Information from the Well Acceptance Test

- Date: 10-11-94 11) Length: 24 hours
 3) Pumping Rate: 275 gpm 13) Depth to Static Water Level: 7.6 ft.
 4) Pumping Level: 72.07 ft. 15) Drawdown: 64.47 ft.

Well Operation

- 16) Pumping Rate: 267 gpm *17) Pump Period: 864 min/day

Well Location

- 18) Latitude: 76° 18' 44 *19) Longitude: 35° 32' 11
 20) A 1:24,000 scale 7.5 minute topographic map showing the well location must also be submitted.

*Minimum data required for Wellhead Protection Area delineation.
 Additional information will improve the accuracy of the delineation.

WELLSITE EVALUATION FORM
CALCULATED FIXED RADIUS METHOD
ONE FOR EACH WELL

Well # 2 Fairfield

General Information

- 1) Well Owner: Hyde County Water System 2) Date Drilled: Oct. -94
 3) Well Location: (St./Road & Town): off SR 1305 nearest town Fairfield
 4) Water Supplied to: Fairfield R/O waterplant for Hyde Co.
 5) Source Aquifer (If known): _____
 6) Well Depth: 113 ft.
 7) Diameter: 8 in.
 8) Depth cased: +3 - 91 ft.
 9) Open Hole/Screen from 92 to 107 ft.

Formation from the Well Acceptance Test

- Date: 10-13-94 11) Length: 24 hours
 12) Pumping Rate: 275 gpm 13) Depth to Static Water Level: 9.5 ft.
 14) Pumping Level: 67.03 ft. 15) Drawdown: 57.53 ft.

Well Operation

- 6) Pumping Rate: 267 gpm *17) Pump Period: _____ min/day

Well Location

- 8) Latitude: 76° 18' 39 *19) Longitude: 35° 32' 06
 20) A 1:24,000 scale 7.5 minute topographic map showing the well location must also be submitted.

*Minimum data required for Wellhead Protection Area delineation.
Additional information will improve the accuracy of the delineation.

WELLSITE EVALUATION FORM
 CALCULATED FIXED RADIUS METHOD
 : ONE FOR EACH WELL

Well # 1 Ponzer

General Information

-) Well Owner: Hyde County Water System 2) Date Drilled: 10-87
) Well Location: (St./Road & Town): off Hwy 45
) Water Supplied to: Ponzer R/O Waterplant for Hyde Co.
) Source Aquifer (If known): Castle Hayne
) Well Depth: 300 ft.
) Diameter: 10 in.
) Depth cased: 286 ft.
) Open Hole/Screen from 286' to 298' ft.

Information from the Well Acceptance Test

- ate: 10-1-87 11) Length: 24 hours
) Pumping Rate: 310 gpm 13) Depth to Static Water Level: 9 ft.
) Pumping Level: 75 ft. 15) Drawdown: 66 ft.

Well Operation

- 6) Pumping Rate: 500 gpm *17) Pump Period: 966 min/day
 16.1 hours

Average
for one year

Well Location

- 8) Latitude: 76° 33' 40 *19) Longitude: 35° 37' 22
 0) A 1:24,000 scale 7.5 minute topographic map showing the well location must also be submitted.

*Minimum data required for Wellhead Protection Area delineation.
 Additional information will improve the accuracy of the delineation.

WELLSITE EVALUATION FORM
CALCULATED FIXED RADIUS METHOD
: ONE FOR EACH WELL

Well # 2 Ponzer

General Information

- 1) Well Owner: Hyde County Water System 2) Date Drilled: 3-88
 3) Well Location: (St./Road & Town): off SR 1338
 4) Water Supplied to: Ponzer R/O waterplant for Hyde Co.
 5) Source Aquifer (If known): Castle Hayne
 6) Well Depth: 300 ft.
 7) Diameter: 10 in.
 8) Depth cased: 284 ft.
 9) Open Hole/screen from 284' to 299' ft.

Formation from the Well Acceptance Test

- 10) Date: 3-1-88
 11) Length: 24 hours
 12) Pumping Rate: 210 gpm
 13) Depth to Static Water Level: 14 ft.
 14) Pumping Level: 41.5 ft.
 15) Drawdown: 27.5' ft.

Well Operation

- 16) Pumping Rate: 500 gpm *17) Pump Period: _____ min/day

Well Location

- 18) Latitude: 76° 33' 32 *19) Longitude: 35° 37' 50
 20) A 1:24,000 scale 7.5 minute topographic map showing the well location must also be submitted.

*Minimum data required for Wellhead Protection Area delineation.
 Additional information will improve the accuracy of the delineation.



NON RESIDENTIAL WELL CONSTRUCTION RECORD

North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Division of Water Quality

WELL CONTRACTOR CERTIFICATION # 2935

<p>1. WELL CONTRACTOR:</p> <p>Bobby Lee Harrell Well Contractor (Individual) Name</p> <p>Magette Well & Pump Company Well Contractor Company Name</p> <p>STREET ADDRESS 2342 US 13 South</p> <p>Ahoskie NC 27910 City or Town State Zip Code</p> <p>(252) 332-2265 Area code - Phone number</p> <p>2. WELL INFORMATION:</p> <p>SITE WELL ID #(if applicable) Englehard Tract B Two</p> <p>STATE WELL PERMIT #(if applicable)</p> <p>DWQ or OTHER PERMIT #(if applicable)</p> <p>WELL USE (Check Applicable Box) Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Municipal/Public <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial/Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Recovery <input type="checkbox"/> Injection <input type="checkbox"/> Irrigation <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> (list use)</p> <p>DATE DRILLED 11.03.08</p> <p>TIME COMPLETED 5:40 AM <input type="checkbox"/> PM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. WELL LOCATION:</p> <p>CITY: Englehard COUNTY: Hyde</p> <p>(Street Name, Numbers, Community, Subdivision, Lot No., Parcel, Zip Code)</p> <p>TOPOGRAPHIC / LAND SETTING:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Slope <input type="checkbox"/> Valley <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> Ridge <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p>(check appropriate box)</p> <p>LATITUDE 3 5d 30.920</p> <p>LONGITUDE 7 6d 01.788</p> <p>Latitude/longitude source: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GPS <input type="checkbox"/> Topographic map (location of well must be shown on a USGS topo map and attached to this form if not using GPS)</p> <p>4. FACILITY - is the name of the business where the well is located.</p> <p>FACILITY ID #(if applicable)</p> <p>NAME OF FACILITY Hyde County</p> <p>STREET ADDRESS</p> <p>City or Town State Zip Code</p> <p>CONTACT PERSON Clint Berry</p> <p>MAILING ADDRESS PO Box 66</p> <p>Swan Quarter NC 27885 City or Town State Zip Code</p> <p>(252) 945-4106 Area code - Phone number</p> <p>5. WELL DETAILS:</p> <p>a. TOTAL DEPTH: 265'</p> <p>b. DOES WELL REPLACE EXISTING WELL? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>c. WATER LEVEL Below Top of Casing: 18.3 FT. (Use "+" if Above Top of Casing)</p>	<p>d. TOP OF CASING IS 3 FT. Above Land Surface* *Top of casing terminated at/or below land surface may require a variance in accordance with 15A NCAC 2C .0118.</p> <p>e. YIELD (gpm): 400 METHOD OF TEST pump test</p> <p>f. DISINFECTION: Type HTH Amount 10 pounds</p> <p>g. WATER ZONES (depth): From 230 To 265 From To From To From To From To From To</p> <p>6. CASING:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Depth</th> <th>Diameter</th> <th>Weight</th> <th>Material</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>From 3 To 230 Ft.</td> <td>10"</td> <td>SDR 17</td> <td>PVC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>From 265 To 2 Ft.</td> <td>10"</td> <td>SDR 17</td> <td>PVC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>From 0 To 40 Ft.</td> <td>20"</td> <td>375</td> <td>steel</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>7. GROUT:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Depth</th> <th>Material</th> <th>Method</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>From 0 To 20 Ft.</td> <td>cement</td> <td>poured</td> </tr> <tr> <td>From 20 To 210 Ft.</td> <td>bentonite grout</td> <td>pump</td> </tr> <tr> <td>From To Ft.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>8. 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REMARKS:</p> <p>_____ _____ _____</p> <p>I DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS WELL WAS CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH 15A NCAC 2C, WELL CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS, AND THAT A COPY OF THIS RECORD HAS BEEN PROVIDED TO THE WELL OWNER.</p> <p>Bobby Lee Harrell 11.3.08 SIGNATURE OF CERTIFIED WELL CONTRACTOR DATE</p> <p>Bobby Lee Harrell PRINTED NAME OF PERSON CONSTRUCTING THE WELL</p>	Depth	Diameter	Weight	Material	From 3 To 230 Ft.	10"	SDR 17	PVC	From 265 To 2 Ft.	10"	SDR 17	PVC	From 0 To 40 Ft.	20"	375	steel	Depth	Material	Method	From 0 To 20 Ft.	cement	poured	From 20 To 210 Ft.	bentonite grout	pump	From To Ft.			Depth	Diameter	Slot Size	Material	From 230 To 265 Ft.	10 in.	50 in.	Stainless steel	From To Ft.	in.	in.		From To Ft.	in.	in.		Depth	Size	Material	From 230 To 265 Ft.	3	Southern Products	From To Ft.			From To Ft.			From	To	Formation Description	0 - 20		sand	20 - 40		sand	40 - 60		sand and mud	60 - 120		sand and mud	120 - 190		mud	190 - 230		sand	230 - 265		sand	265 - 300		sand									
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Databases used in the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) and Searched during the PCS inventory

Name: Animal Operations

Description:

This database contains permitted facilities for animal operations consisting of swine, cattle, poultry and horse farms that are required to have Certified Animal Waste Management Plans (CAWMP). Division of Water Quality (DWQ) rules mandated that all facilities in operation prior to January 1, 1994 register with the division. Since January 1, 1994 any new facilities were required to obtain a CAWMP before starting their animal operation. In addition, any facilities in operation prior to January 1, 1994 were required to obtain a CAWMP by December 31, 1997. As of January 1, 1997 all new facilities were required to obtain a permit from DWQ prior to construction and be certified prior to startup, and all existing facilities were to be permitted by DWQ over the next 5 years.

Source of Data:

Data was obtained from the Division of Water Quality, Aquifer Protection Section, Animal Operations Program in June of 2004. For additional information about this data, contact the Animal Operations staff by phone at 919-733-3221 or visit their web site.

Name: CERCLIS Sites

Description:

The Superfund program was created by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. The acts established authority for the government to respond to the release/threat of release of hazardous wastes, including cleanup and enforcement actions. Long-term cleanups at National Priority List sites last more than a year while short term /emergency cleanups are usually completed in less than a year. CERCLIS is a database used by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to track activities conducted under its Superfund program. CERCLIS contains data on potentially hazardous waste sites that have been reported to the EPA. Sites are investigated because of a potential for releasing hazardous substances into the environment are added to the CERCLIS inventory. EPA learns of these sites through notification by the owner, citizen complaints, state and local government identification, and investigations by EPA programs other than Superfund. Specific information is tracked for each individual site.

Source of Data:

Data was obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4 office in September of 2004. For additional information about this data, contact the EPA Region 4 Waste Management Division or visit their web site.

Name: NPL Sites

Description:

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, created the Superfund program. The acts established authority for the government to respond to the release/threat of release of hazardous wastes, including cleanup and enforcement actions. Long-term cleanups at National Priority List (NPL) sites last more than a year while short term /emergency cleanups are usually completed in less than a year. Sites are listed on the NPL upon completion of a Hazard Ranking System (HRS) screening, public solicitation of

comments about the proposed site, and after all comments have been addressed. Section 105(a)(8)(B) of, CERCLA as amended, requires that the statutory criteria provided by the HRS be used to prepare a list of national priorities among the known releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants throughout the United States. This list, which is Appendix B of the National Contingency Plan, is the NPL.

The identification of a site for the NPL is intended to guide EPA in determining which sites warrant further investigation to assess the nature and extent of the human health and environmental risks associated with a site, identifying what CERCLA-financed remedial actions may be appropriate, notifying the public of sites EPA believes warrant further investigation; and serving notice to potentially responsible parties that EPA may initiate CERCLA-financed remedial action. Inclusion of a site on the NPL does not in itself reflect a judgment of the activities of its owner or operator, it does not require those persons to undertake any action, nor does it assign liability to any person. The NPL serves primarily informational purposes, identifying for the States and the public those sites or other releases that appear to warrant remedial actions.

Source of Data:

Data was obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4 office in September of 2004. For additional information about this data, contact the EPA Region 4 Waste Management Division or visit their web site.

Name: Non-Discharge Permits

Description:

The non-discharge database identifies industrial and municipal facilities that are permitted to operate any sewer system, treatment works, disposal system, petroleum contaminated soil treatment system, animal waste management system, storm water management system or residual disposal/utilization system which does not discharge to surface waters of the state, including systems which discharge waste onto or below land surface.

Source of Data:

Data was obtained from the Division of Water Quality, Aquifer Protection Section in July of 2004. For additional information about this data, contact the Division of Water Quality staff by phone at 919-733-3221 or visit their web site.

Name: NPDES Permits

Description:

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) database identifies facilities permitted for the operation of point source discharges to surface waters in accordance with the requirements of Section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. Point sources are discrete conveyances such as pipes or man-made ditches. Industrial, municipal, and other facilities must obtain permits if their discharges go directly to surface waters. The NPDES permit program controls water pollution by regulating point sources that discharge pollutants into public waters.

Source of Data:

Data was obtained from the Division of Water Quality, Surface Water Protection Section in July of 2004. For additional information about this data, contact the Division of Water Quality staff by phone at 919-733-7015 or visit their web site.

Name: Old Landfill Sites**Description:**

This database contains sites that are old municipal landfills or dump sites which were not permitted since they pre-existed the effective date of the solid waste permitting rules. These sites are not currently in operation.

Source of Data:

Data was obtained from the Division of Waste Management, Superfund Section Inactive Hazardous Sites Branch (IHSB) in July of 2004. For additional information about this data, contact the Division of Waste Management staff by phone at 919-733-4996. Since 2000 the IHSB has conducted a geographic inventory of the old landfills in 38 eastern counties. Although they are working to inventory the old landfill sites statewide, the geographic locations of these sites in the remaining counties are much less reliable. You may contact the IHSB for a list of the 38 counties.

Name: PCB Sites**Description:**

This database identifies generators, transporters, commercial stores and/or brokers and disposers of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs). Concern over the toxicity and persistence in the environment of PCBs resulted in the Toxic Substances Control Act that prohibited the manufacture, processing, and distribution in commerce of PCBs. Thus, TSCA legislated true "cradle to grave" (i.e., from manufacture to disposal) management of PCBs in the United States. PCBs are mixtures of synthetic organic chemicals with the same basic chemical structure and similar physical properties ranging from oily liquids to waxy solids. Due to their non-flammability, chemical stability, high boiling point and electrical insulating properties, PCBs were used in hundreds of industrial and commercial applications including electrical, heat transfer, and hydraulic equipment, plastics and rubber and many other applications.

Source of Data:

Data was obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics in December of 2000. As of September 2004 this data set has not substantially changed. For additional information about this data, contact the PCB staff at 202-566-0500 or visit their web site.

Name: Pollution Incidents**Description:**

This database contains information regarding the release of pollutants into the environment that have or are likely to have, impact on the groundwater resources of the State. The initial information regarding these releases is usually obtained from concerned citizens or responsible parties, who report a release to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. After an incident is reported, regional office staff will investigate the reported incident and enter the results of their investigation into a statewide database. This database contains an inventory of reported incidents from a variety of sources, such as leaking storage tanks, tanker spills, animal feedlots, stockpiles and etc. Substances released into the environment include gasoline and other related compounds, chemicals, nitrates, pesticides, and other organic and inorganic contaminants.

Source of Data:

There are two main sources for this data. The Division of Waste Management, Underground Storage Tank Section provided information on the pollution incidents that resulted from a leaking underground storage tank. The Division of Water Quality, Aquifer Protection Section provided information on all other

pollution incidents. In August of 2004 data was obtained from the Underground Storage Tank Section. For additional information about this data, contact the UST section staff by phone at 919-733-9413 or visit their web site. In June of 2004 data was obtained from the Division of Water Quality, Aquifer Protection Section. For Additional information contact the Aquifer Protection Section staff by phone at 919-733-3221.

Name: Hazardous Waste Generators / Transporters

Description:

This database has records for all hazardous waste, generators, and transporters as defined by the Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA). Hazardous waste as defined by RCRA is waste material that exhibits ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity. Hazardous waste comes in many shapes and forms. Chemical, metal, and furniture manufacturing are some examples of processes that create hazardous waste. RCRA tightly regulates all hazardous waste from "cradle to grave" (i.e., from manufacture to disposal).

Source of Data:

Data was obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4 office in August of 2004. For additional information about this data, contact the EPA Region 4, Waste Management Division staff by phone at 404-562-8440 or visit the web site.

Name: RCRA TSD Sites

Description:

Treatment/Storage/Disposal or TSD sites are facilities that are engaged in the activities of the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste. Under the Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) TSD activity can occur only at facilities that received or stored hazardous waste after November 19, 1980, the effective date of the RCRA regulations.

Source of Data:

Data was obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4 office in August of 2004. For additional information about this data, contact EPA Region 4, Waste Management Division staff by phone at 404-562-8440 or visit their web site.

Name: Septage Disposal Sites

Description:

This database contains information on permitted, dedicated sites where septage is land applied. The septage management program assures that septage (a fluid mixture of untreated and partially treated sewage solids, liquids and sludge of human or domestic origin that is removed from a septic tank system) is managed in a responsible, safe and consistent manner across the state.

Source of Data:

Data was obtained from the Division of Waste Management, Solid Waste Section in June of 2004. For additional information about this data, contact the Division of Waste Management staff by phone at 919-733-4996.

Name: Soil Remediation Sites

Description:

This database contains information on permitted, dedicated sites where soil contaminated by leaking petroleum or chemical storage tanks can be taken for bioremediation. Bioremediation is a treatment process that uses naturally occurring microorganisms (yeast, fungi, or bacteria) to break down, or degrade, hazardous substances. These microorganisms break down organic compounds such as petroleum products that are hazardous to humans into harmless products -- mainly carbon dioxide and water.

Source of Data:

Data was obtained from the Division of Waste Management, Underground Storage Tank Section in September of 2004. For additional information about this data, contact the Division of Waste Management staff by phone at 919-733-9413 or visit their web site.

Name: Solid Waste Facilities**Description:**

Solid waste includes garbage, construction debris, commercial refuse, sludge from water supply or waste treatment plants, or air pollution control facilities, and other discarded materials. The database contains an inventory of closed, unlined landfills that were primarily operated by municipalities.

How to manage solid waste has been a problem for decades. In the early 1960s, cities and towns across the country practiced open air burning of trash. In response, Congress passed the Solid Waste Disposal Act in 1965 as part of the amendments to the Clean Air Act. This was the first federal law that required environmentally sound methods for disposal of household, municipal, commercial, and industrial waste. But the initial design of the "sanitary" landfill fouled ground water, soil, surface water, and air because of improper disposal methods. Engineers have since designed new liners and leachate treatment systems to prevent environmental degradation.

Source of Data:

Data was obtained from the North Carolina Division of Waste Management, Solid Waste Section in August of 1999. As of August 2004 no changes have been made to this data. For additional information about this data, contact the Division of Waste Management staff by phone at 919-733-4996 or visit their website.

Name: Tier II Sites**Description:**

This database contains an inventory of facilities that store types and amounts of hazardous materials and are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III Section 312, Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act. Tier II forms require basic facility identification information, employee contact information for both emergencies and non-emergencies, and information about chemicals stored or used at the facility including:

- The chemical name or the common name as indicated on the MSDS;
- An estimate of the maximum amount of the chemical present at any time during the preceding calendar year and the average daily amount;
- A brief description of the manner of storage of the chemical;
- The location of the chemical at the facility; and

- An indication of whether the owner of the facility elects to withhold location information from disclosure to the public.

Source of Data:

Data was obtained from the Division of Emergency Management in July of 2004 that included the Tier II forms submitted to the division describing chemical storage information for the year 2000. As of June 2003 no new data was available. For additional information about this data contact the Division of Emergency Management staff at 919-733-3899.

Name: UIC Permits**Description:**

The UIC program permits Class V injection wells that do not inject waste into the subsurface. Examples of permitted Class V facilities include heat pump/air conditioning water wells, remediation wells, tracer wells, and experimental technology wells.

Source of Data:

Data was obtained from the Division of Water Quality, Aquifer Protection Section in July of 2004. For additional information about this data, contact the Division of Water Quality staff by phone at 919-733-3221 or visit their web site.

Name: UST Permits**Description:**

An underground storage tank system (UST) is a tank and any underground piping connected to the tank that has at least 10 percent of its combined volume underground. The federal UST regulations apply only to underground tanks and piping storing either petroleum or certain hazardous substances. These facilities are regulated under Subtitle I of RCRA and must be registered with the state and receive an operating permit annually. Until the mid-1980s, most USTs were made of bare steel, which is likely to corrode over time and allow UST contents to leak into the environment. Faulty installation or inadequate operating and maintenance procedures also can cause USTs to release their contents into the environment. The greatest potential hazard from a leaking UST is that the petroleum or other hazardous substance can seep into the soil and contaminate groundwater. A leaking UST can also present other health and environmental risks, including the potential for fire and explosion. The facilities shown in this database have tanks registered with the UST Section.

Source of Data:

Data was obtained from the Division of Waste Management, Underground Storage Tank Section in July of 2004. For additional information about this data, contact the Division of Waste Management staff by phone at 919-733-9413 or visit their web site.

Potential Contamination Sources by Risk Category

Higher Risk Potential Contamination Sources for Ground Water PWS Systems

COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL

- Automobile Body shops
 - Gas stations
 - Repair shops
- Chemical /petroleum processing/storage
- *Sewer lines
- Utility right-of-way/pesticide use
- Chemical/petroleum pipelines
- Wood/pulp/paper processing and mills
- Dry cleaners
- Electrical/electronic manufacturing
- Fleet/trucking/bus terminals
- Furniture repair/manufacturing
- Home manufacturing
- Junk/scrap/salvage yards
- Machine shops
- Metal plating/finishing/fabricating
- Mines/sand or gravel excavations
- Parking lots/malls (>50 spaces)
- Photo processing/printing
- Plastics/synthetics producers
- Research laboratories

OTHER

- Road salt storage areas
- Military installations
(for classified risks not otherwise listed)

AGRICULTURAL/RURAL

- Farm machinery repair
- Rural machine shops
- *Intensive livestock operations; Lagoons, spray fields
 - Fertilizer, pesticide, and petroleum storage, distribution, handling, mixing, and cleaning areas
- *Sewage sludge (biosolids) storage, handling, mixing and cleaning areas
- *Sewage sludge (biosolids) land application
- Unauthorized/illegal disposal of wastes/chemicals

RESIDENTIAL/MUNICIPAL

- Airports - maintenance/fueling areas
- Railroad yards/maintenance/fueling areas
- Landfills/dumps
- Utility stations - maintenance areas
- *Septic systems - high density (>1/acre)
- *Sewer lines
 - *Stormwater drains/discharges
- Fertilizer, pesticide, sewage sludge

- Notes:*
1. This is a list of potential sources of contamination not a list of known databases of contaminants.
 2. Higher risk potential contaminant sources are considered to have a higher potential for drinking water contamination than those designated moderate risk or lower risk Facility-specific management practices are not taken into account in estimating risks and assigning these categories.
 3. An asterisk [*] indicates activities that may be associated with microbiological contamination.

Potential Contamination Sources by Risk Category (Con't)

Moderate Risk PCSs

COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL

- Car washes
- Cement/concrete plants
- Food processing
- Hardware/lumber/parts stores

AGRICULTURAL/RURAL

- *Auction lots
 - *Boarding stables
 - Crops, irrigated (berries, Christmas trees, hops, mint, orchards, vineyards, nurseries, greenhouses, vegetables, sod)
- NOTE: Drip-irrigated crops are considered lower risks.
- Drinking water treatment plant residuals/sludge application

RESIDENTIAL/MUNICIPAL

- Drinking water treatment plants
- Golf courses
- Housing - high density (>1 house/.5 acres)
- Motor pools
- Parks
- Waste transfer/recycling stations
- Wastewater treatment plants
- collection stations

OTHER

- Above ground storage tanks
- Construction/demolition areas
- Hospitals
- Transportation corridors
 - Freeways/state highways
 - Railroads
 - Right-of-way maintenance (herbicide use areas)
- Irrigation, water supply, or monitoring wells

Lower Risk PCSs

COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL

- Office buildings/complexes
 - RV/mini storage

AGRICULTURAL/RURAL

- Crops, non-irrigated (grains, grass seeds, hay)
- *Rangeland
- Managed forests/silviculture

RESIDENTIAL/MUNICIPAL

- Apartments and condominiums
- Campgrounds/RV parks
- Fire stations
 - Schools
- Housing – low density (< 1 house/.5 acres)

OTHER

- Medical/dental offices/clinics
 - Veterinary offices/clinics

SOURCE: Adapted from EPA (1993), and from the Oregon Wellhead Protection Program

Issued 7/6/88 → expired 12/11/08 1591 Pats Rd.

48-08 Released → 35,641b, - 76.5622

Central Files: APS ___ SWP ___

8/5/09 Total 25 AC, Bonded 23 inspected 3/19/09 12/02/10

Permit Number **NCG020659**

Permit Tracking Slip

Allison Ward
948-3857

Program Category NPDES SW	Status Expired	Project Type New Project
Permit Type Mining Activities Stormwater Discharge COC	Version 1.00	Permit Classification COC
Primary Reviewer ken.pickle	Permit Contact Affiliation	
Coastal SW Rule		
Permitted Flow		

Facility

Facility Name Raleigh Port #1	Major/Minor Minor	Region Washington
Location Address Hyde Park Rd		County Hyde
Pantego NC 27860	Facility Contact Affiliation Rodney B. Alons	
	1591 Pats Rd Pantego NC 27860	

Owner

Owner Name Pungo Nursery, Inc.	Owner Type Non-Government	
	Owner Affiliation Rodney B. Alons	(919) 935-5221
	1591 Pats Rd Pantego NC 27860	

Dates/Events

Orig Issue 08/15/05	App Received 06/06/05	Draft Initiated 08/15/05	Scheduled Issuance	Public Notice	Issue 08/15/05	Effective 08/15/05	Expiration 12/31/09
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Regulated Activities

Mining & material processing

Requested/Received Events

RO staff report received	
RO staff report requested	06/08/05
Additional information received	08/15/05
Rescission requested	10/01/10

35.623611, - 76.567222

Outfall 001

35° 37.25" - 76° 34.02"

Waterbody Name Pungo Lake Canal	Stream Index Number 29-34-3	Current Class C;Sw,NSW	Subbasin 03-03-07
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Glossary of acronyms and abbreviations

EPA-Environmental Protection Agency
WaRO-Washington Regional Office
DWQ-Division of Water Quality
UST-Underground Storage Tank
AST-Above ground Storage Tank
VOC-Volatile Organic Compound
SOC-Semi-volatile Organic Compound
NCDEH-North Carolina Department of Environmental Health
PWS-Public Water Supply
PWSS-Public Water Supply Section
NCDENR-North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources
WPC-Wellhead Protection Committee
WHPP-Wellhead Protection Program
WHPA-Wellhead Protection Area
Gpm-gallons per minute
GPD-gallons per day
Ppm-parts per million
Ppb-parts per billion
CAP-Corrective Action Plan
NOV-Notice of Violation
PCS-Potential Contamination Source
DWM-Division of Waste Management
NPDES-National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
SPCC-Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures
UIC-Underground Injection Control
DPPEA-Division of Pollution Prevention and Environmental Assistance

BY THE TRUCKLOAD

Truckloads of commercial waste and/or construction debris are accepted for a charge at these locations:



- Dare County Transfer Station near Stumpy Point (252) 473-2050
- East Carolina Environmental Landfill in Bertie County (252) 348-3322.

Please call them for pricing information and directions.

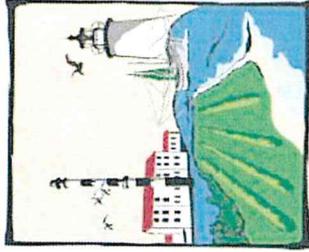
PRIVATE PICKUP

Several private businesses are offering curbside pickup services for Hyde County residents. A training class was provided to assist with business start-up, but the County does not endorse or recommend a particular business. Citizens may contact the Public Works Department at (252)926-4196 for a list of those who completed the training.



DROP-OFF SITE ADDRESSES

- Roanoke**
375 Smithwick Road
Fayette NC 27800
- Scranton**
3981 Sladesville-Credle Road
Scranton, NC 27875
- Swan Quarter**
488 Credle Road
Swan Quarter, NC 27885
- Fairfield**
10438 Piney Woods Road
Fairfield, NC 27820
- Engelhard**
36154 US Hwy 264
Engelhard NC 27824
- Ocracoke**
1140 Irwin Gairnsh Road
Ocracoke NC 27860



Since 1712

**HYDE COUNTY
SOLID WASTE
and
RECYCLING
SERVICES**

For more information about solid waste disposal in Hyde County, contact James Blount, Superintendent at (252)926-4196
Or visit our website at www.hydecountync.gov

HOURS OF OPERATION

Swan Quarter	Monday	7 AM - 12 Noon only
Engelhard	Tuesday & Wednesday	7 AM to 4 PM
Fairfield	Thursday - Saturday	9 AM - 12 Noon
Scranton	Sunday - Closed	1 PM - 6 PM
Penzer	Monday & Wednesday	7 AM - 12 Noon
	Tuesday	1 PM - 4 PM
	Thursday	9 AM - 12 Noon
	Friday	1 PM - 6 PM
	Saturday	9 AM - 12 Noon
	Sunday	1 PM - 6 PM
Ocracoke	Sunday - Closed	Open daily 8 AM-5 PM

RECYCLING

Please continue to recycle at the drop-off sites, even if you hire someone to pick up your household trash at the curb. Include recycling when you negotiate a pick-up contract.



Reducing waste, reusing, and recycling are some of the most powerful ways that you can protect the environment and save money. Go to the N. C. Division of Environmental Assistance and Outreach for more information on reducing solid waste. <http://portal.ncdems.org/web/daeo>

WHAT CAN BE RECYCLED

The following items are accepted at the convenience sites. Follow the directions of the site attendant.

- Household Trash**
- All plastic bottles & jugs
 - Cardboard
 - Aluminum and steel cans
 - Newspaper, magazines, catalogs
 - Mail, office paper
 - Paperboard (cereal, shoe boxes)
 - Paper bags, phone books



All of these items can be placed into the recycling containers located at each of the drop-off sites. These are sorted later at a materials recovery facility. Cardboard goes into a separate container at the Engelhard site. Follow the directions of the site attendant.

Furnishings and construction and demolition debris

Yard waste, pallets, stumps, cement, and bricks

Place into the yard waste/debris areas at the Engelhard and Swan Quarter sites.

This debris is not accepted at the Ponzer, Fairfield or Scranton sites. Please remove all leaves from bags.

Scrap tires

All sizes are accepted at each of the solid waste drop-off sites. Please remove from the rim. Contact the county if you know of any tire stockpiles or illegal dumpsites containing tires.

Appliances and scrap metals

Please recycle all metals including major appliances, small appliances, bed frames, lawn equipment, bikes, tools, car parts, pipes, sheet metal, siding, etc.

Used motor oil

Pour into the oil containers. Waste oil includes motor oil, transmission fluid, hydraulic fluid, diesel fuel, and lubricating fluid. No cooking oil, mixtures of oil and water, pesticides, or any other hazardous materials.

Oil filters

Put into the filter collection barrels.

Lead-acid batteries

Electronics

Computers, TV's and all peripherals, telephones, printers, games, cords, rechargeable batteries, etc.



Glass

Put glass into the glass roll-off container. All colors can go together. The glass will go to Dare County for processing.

WHAT CANNOT BE RECYCLED

- Shredded paper
- Waxed cardboard
- Pesticides
- Motor lubricant bottles
- Styrofoam
- Plastic bags, tubs, cups, toys, plates, or buckets

HOW YOU CAN HELP

Rinse cans and remove the lids from glass and plastics.

EDUCATION

The Alameda Solid Waste Management Authority staff can address solid waste and recycling issues for your classroom or civic group. To arrange a program, call (252) 336-4458. You may also call this number to ask questions about hazardous waste or special waste.



THANKS FOR RECYCLING!

Hyde County Board of Commissioners
AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY SHEET

Meeting Date: March 2, 2015
Presenter: Kris Noble
Attachment: Yes

ITEM TITLE: OCRACOKE DEVELOPMENT ORDINANCE - AMENDMENT

SUMMARY: Kris Noble will present Ocracoke Development Ordinance Amendment.

On February 12, 2015, at the Ocracoke Planning Advisory Board meeting, the Board was asked to have the ten (10) day waiting period for a building permit eliminated from the Ocracoke Development Ordinance.

RECOMMEND: Approve.

Motion Made By: ___ Barry Swindell
___ Earl Pugh, Jr.
___ Dick Tunnell
___ Ben Simmons
___ John Fletcher

Motion Seconded By: ___ Barry Swindell
___ Earl Pugh, Jr.
___ Dick Tunnell
___ Ben Simmons
___ John Fletcher

Vote: ___ Barry Swindell
___ Earl Pugh, Jr.
___ Dick Tunnell
___ Ben Simmons
___ John Fletcher

Ocracoke Planning Advisory Board
Meeting Minutes
February 12, 2015 at 5:30PM
Ocracoke Community Center

Board members present: Jerry Midgett, Benji Hart, Amy Johnson, Butch Bryan, Tom Payne

Board members absent: Corky Pentz & Sharon Justice (due to health issues)

Also present: Planning & Economic Development Director Kris Noble, PIO Sarah Johnson, and 5 members of public

Review of January 8, 2015 Minutes

- Motion to approve the minutes by Jerry. Second by Amy. All in favor, none opposed.

Consideration of Agenda

- Keep only one public comment at the end of the meeting. Public comments will be kept to three minutes and should be directed to the Board as a whole.

Old Business

- Continue review of ODO
 - *Section 36-176 Signs* (*Section 36-183 Home occupations* has been addressed)
 - (a) No changes necessary
 - (b) Butch suggests adding regulation in (b)(3) to prevent flashing neon signs, no final decision made
 - (c)(1) needs clarification of maximum size limits for signs affixed to buildings
 - (c)(3) needs to define 'freestanding sign'
 - Butch doesn't think the Board should dictate that businesses need to move signs on a daily basis, but thinks businesses should remove their signs within 10 days after they close for the season
 - No final decision made
 - The Board would like to hear a follow up from Commissioner Fletcher regarding the County Attorney's opinion on the 400 square foot rule for cottage industry.
 - Benji will attend the 3/2 Commissioner's Meeting to inquire

Public Comment

- Bubby – wants to start building some cabins at Teeter's campground. 14x24 ft or 12x12 efficiency cabins with a toilet and shower, no stove. Talked to Hugh Watson who said it could be classified as a 'camper' and tie into the existing septic. Will be nightly and weekly rentals. He eventually would like to have about 12 cabins.
 - Inspector Hardison says the Board may need to consider creating regulations for a campground as its not covered already.
 - Butch would like to address the idea of a campground regulation at the next meeting in March.
- Tyke – Wants the 10 day waiting period for the building permit to be eliminated.

- **Jerry makes a motion to remove the 10-day waiting period for a building permit, and to follow the same rule the mainland does. Seconded by Benji. All in favor, none opposed.**
 - Sarah will make sure this goes to Lois to be on the agenda for March.
- Tyke also asks that there not be a set regulation for the pitch of a residential building.
 - Amy suggests this gets discussed at the March meeting.
- Peter asks about the outlook of hiring a fulltime ODO officer. Butch explains Commissioner Fletcher is not in favor, but it's not completely out of question.

Next meeting set for Thursday, March 12, 2015 at 5:30 pm in the Ocracoke Community Center.

Motion to adjourn by Amy. Second by Tom. All in favor, none opposed.

**AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER 36, SUBDIVISIONS, ARTICLE VII,
OCRACOCKE DEVELOPMENT, SECTION 36-172 PERMIT PROCEDURE
OF THE HYDE COUNTY CODE**

WHEREAS, Article VII, Ocracoke Development, Division 2. Administrative and Enforcement, of Chapter 36, Section 36-172 Permit Procedure (a) Standard Procedure (1), is hereby amended to read:

- (1) An original and ~~three copies, (each of which shall be stamped "COPY")~~ the application, plans and all additional information submitted shall be filed with the building inspector. ~~The building inspector shall at the same time send two copies of the application and all documents as filed to the development ordinance enforcement officer.~~ The building inspector shall set the date for posting in the Ocracoke Post Office the information concerning the application a minimum of three days after the documents are placed in the mail to the development ordinance enforcement officer.

WHEREAS, Article VII, Ocracoke Development, Division 2. Administrative and Enforcement, of Chapter 36, Section 36-172 Permit Procedure, (a) Standard Procedure (2) is hereby deleted in its entirety:

- ~~(2) In order that the development ordinance enforcement officer may have an opportunity to consider any questions or objections before a permit is issued for any use of land or construction of a building or structure, persons having questions or objections may present them, in writing, to the building inspector, who shall inform the development ordinance enforcement officer of the questions or objections. The permit shall not be issued before the development ordinance enforcement officer has advised the building inspector concerning any questions or objections that have been made, and in no event less than ten days after the information concerning the application has been posted in the post office.~~

WHEREAS, Article VII, Ocracoke Development, Division 2. Administrative and Enforcement, of Chapter 36, Section 36-172 Standard Procedure (3) is hereby amended to read:

- ~~(3) A decision on the permit application shall be made within 20 days of the posting.~~ After a permit has been issued or denied, any person aggrieved may appeal to the board of adjustment (see section 36-205(a)).

WHEREAS, Article VII, Ocracoke Development, Division 2. Administrative and Enforcement, of Chapter 36, Section 36-172 Permit Procedure, (a) Standard Procedure (4) is hereby amended to read:

- (4) After deciding upon an application for a permit, the building inspector shall mark the original and two copies approved or disapproved, with a signed and dated explanation in the case of disapproval. ~~One copy, along with the plans or sketch and sheet containing the information from the application, shall be sent by the building inspector to the chairman of the board of adjustment, who shall post notice of the building inspector's decision in the Ocracoke Post Office. The first copy of the application and all accompanying documents shall be placed in the Ocracoke files of the board of adjustment. The second copy shall be returned to the applicant. In case of approval, the second copy shall be available on the construction site until the completion of the project.~~ The original of the application and accompanying documents shall be filed at the building inspection department.

WHEREAS, Article VII, Ocracoke Development, Division 4. Changes and Amendments, of Chapter 36, Section 36-229 Application, (b) Filing is deleted in its entirety.

~~(b) Filing. The application shall be filed with the development ordinance enforcement officer no later than ten days prior to the meeting of the board at which the application is to be considered.~~

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED the Ocracoke Development was amended and adopted in whole, as amended, on April 20, 1998. It was amended on September 6, 2005, November 20, 2006, December 3, 2007, and is further amended this the 2nd day of March, 2015.

Barry Swindell, Chairman

ATTEST:

Lois Stotesberry, Clerk

(c) The water access lots shall equal in area no less than ten percent of the area of all the interior lots which lie within 450 feet of the water's edge. All water access lots shall have a minimum frontage at the water's edge of 100 feet. In no case shall the area of a water access lot equal less than one-half of the square footage of the average interior lot.

(d) The water access lots shall either be dedicated to the county (but only if the county agrees to accept such dedication) or shall be transferred in fee simple title to the common ownership of the subdivision's lot owners.

(e) Before approval of the final plat can be given, the subdivider shall submit to the board a covenant stating that he will:

- (1) Dedicate the required amount of water access lots to the county; or
- (2) Convey title to the water assess lots to the purchasers of all lots in the subdivision, said purchasers to have common ownership of the water access lots with undivided fee simple interest and to be equally responsible for the maintenance of the water access lots.

(f) If the subdivider elects to dedicate the water access lots to the county, the board must have agreed to accept the responsibility for maintaining the lots; and the preliminary plat and the final plat must show the dedication. If the title is transferred to the lot owners, the preliminary plat and the final plat shall designate the following:

- (1) The lots that are to serve as water access lots; and
- (2) The fact that all subdivision lot owners are to have common title to the water access lots.

(g) A developer may provide funds to the county whereby the county may acquire recreational land or areas to serve the development or subdivision, including the purchase of land which may be used to serve more than one subdivision or development within the immediate area.

(h) To better protect and improve water quality, all setback areas must have vegetative coverage. In addition, all waterfront development is subject to any CAMA setback requirements or impervious surface regulations.

(Ord. No. 85, art. VII, § 12, 3-6-2000)

Secs. 36-126—36-144. Reserved.

ARTICLE VII. OCRACOKE DEVELOPMENT*

DIVISION 1. GENERALLY

Sec. 36-145. Definitions and rules of construction.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning. Where a word or term is not defined, the state building code meaning or the customary dictionary meaning shall apply.

***Editor's note**—The Ocracoke Development was amended and adopted in whole, as amended, on April 20, 1998. It was amended on September 6, 2005, November 20, 2006, and December 3, 2007.

Adult use means any use defined as an adult establishment by G.S. 14-202.10.

Building means any structure enclosed and isolated by exterior walls constructed or used for residence, business, industry or other purposes. The term "building" includes the term "structure."

Building setback line means a line parallel to or concentric with the street right-of-way, property line or high-water mark establishing the minimum allowable distance between such right-of-way, property line or high-water mark and the nearest portion of any building, excluding the outermost three feet of any uncovered porches, decks, steps, eaves, gutters and similar fixtures.

Building/structure height means the vertical distance from the base flood elevation, less two feet, of the building site as shown on the elevation certificate, as of the date of the ordinance from which this article is derived, to the highest finished roof surface or with regard to structures to the highest point of the structure.

Commercial use means a structure used in the sale of products or services. In rare instances, where a structure and use can be proved not to require the defined parking under this article, it may be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Dwelling unit means a single-family dwelling unit providing complete, independent living facilities for a single family, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, cooking and sanitation.

Family means one or more persons occupying a single-family dwelling unit; provided that unless all members are related by blood or marriage, no such family shall contain more than five persons.

Impervious surface area.

- (1) The term "impervious surface area" means that portion of a site that allows little or no filtration of precipitation into the soil. The term "impervious surface areas" includes, but is not limited to, that portion of a development project that is covered by:
 - a. Buildings;
 - b. Pavement, paved roads, paved parking lots, paved paths, patios, paved driveways, and streets;
 - c. Recreational facilities (e.g., tennis courts); and
 - d. Septic tanks, etc.
- (2) The term "impervious surface area" does not include:
 - a. Wooden slatted decks;
 - b. The water area of a swimming pool; and
 - c. Gravel parking or driveways.

Lodging unit means one room, or rooms connected together, that are offered for occupancy to transient guests for compensation.

Lot means a parcel of land which abuts and has egress and ingress by means of a public right-of-way or private street or easement and which is occupied or intended to be occupied by a building or group of buildings as provided herein with the customary uses and open space. The term "lot" includes the terms "plot," "parcel" or "tract."

Lot area means the total horizontal area included within the lot lines. The term "lot area" includes any area within the deed description which is subject to the right-of-way of any public or private road or which is subject to any utility easement.

Lot coverage.

- (1) The term "lot coverage" means that portion of the lot area, expressed as a percentage, that is occupied and obstructed by an improvement or a structure aboveground including, but is not limited to:
 - a. Buildings;
 - b. Decks, paved parking areas, private sidewalks of impervious surfaces, paved driveways and paved roadways; and
 - c. Any accessory use or structure requiring location on or aboveground.
- (2) The following exemptions shall be allowed for residential lot coverage calculations:
 - a. "Wet" or water area of the swimming pool shall be exempt from the lot coverage calculations, however, this exemption for the "wet" or water area of the pool shall not exceed 500 square feet of area. Pool aprons and decking shall be counted as lot coverage;
 - b. Wooded walkways over estuarine areas, six feet or less in width; and
 - c. Peat system pods shall be exempt from the lot coverage calculations since they help mitigate contamination caused by stormwater runoff.

Motel means any group of separate or connects dwelling units or lodging units used for the purpose of accommodating transient guests whether designated as a motel, hotel, inn, motor lodge or otherwise.

Number means the singular or plural number each includes the other unless expressly excluded.

Parking space means a vehicular storage space of no less than ten feet by 20 feet, plus the necessary access space. The term "parking space" shall always be any dedicated right-of-way.

Person includes a firm, partnership, company, organization, trust, association, corporation or any other entity as well as an individual.

Public recreation use means any recreation activity open to the general public for a fee, including games of skill, game machines, climbing walls and pool halls.

Seat means a chair or other device located either inside or outside of a restaurant where patrons are served. Where larger seats are used, such as benches or other means, each 18 inches of width shall constitute a seat.

Shall, may. The term "shall" is mandatory. The term "may" is permissive.

Sign.

- (1) The term "sign" means any surface, fabric or device bearing letters, pictorial or sculptured matter designed to convey information visually and exposed to public view, or any structures, including billboard or poster panels designed to carry visual information.
- (2) The term "sign" does not include the following in the application of these regulations:
 - a. Signs not exceeding one-square-foot in area and bearing only property numbers, post box numbers, names of occupants of premises or other identification not having commercial connotations;
 - b. Flags and insignia of any government, except when displayed in connection with any commercial promotion;
 - c. Legal notices, identification, informational or directional signs erected or required by governmental bodies or public bodies;
 - d. Integral decorative or architectural features of buildings, except letters, trademarks, moving parts or moving lights; and
 - e. Sign directing and guiding traffic and parking or private property, but bearing no advertising matter.

Sign area.

- (1) The term "sign area" means the area of a sign computed as including the entire area within a regular geometric form or combination of regular geometric forms comprising all of the display area of the sign and including all of the elements of the matter displayed.
- (2) The term "sign area" does not include frames and structural members not bearing advertising matter.
- (3) The area of a double-faced sign shall be the area of one face of the sign; provided that the two faces are of the same size and are parallel to one another with no more than 24 inches between each sign face.

Structure means anything constructed or erected, the use of which requires location on the ground, or attachment to something having location on the ground.

Tense means the present or past tense and includes the future.

Use means:

- (1) Any purpose for which a building or other structure or a tract of land may be designated, arranged, intended, maintained or occupied; or
- (2) Any activity, occupation, business or operation carried on, or intended to be carried on, in a building or other structure or on a tract of land.

Used or occupied, as applied to any land or building, includes the terms "intended," "arranged," or "designed to be used or occupied."

Variance.

- (1) The term "variance" is a relaxation of the terms of this article where such variance will not be contrary to the public interest and where, owing to conditions peculiar to the property and not the result of the actions of the applicant, a literal enforcement of this article would result in an unnecessary and undue hardship. As used in this article a variance is authorized only for the area, and size of the structure or the size of yards and open spaces.
- (2) The term "variance" does not include and will not be granted for:
 - a. The establishment or expansion of any use otherwise prohibited; or
 - b. Because of the presence of nonconformity in other areas.

Sec. 36-146. Penalty.

(a) If the development ordinance enforcement officer finds that any of the provisions of this article are being violated, he shall notify in writing the person responsible for the violation, indicating the nature of the violation and ordering the action necessary to correct it.

(b) When a complaint is reviewed and found to be valid, a stop-work notice will be posted on the site and a certified letter will be sent to the violator in question within ten days from the Ocracoke development ordinance enforcement officer.

(c) Under G.S. 153A-123 any person found in violation of this article shall be charged with a fine of \$50.00, per day. Each day the violation exists will be a separate offense and an additional \$50.00, per day, will be assessed the violator.

(d) Violations of this article shall be a misdemeanor under G.S. 14-4 and each day the violation continues shall be a separate offense.

(e) Notwithstanding the criminal penalties, the county may institute a civil action against the offender seeking enforcement by appropriate equitable remedy, injunction and order of abatement or by any remedy authorized by G.S. 153A-123, as amended.

Sec. 36-147. Authority; title.

The county board of commissioners, under the authority granted by G.S. ch. 153A, art. 18 and G.S. 153A-121 through 153A-123, hereby enacts an ordinance which shall be called the "Ocracoke Development Ordinance".

Sec. 36-148. Purpose.

The purpose of this article is to promote the public health, safety and general welfare by:

- (1) Regulating the:
 - a. Density of population;

- b. Size of yards and other open spaces;
 - c. Height, size and location of buildings and other structures;
- (2) To provide for an adequate transportation system; and
 - (3) To provide for adequate drainage, water supply and sewage disposal.

Sec. 36-149. Area.

Pursuant to G.S. 153A-342, that part of Ocracoke Island outside the boundaries of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore, including streams, creeks, ponds, harbors and the Pamlico Sound within one-half mile of shore, as shown on the map which is adopted as a part of this article and which shall be identified as the "Ocracoke Development Ordinance Map" is designated as a zoning area. The map shall contain the signatures of the chairman of the county board of commissioners and the clerk to the board together with the county seal and the date of adoption of the ordinance from which this article is derived. The official map shall be maintained in the county building inspector's office, and two official copies shall be retained by the chairman of the board of adjustment, one of which shall be posted at a public place on Ocracoke Island. This article shall apply only within such zoning area.

Secs. 36-150—36-168. Reserved.

DIVISION 2. ADMINISTRATIVE AND ENFORCEMENT

Sec. 36-169. Appointment of development ordinance officer.

The county board of commissioners shall appoint a development ordinance enforcement officer who shall be responsible for the administration and enforcement of this article.

Sec. 36-170. Permit.

(a) *Compliance.* After the effective date of the ordinance from which this article is derived, no building or structure shall be constructed, used or occupied and no land shall be used, except in conformity with all applicable requirements of this article.

(b) *Required.* A development permit shall be required before any land is used or before any building or structure is constructed, moved or modified. A development permit shall be required before changing the use of any building, structure or land.

(c) *Term.* The development permit shall expire by limitation six months from date it was issued if the work authorized by the permit has not begun. If the work is begun and then discontinued for 12 months, the permit shall expire and no further work shall be performed until a new permit has been secured.

Sec. 36-171. Application; contents.

An original and two copies of the application and all supporting documents shall be submitted to the building inspector. Each application shall be supported with a plat, plans and additional documentation which shall contain the following:

- (1) A plot plan. It should show the lot shape, the names of the road on which it is located, if such is named, and the dimensions of the property. The plot plan should be drawn to scale and scale shown;
- (2) The location and size of any buildings that are presently located on the lot and shown to scale on the plot plan;
- (3) The location and size of all-proposed buildings or alterations, so designated and shown to scale on the plot plan;
- (4) The floor area of each building, existing and proposed. If multistory, show for each floor;
- (5) The proposed use of the land and buildings;
- (6) If parking spaces are required, the required number, shown where they are to be located on the plot plan, and the total area of parking required;
- (7) The area of any surface that is impervious to water, shown on the plot plan;
- (8) If the property is located adjacent to a body of water or marsh area, the distance from the development to the body of water or marsh area is to be shown on the plot plan;
- (9) On a section drawing show by dimension the elevation of the first floor from the average grade of the property, and the heights of the additional floors and roof. Show any allowable structure proposed to extend above the roof line, with its dimensions, including height;
- (10) The number of families, housekeeping units or rental units the building is designed to accommodate;
- (11) Approval of the method for sewage disposal and water supply by the appropriate authority;
- (12) Certification that the applicant will comply with all other laws and regulations which relate to the development of the subject property; and
- (13) Any additional information which may be required to determine conformance with and to provide for the enforcement of this article.

Sec. 36-172. Permit procedure.

(a) *Standard procedure.*

- (1) An original and three copies, (each of which shall be stamped "COPY") of the application, plans and all additional information submitted shall be filed with the building inspector. The building inspector shall at the same time send two copies of the

application and all documents as filed to the development ordinance enforcement officer. The building inspector shall set the date for posting in the Ocracoke Post Office the information concerning the application a minimum of three days after the documents are placed in the mail to the development ordinance enforcement officer. The posting by the development ordinance enforcement officer shall state:

- a. The name and phone number of the person to contact for an appointment to review the application; and
 - b. The address of the building inspection department where all written comments are to be sent.
- (2) In order that the development ordinance enforcement officer may have an opportunity to consider any questions or objections before a permit is issued for any use of land or construction of a building or structure, persons having questions or objections may present them, in writing, to the building inspector, who shall inform the development ordinance enforcement officer of the questions or objections. The permit shall not be issued before the development ordinance enforcement officer has advised the building inspector concerning any questions or objections that have been made, and in no event less than ten days after the information concerning the application has been posted in the post office.
- (3) A decision on the permit application shall be made within 20 days of the posting. After a permit has been issued or denied, any person aggrieved may appeal to the board of adjustment (see section 36-205(a)).
- (4) After deciding upon an application for a permit, the building inspector shall mark the original and two copies approved or disapproved, with a signed and dated explanation in the case of disapproval. One copy, along with the plans or sketch and sheet containing the information from the application, shall be sent by the building inspector to the chairman of the board of adjustment, who shall post notice of the building inspector's decision in the Ocracoke Post Office. The first copy of the application and all accompanying documents shall be placed in the Ocracoke files of the board of adjustment. The second copy shall be returned to the applicant. In case of approval, the second copy shall be available on the construction site until the completion of the project. The original of the application and accompanying documents shall be filed at the building inspection department.

(b) *When no permit is required.* Before beginning any construction, remodeling or alteration owners are encouraged to contact the building inspection department to discuss the proposed project. The building inspector will decide whether a permit is required or not based on the information received.

Sec. 36-173. Nonconforming situations.

(a) Within the jurisdiction of this article there presently exist lots, uses and structures that were lawful before the ordinance from which this article is derived was adopted or amended, but which do not meet the development standards imposed by this article. These nonconforming situations may continue, but there shall be no enlargement, expansion or increase in their nonconformity.

(b) A single-family dwelling may be built on any nonconforming lot which is in existence at the time of the adoption of the ordinance from which this article is derived, for which an improvement permit can be issued by the county health department, but in all other aspects it must comply with this article.

(c) All other buildings and uses established after the effective date of the ordinance from which this article is derived shall comply with the development standards, unless they qualify for a variance under section 36-206.

(d) Any destroyed nonconforming building may be rebuilt to its original dimensions if a permit for rebuilding is applied for within 180 days from the date of destruction. Thereafter, it shall not be rebuilt, except in conformity with the development standards of this article.

Sec. 36-174. Issuance of certificate of occupancy.

All improvements shall be installed in concurrence with the building permit prior to the issuance of an occupancy permit, including site improvements. The building inspector and the Ocracoke development ordinance enforcement officer shall both approve the certificate of occupancy before it is issued.

- (1) Table of development standards. The following development standards are adopted for the classes indicated:

SUBDIVISIONS

§ 36-174

Hyde County, North Carolina
Table of Development Standards

<i>Building Classifications</i>	<i>Single-Family and Two-Family Residences, Including Those with Less Than 400 Square Feet of Floor Area in Commercial Use</i>	<i>Buildings Used for any Purpose Other Than Single-family or Two-family Residences less than 1,500 square feet of Floor Area; Greater than 1,500 square feet, but less than 3,000 square feet; Greater than 3,000 square feet.</i>		
		<i>Area</i>	<i>Square Feet of Floor Area</i>	<i>Floor Area</i>
Minimum lot size shall be sufficient to meet the county health department requirements and to provide for the adequate placement of structures and necessary parking spaces, but not less than:	5,000 sq. ft., except for undeveloped lots of less than 5,000 sq. ft. in existence on April 21, 1986. More than one dwelling may be built on lots of 10,000 sq. ft. or larger as long as they meet all requirements of this article, including 5,000 sq. ft. minimum per dwelling and have a minimum of 16 feet between main structures	7,500 sq. ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	25,000 sq. ft.
Minimum setback of structure from property lines and public rights-of-way and all bodies of water*	Front: 8 feet Side: 8 feet Rear: 8 feet	Front: 30 feet Side: 10 feet Rear: 10 feet	Front: 30 feet Side: 15 feet Rear: 15 feet	Front: 30 feet Side: 20 feet Rear: 20 feet
Minimum distance between structures on a lot	8 feet front, side and rear for all sizes listed on this chart			
Maximum structure height**	35 feet for all structure sizes listed on this chart***			

<i>Building Classifications</i>	<i>Single-Family and Two-Family Residences, Including Those with Less Than 400 Square Feet of Floor Area in Commercial Use</i>	<i>Buildings Used for any Purpose Other Than Single-family or Two-family Residences less than 1,500 square feet of Floor Area; Greater than 1,500 square feet, but less than 3,000 square feet; Greater than 3,000 square feet.</i>	
		<i>Area</i>	<i>Square Feet of Floor Area</i>
Maximum lot coverage by all structures and any surface impervious to water	50% for all structure sizes on this chart		

*Exempted from the water setback requirement are structures not exceeding 256 square feet in total floor area and not exceeding 15 feet in height and used permanently and primarily to protect store, build or repair boats, nets and other fishing or water-related equipment of the land owner. Fences, bulkheads, driveways, boardwalks, not exceeding five feet in width and one foot in height, and other like structures are exempted from setback requirements.

***No structure or appurtenance attached to any structure, except chimneys, antennas and weather instruments shall exceed the 35 feet maximum building height and no exempted structure shall exceed 40 feet.

***The primary roof of a main structure shall have a minimum slope of four inches per foot. This requirement shall apply to accessory structures over 15 feet in height, as measured from eight feet less than three feet of the building site as shown on the elevation certificate. The primary roof of a main structure is that which shelters the major percentage of heated space within the structure.

****Where the right-of-way (R/W) is in excess of 100 feet, the minimum set back to any part of the structure shall be five feet.

****Sign setbacks shall be in accordance with section 36-176, signs.

- (2) Table of Ocracoke Village roads. The following list of roads are those where the state claims right-of-way, listed by state road number (SR) within the Village of Ocracoke, Hyde County, North Carolina. This information is based on state department of transportation correspondence from Gretchen A. Byrum, PE to Earl W. O'Neal Jr, dated June 25, 2004, letter from Mike Kinlaw, division right-of-way agent to Mr. Nathan Sears, subject: Existing R/W on NC 12 on Ocracoke Island, dated June 25, 2004, and August 30, 2004. (To be used with the Table of Development Standards on and this article).

Hyde County, North Carolina
Table of Ocracoke Village Roads

SR 1324	Back Road
SR 1325	Schoolhouse Road
SR 1326	Lighthouse Road
SR 1327	Creek Road
SR 1328	Silver Lake Drive
SR 1332	British Cemetery Road
SR 1333	Cedar Road
SR 1334	Martha Jane Lane
SR 1335	Loop Road
SR 1337	Ocean View Road
SR 1341	Sunset Drive
SR 1341	Trent Road
SR 1342	Live Oak Road
SR 1343	Old Beach Road which turns into SR 1367
SR 1346	Friendly Ridge Road
SR 1347	Cemetery Road
SR 1349	Cabana Drive
SR 1350	Pamlico Shores Road
SR 1351	Northern Pond Road
SR 1356	Sarah Ellen Drive
SR 1357	O'Neal Drive
SR 1358	Middle Road
SR 1359	First Avenue
SR 1360	North Street
SR 1361	Ocean Road
SR 1362	Cutting Sage
SR 1366	Winnie Blount Road
SR 1367	Old Beach Road
SR 1368	Harbor Cove Road
SR 1369	Sandollar Road
SR 1370	Jackson Circle

SR 1371	Cedar Lane
SR 1372	Arretta Street
SR 1373	Stroyon Lane
SR 1374	Fish Camp Lane
SR 1375	Cuttensage Lane
SR 1376	Pintail Drive
NC HWY 12	Irvin Garrish

Sec. 36-175. Industry.

Due to limited land space and a limited infrastructure with relation to roads, water and electrical power, there will be no heavy industry allowed in the district with the exception of industry related to seafood processing and production which has been the traditional industry on Ocracoke.

Sec. 36-176. Signs.

(a) All commercial signs shall require a permit. Permits shall be applied for by submitting a request to the Ocracoke development enforcement officer along with the design and location information consisting of an original and two copies.

(b) All signs shall meet the following standards:

- (1) Location of the sign shall not be in a street right-of-way;
- (2) Location of the sign shall not obstruct the clear vision at driveways and intersections;
- (3) Illuminated signs may be illuminated from within if neon type signs or from an external source, but such illumination must be in a manner which avoids glare or reflection which in any way or manner interferes with traffic safety. Any external source of illumination such as a spotlight or floodlight shall be placed so that it is not directly visible from any adjacent property;
- (4) All signs shall be constructed and illuminated in accordance with the applicable provisions of the state building code. All illuminated signs shall be installed in accordance with the applicable provisions of the state electrical code. All illuminated detached signs shall have underground electrical service;
- (5) All signs shall be maintained in good structural and aesthetic condition. Chipped paint, broken plastic, missing letters and exposed lightbulbs are evidence of inadequate maintenance; and
- (6) Obsolete signs and their supporting structure shall be removed within 90 days after they become obsolete. An extension of 90 days may be granted by the development ordinance enforcement officer.

(c) All commercial signs shall meet the following standards:

- (1) No sign shall be permitted which exceeds 24 feet in height or 32 square feet in area;

- (2) No sign shall be permitted within ten feet of a road, street, path, way or other such passageway;
- (3) No freestanding sign shall be placed within 50 feet of another freestanding sign on the same lot; and
- (4) Any lighted sign must be so lighted as not to interfere with the operation of a motor vehicle or the use and enjoyment of another's property.

(d) No sign other than those required by a local, state or federal agency or government shall be permitted to be attached to the bottom of or to float on any body of water included within the "Ocracoke Village Development Ordinance Map." This provision shall not preclude on-premises signs on permitted docks.

Sec. 36-177. Parking.

Parking spaces outside the public right-of-way and any private easement shall be provided according to the following schedule:

- (1) All residences shall provide one parking space for each bedroom;
- (2) Motels, inns, hotels and other buildings designed to accommodate three or more families shall provide 1½ parking spaces for each lodging unit and one parking space for each bedroom within a dwelling unit. Parking spaces shall be clearly defined, when parking area is gravel, it may be defined by tire stops. Each parking space shall be readily accessible by motor vehicles;
- (3) Restaurants shall provide one parking space for every four seats. Parking spaces shall be clearly defined, when parking area is gravel, it may be defined by tire stops. Each parking space shall be readily accessible by motor vehicles;
- (4) All other commercial structures, home occupation or cottage industry with up to 200 square feet of floor area shall provide two parking spaces. One parking space shall be provided for each additional 200 square feet of floor area. Each parking space shall be readily accessible by motor vehicle;
- (5) All required parking spaces will be clearly designated, marked and usable as such on the lot prior to an occupancy permit being issued by the county inspection department;
- (6) Loading zones. Any business establishment regularly supplied by vans or trucking exceeding 14 feet in length or any establishments consisting of more than 2,000 square feet of commercial space on the same lot shall provide a clearly marked loading zone which shall be at least 12 feet by 50 feet with at least 15 feet of height clearance;
- (7) Drystack boat facilities shall provide parking spaces to satisfy the formula in this section for all other commercial structures multiplied by the number of levels provided to store boats; and
- (8) The owner of a boat slip shall provide parking space for service and loading. For users of the boat slip, the owner shall either provide parking on-site or elsewhere, and shall

in any event take steps to ensure that users will park their vehicles in permitted locations, not in a public right-of-way and not on private property without the consent of its owner.

Sec. 36-178. Fences.

Fences or shrubs may not be constructed or maintained in a manner that interferes with visibility and the operation of motor vehicles.

Sec. 36-179. Boat storage.

Drystack storage facilities must meet all the requirements for a building as defined within this article. No "open" stack storage (i.e., storing of more than one boat on the same "footprint") is allowed. This section does not apply to kayaks, canoes, surf boards or other light craft that are lifted by hand.

Sec. 36-180. Accessory structures.

(a) An accessory building, structure or use is subordinate to the principal structure on the lot and shall be of a character related to the principal structure on the lot.

(b) A detached accessory structure, except for well houses less than 25 square feet and play equipment shall be located to meet with property setbacks. An accessory structure may not exceed one story with a maximum height of 25 feet. Accessory structures shall meet side and rear setbacks for single-family and duplex uses. For non-single-family and duplex uses, side and rear setbacks for accessory buildings shall be a minimum of ten feet.

(c) A travel trailer is an accessory use if it is connected to the water or septic system on a property or remains on the property for more than four weeks.

Sec. 36-181. Use of travel trailers by permit only.

(a) *Definitions.* The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this section, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning.

Travel trailer means a wheeled vehicle originally intended to be used, or originally constructed so as to permit it to be used, for or as a conveyance upon the public streets or highways, duly licensable as such; or a towable trailer/camper constructed in such a manner as will permit occupancy thereof as a temporary residence or sleeping quarters for one or more persons; and designed for short-term occupancy, travel, and recreational and/or vacation use. For the purposes of this section, a travel trailer shall be a hard-sided, collapsible or non-collapsible, hard-roofed vehicle, including but not limited to self-propelled recreational vehicles (RV). This definition shall not include a car, truck or other vehicle designed primarily for transportation, even if it may be modified to resemble an RV.

Residential use means the location of a travel trailer on the same lot of record for a period of more than 30 days for the purpose of possible or intended use as a residence or sleeping

quarters regardless of whether the travel trailer is actually utilized as a residence or sleeping quarters every day during said 30-day period and regardless of whether the travel trailer is utilized by different individuals as a residence or sleeping quarters during said 30-day period; the rental of a travel trailer to, or other permitted occupancy of a travel trailer by, someone other than the owner of the travel trailer for use as a residence or sleeping quarters for any period; or the use of a travel trailer as a residence or sleeping quarters for any period when connected to a septic system. Residential use of a travel trailer as specifically described hereinabove shall include its use as a sleeping quarters only, even if all other regular living activities, including but not limited to cooking and bathing, take place in another building.

(b) *Permits.* A permit is required for use of a travel trailer.

- (1) A travel trailer must meet the following criteria in order to be eligible for a permit to allow residential use thereof.
 - a. The travel trailer shall be and remain registered and insured in accordance with all applicable state division of motor vehicles (DMV) regulations.
 - b. The travel trailer shall be and remain capable of passing all applicable DMV safety inspections. The development ordinance enforcement officer, in his discretion, may require the travel trailer to be inspected and pass an inspection before issuing a permit hereunder and at any time after a permit is issued.
 - c. The travel trailer shall be and remain situated in such a way as to allow it to be connected to a motor vehicle and readily pulled onto a public roadway without the need to disconnect it from or move or dismantle structures such as, decks, stairs, outbuildings, other travel trailers, etc.
 - d. The travel trailer shall be and remain permitted by the county health officer with regard to applicable county and state water and sewer regulations.
 1. Any water and sewer connections of the travel trailer shall be quick connect type connections that allow for the prompt removal of the travel trailer.
 2. For a self-contained travel trailer or a travel trailer which is used as sleeping quarters only, written approval from the county health officer shall be required, which approval must verify that the existing sewage disposal system on the property where the travel trailer is located is adequate to support the travel trailer when counted as an additional bedroom(s) under the pertinent provisions of this chapter.
 - e. The travel trailer shall be and remain permitted by the building official with regard to the electrical power supply and connections from the power supply to the travel trailer; the construction of decks, stairs, outbuildings, etc.; and any other aspect of the state building code which may be applicable.
 - f. The travel trailer shall be and remain permitted by any applicable federal, state and/or local agency, including but not limited to CAMA, having regulatory jurisdiction over the travel trailer and its use.

g. The travel trailer shall be considered in conjunction with any other structure on the property on which the travel trailer is located and shall be and remain in compliance with the following provisions of the Ocracoke Development Ordinance as applied to single family residential use:

1. Property and building minimum setbacks
2. Minimum parking requirements
3. Maximum percent of lot coverage
4. Height restrictions
5. Table of development standards.

- (2) The owner of the lot of record on which the travel trailer is located shall be responsible for applying for permits issued hereunder. Each application shall be accompanied by a license fee in the amount of \$10.00 for such permit.
- (3) A separate permit shall be required for each travel trailer being utilized as a residential use on a lot.
- (4) A permit is not transferrable to another travel trailer.
- (5) A permit shall be valid for a period of one year and must be renewed annually by the owner of the lot of record on which the travel trailer is located by application to the development ordinance enforcement officer.
- (6) Applications for the renewal of a permit shall be subject to any then current, applicable regulations as revised or amended.
- (7) The development ordinance enforcement officer, in his discretion, may schedule an on-site inspection of a travel trailer to assure compliance with all current regulations. Upon discovery of either noncompliance or lack of proper permitting, the enforcement officer will allow 30 days to comply and/or obtain permit. If after 30 days the travel trailer does not comply or is not permitted the enforcement officer may declare the travel trailer unavailable for use and force the removal of the travel trailer.
- (8) The owner of the lot of record on which a travel trailer is located for residential use shall certify in writing that the proposed use does not conflict with or violate any existing deed restrictions, property covenants, rights of way, or easements.

(c) No part of this section shall apply or be applied to travel trailers which are legally existing under regulations in effect at the time of the adoption of this amendment.

(Ord. of 12-5-2011; Amd. of 4-2-2012)

Editor's note—Ord of 12-5-2011, replaced § 36-181 in its entirety. Former § 36-181 pertained to campers and travel trailers as accessory uses to provide affordable seasonal and year-round housing.

Sec. 36-182. Temporary structures.

(a) The term "temporary structure" means a structure that is not located on a permanent foundation and does not have a permanent connection to power, water and wastewater treatment.

(b) A building permit is required for temporary structures.

(c) A permit is required for each location that a temporary structure may occupy.

(d) A temporary structure may not be located in the public right-of-way or utility easements.

(e) Uses located in temporary structures are subject to section 36-177, pertaining to parking.

(f) A travel trailer is allowed as a temporary structure during the rebuilding of a building destroyed or partially destroyed by fire or natural disaster.

(g) Temporary structures needed as a result of a natural disaster or other health and safety emergencies are allowed for the duration of the emergency.

(h) A travel trailer is allowed as a temporary structure during site and building construction.

Sec. 36-183. Home occupations.

(a) Single-family and two-family residences may contain up to 400 square feet of floor area for business and or commercial use. This provision is intended to allow the limited production of saleable goods such as jewelry, pottery and art, sales of goods and limited professional services to the public from the main residence.

(b) The hours of operation shall be limited to between 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. If non-family members are employed by the business, on site employee parking shall be provided.

(c) For commercial uses serving the public, adequate parking shall be provided with a minimum of one space in addition to residential and employee parking requirements. Any catering or food service must meet health codes.

(d) The following uses are not permitted under this section:

(1) Adult uses;

(2) Alcohol sales for on-site consumption;

(3) Public recreation uses; and

(4) Uses that produce adverse off-site impacts of noise, fumes or odors which are adverse to a neighbor's right to enjoy the normal use and living in their residence.

(e) Change of use permit is required to verify:

(1) Septic capacity;

- (2) Property setbacks;
- (3) If the water meter capacity is adequate;
- (4) The required parking spaces necessary under section 36-177(4); and
- (5) That the total square footage does not exceed the limit of impervious surface area.
- (f) Any and all aspects of the commercial activity shall be contained in the 400 square feet.
- (g) Any commercial entity that claims the 400 square foot residential exemption shall be inhabited by the business owner.

Sec. 36-184. Cottage industry.

(a) Cottage industries for the production of and or sale of plants for food up to 400 square feet on a property site are permitted only if no part of the main residence is used under section 36-180.

(b) In addition to subsection (a) of this section, all the provisions required under section 36-183(b) through (f) shall apply.

(c) Where there are daily deliveries needed, the requirements of section 36-177(6), loading zones, shall apply.

Sec. 36-185. Regulation of outdoor sales.

(a) [*Purpose.*] The intent and purpose of this section is to establish minimal regulations and restrictions intended to ensure that outdoor sales; do not interfere with the orderly and safe movement of pedestrian and vehicular traffic; do not interfere with the proper maintenance of parking and yard areas; do not cause congestion in the streets or public rights-of-way; are conducted within structures safe for public occupancy when structures are used. At the same time, these regulations intend to recognize the tradition of outdoor sales as a part of Ocracoke's economy and also recognize and encourage the responsible development of outdoor sales establishments as an entrepreneurial incubator.

(b) *Definitions.* For the purpose of this section the following definitions shall apply:

Kiosk. A small, free-standing non-residential structure which is primarily intended as a place for the conduct of sales, rentals, information exchange, self-service, etc. Also referred to as a booth, portico, pavilion, venting station, etc.

Outdoor sales. The display and/or sale of any merchandise, commodities or product where primary transactions are conducted a) in the open air; b) within a temporary structure, or: c) within a kiosk or similar structure.

Permanent installation. A structure attached to the ground by in-ground piers, pilings or posts, at least three and one-half inches in cross section, and set such that they are not removable without the use of digging tools or equipment.

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Temporary structure. An enclosure or covering which is readily dismantled or readily moved, including, but not limited to tents, canopies, tarps, trailers, food trucks, leantos, pre-fabricated sheds, sheds and similar structures. This definition shall apply to any of these and similar structures even if, at a later date, the structure is modified, strengthened or made more permanent.

(c) *Grandfathered uses.* Outdoor sales establishments in existence on the approval date of this amendment shall be exempt from sections of this amendment as follows:

- (1) Permanent installations in existence on the approval date of this amendment including certain signs, displays, kiosks, booths, etc. may remain in their existing locations without regard to the setback requirements in this amendment.
- (2) Outdoor sales establishments in existence on the approval date of this amendment shall not be subject subsection (i).
- (3) Except as subsections (1) and (2), existing outdoor sales establishments shall be subject to the provisions of this amendment.

(d) *Exceptions.* The following categories of outdoor sales are not subject to the regulations in this section: temporary yard and rummage sales and the like; the outdoor seating portion of a restaurant which is otherwise not an outdoor sales establishment; sales organized and operated by anyone under the age of 16; vending machines and self-service sales taking no more than none square feet; sales as a part of a short-term festival, parade, non-profit fundraising event and the like.

All other outdoor sales shall be considered regulated outdoor sales establishments. The following regulations shall apply to regulated outdoor sales and shall be enforceable by the ODO enforcement officer.

(e) *Permit required.* All regulated outdoor sales establishments shall be required to apply for an ODO permit by the regular ODO permit application. Approval of that application shall constitute approval to conduct an outdoor sales establishment under these regulations. Where a single owner operates more than one outdoor sales establishment, a separate permit must be acquired for each location. Where more than one point of sale may exist on a single lot, each establishment must acquire its own permit.

(f) *Location.* Regulated outdoor sales may take place anywhere within the Village of Ocracoke as long as the owner of the outdoor sales establishment is either the owner of the land it sits on, or has the expressed written permission of the owner of the land it sits on. At the order of ODO enforcement officer the owner of the outdoor sales establishment shall provide any documentation necessary to establish compliance with these regulations.

(g) *Setbacks.* All structures, signage, displays, etc. associated with outdoor sales shall be subject to the following minimum setback requirements: from any paved public street — ten feet from the edge of the asphalt pavement; from any unpaved public street — four feet from the road edge; from side and rear property lines — eight feet; from any structures, signage, displays, etc. associated with another outdoor sales establishment — eight feet.

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(h) *Safe passage.* In addition to the minimum setback requirements above, all structures, displays, merchandise, products, signage, flags, banners, etc. Shall be arranged such that no portion shall block or hinder established public pedestrian and bicycler passageways or obstruct reasonable sight-lines required for safe vehicle passage at driveways and intersections. The application of this paragraph to a particular site shall be at the order of the ODO enforcement officer. On request of the affected business owner, the order of the ODO enforcement officer may be subject to additional review, in consultation with the ODO enforcement officer, the county sheriff's office and the business owner. Final determination shall be by the ODO enforcement officer. All rights and processes for appeal, as outlined in this article shall remain in effect.

(i) *Parking.* All regulated outdoor sales establishments shall designate at least two readily accessible parking places. Both designated parking places shall be kept available for customer parking during hours of operation. Such designated parking places shall not reduce the available parking of another business or residence such that it may fall below its parking requirements as set out in this article. If the designated parking spaces are on land which does not belong to the owner of the outdoor sales establishment, a letter of agreement from the land owner shall verify the designation.

(j) *Off-site impacts.* regulated outdoor sales establishments shall minimize off-site impacts. No lighting shall shine directly onto an adjacent residence. Trash and garbage, associated with the business, which is not contained, whether on-site or off, shall be the responsibility of the business to clean up daily. Aggressive hawking, noise, music, signage, flags, etc. shall not create a nuisance.

(k) *Related sections.* Outdoor sales regulated under this section shall not be subject to the provisions of section 36-182 nor section 36-177.

(l) *Other codes.* The ODO enforcement officer shall call for the enforcement of all existing building, electrical, fire, health department codes and the codes and regulations of other jurisdictions as may apply to any portion of a regulated outdoor sales establishment.

(Amd. of 6-3-2013)

Secs. 36-186—36-203. Reserved.

DIVISION 3. BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT CREATION, POWERS AND DUTIES

Sec. 36-204. Board of adjustment.

(a) *Board defined.* The term "board" means the board of adjustment.

(b) *Established.* A board of adjustment is created by this article for the purposes set out in G.S. 153A-345.

(c) *Composition.* The board shall consist of five regular members and two alternates.

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(d) *Terms.* Their terms of office shall be three years, except for original appointments which shall be staggered so the terms of all members do not expire at the same time.

(e) *Voting.* An alternate shall vote only in the case of the absence or disqualification of a regular member. The concurring vote of four-fifths of the board members shall be necessary to:

- (1) Reverse any order, requirement, decision or determination of the development ordinance enforcement officer;
- (2) Decide in favor of the applicant any matter upon which it is required to pass under this article; or
- (3) Grant a variance from the provisions of this article.

Sec. 36-205. Appeals from development ordinance enforcement officer's decision; interpretation.

(a) *Appeals.*

- (1) The board may hear and decide appeals where it is alleged there is an error in any order, requirement, decision or determination made by the development ordinance enforcement officer in the enforcement of this article.
- (2) An appeal from the decision of the development ordinance enforcement officer may be taken to the board by any person aggrieved, or by any officer, department or bureau of the county affected by such decision. The appeal must be taken within 30 days by filing with the development ordinance enforcement officer a notice of appeal specifying the grounds for it. The development ordinance enforcement officer shall transmit to the board within ten days all papers constituting the record upon which the action appealed from was based. The board shall render a decision within 45 days after the development ordinance enforcement officer has delivered the record to the board.
- (3) An appeal stays all proceedings in furtherance of the action appealed from, unless the development ordinance enforcement officer certifies to the board, after the notice of appeal shall have been filed with him, that:
 - a. Because of the facts stated in the certificate a stay would, in his opinion, cause imminent peril to life or property; or
 - b. The violation charged is transitory in nature and a stay would seriously interfere with the enforcement of this article. In such case, proceedings shall not be stayed otherwise than by a restraining order, which may be granted by the board or by a court of record on application, on notice to the development ordinance enforcement officer from whom the appeal is taken and due cause is shown.
- (4) In exercising the powers mentioned in subsections (1) through (3) of this section, the board may, so long as the action is in conformity with the terms of this article, reverse or affirm, in whole or in part, or may modify the order, requirement, decision or determination appealed from, and shall make any order, requirement, decision or determination that in its opinion ought to be made in the circumstances and to this end the board has all the powers of the officer from whom the appeal is taken.

(b) *Interpretation.* The board shall pass on disputed questions of lot lines or district boundary lines and similar questions that may arise in the administration of this article.

Sec. 36-206. Variances; notice and hearings.

(a) *Authorization.* The board may authorize upon appeal in specific cases a variance from the dimensional requirements of this article which will not be contrary to the public interest where, owing to special conditions, a literal enforcement of the provisions of this article would result in unnecessary hardship. In granting any variance, the board may prescribe appropriate conditions and safeguards in conformity with this article.

(b) *Violation.* A violation of such conditions and safeguards, when part of the terms under which the variance is granted, shall be deemed a violation of this article and punishable under section 36-173.

(c) *Application; contents.* A variance from the terms of this article shall not be granted by the board, unless and until, a written application for a variance is submitted demonstrating that:

- (1) Special conditions and circumstances exist which are peculiar to the land, structure, or building involved and which are not applicable to other lands, structures or buildings in the same neighborhood;
- (2) Literal interpretation of the provisions of this article would deprive the applicant of the rights commonly enjoyed by other property owners in the same neighborhood under the terms of this article;
- (3) The special conditions and circumstances do not result from the actions of the applicant; and
- (4) Granting the variance requested will not confer on the applicant any special privilege that is denied by this article to other lands, structures or buildings in the same neighborhood.

(d) *Nonconforming uses.* No nonconforming use of neighboring lands, structures or buildings in the same neighborhood and no permitted use of lands, structures or buildings in other areas of the district shall be considered grounds for issuance of a variance.

(e) *Notice.* Notice shall be given at least 15 days in advance of the public hearing. The property owner for which the variance is sought or his agent and the owners of adjacent property shall be notified by mail. Notice of the hearing is sought at least 15 days prior to the public hearing.

(f) *Hearing.* The public hearing shall be held as advertised. Any party may appear in person or be represented by an attorney or agent with written power of attorney.

(g) *Findings of fact.* The board shall make findings that the requirements of subsections (c) and (d) of this section have met by the applicant for a variance. The board shall further make a finding that the reasons set forth in the application justify the granting of the variance, and that the variance is the minimum variance that will make possible the reasonable use of the land, building or structure. The board shall further make a finding that the granting of the variance will be in harmony with the general purpose and intent of this article, and will not be injurious to that neighborhood or otherwise detrimental to the public welfare.

Sec. 36-207. Appeals from board of adjustment's decision.

(a) *Time limit.* Any appeal from a decision of the board shall be taken to the county superior court and shall be taken within 30 days after the decisions filed in the county clerk's office or after a copy of the decision is delivered to the appellant (and any aggrieved party who has filed a written request for such a copy with the secretary or chairman of the board at the time the case is heard) by registered or certified mail, whichever is later.

(b) *Filings; copies.* The development ordinance enforcement officer shall file the board's decision in the county clerk's office and shall send a copy by registered or certified mail to the appellant and other parties entitled thereto within ten working days after a decision is rendered.

Secs. 36-208—36-226. Reserved.

DIVISION 4. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

Sec. 36-227. Procedure.

(a) *Motion or petition.* The board of commissioners may, on its own or upon the motion or petition by any citizen or taxpayer of the county, after public notice and hearing amend, supplement, change, modify or repeal these regulations subject to the rules prescribed in this article.

(b) *Hearing.* No change shall be made until after a public hearing is held by the board of commissioners at which parties in interest and citizens shall have an opportunity to be heard.

(c) *Notice; publication.* A notice of hearing shall be given once a week for two successive calendar weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county. The notice shall be published the first time no less than ten days, nor more than 25 days prior to the date fixed for the public hearing.

Sec. 36-228. Planning board action.

(a) The planning advisory board shall review this article as a minimum, once each five years on the same schedule as the land use plan update to retain both documents in agreement, and make a recommendation report to the board of county commissioners whether an amendment is necessary or not.

(b) Every proposed amendment, supplement, change, modification or repeal to this article shall be referred to the planning advisory board for its recommendation report.

(c) The following procedure shall be followed in processing petitions for amendments submitted by citizens or taxpayers of the county:

- (1) Petitioner completes zoning amendment application form at least ten days prior to the planning advisory board meeting at which the amendment is to be considered;
- (2) Development ordinance enforcement officer places item on planning advisory board agenda;
- (3) Development ordinance enforcement officer evaluates request and gets comments from other departments and agencies for staff recommendation;
- (4) Planning advisory board makes a recommendation to the county commissioners;
- (5) The planning advisory board shall have 30 days after its first consideration of the request in which to make its recommendation;

- (6) The county commissioners may deny the request at this point or schedule a public hearing; and
- (7) Any public hearing must be held after notice as prescribed in G.S. 153A-323 before any amendment may be made.

Sec. 36-229. Application.

(a) *Contents.* An application for any change or amendment to text of this article shall contain a statement of the present and proposed regulation.

(b) *Filing.* The application shall be filed with the development ordinance enforcement officer no later than ten days prior to the meeting of the board at which the application is to be considered.

Sec. 36-230. Fee required.

A nonrefundable fee, according to a regularly adopted fee schedule of the county, shall be paid to the county for each application for amendment to defray some of the advertising and other administrative expenses involved.

Secs. 36-231—36-249. Reserved.

DIVISION 5. LEGAL STATUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 36-250. Effect upon outstanding building permits.

Nothing contained in this article shall require any change in the plans, construction, size or designated use of any building, structure or part of one for which a building permit has been granted by the building inspector prior to the time of passage of the ordinance from which this article is derived. However, where the construction has not begun under any outstanding permit within a period of 180 days subsequent to the issuance of the permit or where the construction has begun, but has been discontinued for a period of 12 months subsequent to passage of the ordinance from which this article is derived, the permit shall expire and any further construction or use shall be in conformity with the provisions of this article.

Sec. 36-251. Conflicts; most restrictive regulation governs.

It is not the intent of this article to interfere with, abrogate or annul any easements, covenants or other agreements between parties. Where this article imposes a greater restriction upon the use of building or premises or upon the height of buildings or requires larger open spaces than are imposed or required by other ordinances, rules, regulations or by easements, covenants or agreements, the provisions of this article shall govern. Where the provisions of any other ordinance, law or covenant require more restrictive standards, such provisions shall govern.

**Hyde County Board of Commissioners
AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY SHEET**

Meeting Date: March 2, 2015
Presenter: David Howard, Health Director
Attachment:

ITEM TITLE: Appointment of Sharon Sadler to Hyde County Board of Health

SUMMARY: Ms. Sharon Sadler has been nominated at the Hyde County Board of Health December, 2014 meeting to serve on the Hyde County Board of Health. She has accepted the nomination.
Pursuant to NC General Statute 130A-35 (b) local board of health members are appointed by the local County Board of Commissioners.

RECOMMEND: APPOINTMENT

Motion Made By: Barry Swindell
 Earl Pugh, Jr.
 Dick Tunnell
 Ben Simmons
 John Fletcher

Motion Seconded By: Barry Swindell
 Earl Pugh, Jr.
 Dick Tunnell
 Ben Simmons
 John Fletcher

Vote: Barry Swindell
 Earl Pugh, Jr.
 Dick Tunnell
 Ben Simmons
 John Fletcher

**Hyde County Board of Commissioners
AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY SHEET**

Meeting Date: March 2, 2015
Presenter: Linda Basnight, Tax Administrator
Attachment: No

ITEM TITLE: DATE(S) FOR THE 2015 BOARD OF EQUALIZATION AND REVIEW

SUMMARY: Each year the Board of Equalization and Review shall hold its first meeting not earlier than the first Monday in April and not later than the first Monday in May. In non-revaluation years the Board of Equalization and Review shall complete its duties on or before the third Monday following its first meeting. There must be at least 3 Board members present for the meeting.

RECOMMEND: Discussion and set date(s).

Motion Made By: ___ Barry Swindell
___ Earl Pugh, Jr.
___ Dick Tunnell
___ Ben Simmons
___ John Fletcher

Motion Seconded By: ___ Barry Swindell
___ Earl Pugh, Jr.
___ Dick Tunnell
___ Ben Simmons
___ John Fletcher

Vote: ___ Barry Swindell
___ Earl Pugh, Jr.
___ Dick Tunnell
___ Ben Simmons
___ John Fletcher

**Hyde County Board of Commissioners
AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY SHEET**

Meeting Date: March 2, 2015
Presenter: County Manager Bill Rich
Attachment: No

ITEM TITLE: CONSOLIDATED E-9-1-1

SUMMARY: Manager Rich will continue discussion concerning a consolidated E-9-1-1 station with Dare, Tyrrell and Hyde Counties.

RECOMMEND: Discussion.

Motion Made By: ___ Barry Swindell
___ Earl Pugh, Jr.
___ Dick Tunnell
___ Ben Simmons
___ John Fletcher

Motion Seconded By: ___ Barry Swindell
___ Earl Pugh, Jr.
___ Dick Tunnell
___ Ben Simmons
___ John Fletcher

Vote: ___ Barry Swindell
___ Earl Pugh, Jr.
___ Dick Tunnell
___ Ben Simmons
___ John Fletcher

**Hyde County Board of Commissioners
AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY SHEET**

Meeting Date: March 2, 2015
Presenter: Manager Rich
Attachment: Yes

ITEM TITLE: CEDAR ISLAND/OCRACOKE FERRY SCHEDULE

SUMMARY: Manager Rich will discuss the May 20 – September 29 Cedar Island/Ocracoke Ferry schedule.

RECOMMEND: No action required.

Motion Made By: ___ Barry Swindell
___ Earl Pugh, Jr.
___ Dick Tunnell
___ Ben Simmons
___ John Fletcher

Motion Seconded By: ___ Barry Swindell
___ Earl Pugh, Jr.
___ Dick Tunnell
___ Ben Simmons
___ John Fletcher

Vote: ___ Barry Swindell
___ Earl Pugh, Jr.
___ Dick Tunnell
___ Ben Simmons
___ John Fletcher



North Carolina Ferry System 2014 Schedule



Cedar Island	Ocracoke
Jan. 1 – March 17, 2014 Oct. 28 – Dec. 31, 2014	
7:00 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
10:30	1:00 p.m.
4:30	4:00
Mar. 18– May 19, 2014 Sept. 30-Oct. 27, 2014	
7:00 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
10:30	10:00
1:00p.m.	1:00p.m.
4:30	4:00
May 20 – Sept. 29, 2014	
7:00 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
10:00	10:00
11:30	1:00 p.m.
1:00 p.m.	3:00
4:00	4:30
5:30	8:00 p.m.
<i>6:30</i>	<i>9:00</i>
Fare: See One-Way Fares Crossing: 2hrs., 15 min;	

Swan Quarter	Ocracoke
Jan. 1 – May 19, 2014 Sept. 30 – Dec. 31 2014	
10:00 a.m.	7:00 a.m.
4:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
May 20 – Sept. 29, 2014	
7:00 a.m.	6:30 a.m.
10:00	9:30
1:00 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
4:30	4:00
Fare: See One-Way Fares Crossing: 2hrs., 30 min; Pamlico Sound	

Bayview	Aurora
Year-round Departures	
5:30 a.m.	6:15 a.m.
7:00	7:45
8:30	9:45
10:30	11:15
12:15 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
1:30	2:15
3:15	4:45
5:30	6:15
7:00	7:45
9:15	10:00
11:00	12:30 a.m.
Fare: Free Crossing: 30 min; Pamlico River	

Currituck*	Knotts Island*
Monday – Friday 2014	
6:00 a.m.	6:50 a.m.
9:00	10:00
11:00	Noon
1:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
3:30	4:30
5:30	6:30
Saturday, Sunday & Summer (Summer June 12 – Aug. 4, 2014)	
6:00 a.m.	7:00 a.m.
9:00	10:00
11:00	Noon
2:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
4:00	5:00
Fare: Free Crossing: 45 min; Currituck Sound	

Southport	Fort Fisher
Jan. 1-March 31, 2014 Sept. 29-Dec. 31, 2014	
5:30 a.m.*	—
—	6:15 a.m.*
7:00	—
7:45*	7:45
8:30	8:30*
9:15	9:15
—	10:00
10:45	—
11:30	11:30
—	12:15 p.m.
1:00 p.m.	—
1:45	1:45
2:30	2:30
3:15	3:15
4:00	4:00
4:45	4:45
—	5:30
6:15	—
—	7:00
*Weekdays ONLY	
Fare: See One-Way Fares Crossing: 35 min; Cape Fear River	

Southport	Fort Fisher
April 1– Sept. 28, 2014 Departures	
5:30 a.m.*	—
—	6:15 a.m.*
7:00	—
7:45*	7:45
8:30	8:30*
9:15	9:15
10:00	10:00
10:45	10:45
11:30	11:30
12:15p.m.	12:15p.m.
1:00	1:00
1:45	1:45
2:30	2:30
3:15	3:15
4:00	4:00
4:45	4:45
—	5:30
6:15	—
—	7:00
*Weekdays ONLY	
Fare: See One-Way Fares Crossing: 35 min; Cape Fear River	

Cherry Branch	Minnesott Beach
Year-round Departures	
5:00 a.m.	—
—	5:25 a.m.
5:45	—
6:15	6:15
6:45	6:45
7:15	7:15
7:45	7:45
8:30	8:30
9:00	9:00
10:00	10:00
11:00	11:00
11:30	11:30
12:00	12:00
12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
1:30	1:30
2:00	2:00
2:30	2:30
3:00	3:00
3:30	3:30
4:00	4:00
4:30	4:30
5:00	5:00
5:30	5:30
—	6:00
6:30	—
—	7:00
7:30	—
—	8:00
8:30	—
—	9:00
10:00	—
—	11:00
12:00	—
—	12:30 a.m.
Fare: Free Crossing: 20 min; Neuse River	

*Priority loading will be given to those with proper priority passes and school buses.

Cedar Island, Ocracoke, Swan Quarter – ONE-WAY FARES	
Pedestrian	\$1
(Under age 2 — free)	
Bicycle Rider	\$3
Motorcycle	\$10
Scooter	\$10
Golf Cart or ATV	\$10
3 Wheel Motorcycle	\$10
Motorcycle with Trailer	\$15
Motorcycle with Side Car	\$15
Vehicle and/or combination less than 20 feet.....	\$15
Vehicle and/or combination 20 feet up to 40 feet	\$30
Vehicle and/or combination over 40 feet up to 65 feet	\$45

Southport – Fort Fisher — ONE-WAY FARES	
Pedestrian	\$1
(Under age 2 — free)	
Bicycle Rider.....	\$2
Motorcycle.....	\$3
Scooter.....	\$3
Golf Cart or ATV	\$3
3 Wheel Motorcycle.....	\$3
Motorcycle with Trailer.....	\$5
Motorcycle with Side Car	\$5
Vehicle and/or combination less than 20 feet	\$5
Vehicle and/or combination 20 feet up to 40 feet	\$10
Vehicle and/or combination over 40 feet up to 65 feet.....	\$15

NCDOT - North Carolina Department of Transportation

NCDOT Ferry Division Adjusts Summer Schedule For Cedar Island-Ocracoke

Friday, February 20, 2015

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(MANN'S HARBOR) - After studying Pamlico Sound traffic patterns and hearing from passengers wanting later evening departures from both terminals, the North Carolina Department of Transportation's Ferry Division has adjusted the summer schedule for its Cedar Island-Ocracoke route.

"This schedule gives us greater efficiency during the day, and offers people on the mainland the chance to catch a ferry to Ocracoke after work, which is something they've been requesting," said Ferry Division Director Ed Goodwin. "We're confident that we will still have the capacity to get all of our Pamlico Sound passengers where they want to go in a timely manner."

The new Cedar Island-Ocracoke summer schedule, effective May 19, will be as follows:

Departing Cedar Island: 7 a.m., 10, 1 p.m., 4, 6:30.

Departing Ocracoke: 7:30 a.m., 10, 1 p.m., 4, 9.

Reservations on all Pamlico Sound routes are highly encouraged, especially during the summer months.

(NCDOT)

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