

NPDES REQUIREMENTS



In 1972, the Federal Clean Water Act was approved to protect water bodies from pollution.

As part of the Clean Water Act, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Program was created in 1990 to protect and improve water quality through proper operation, maintenance and inspection of storm sewer systems. These systems can convey stormwater runoff directly to wetlands, lakes, rivers, streams, and coastal areas. The NPDES Program requires that all qualifying counties and cities establish a program to control the contribution of pollutants to storm drain system by illicit discharges and require erosion and sediment controls for construction sites.

THE SIX MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURES

The NPDES Phase II permit is unlike typical EPA permits in that, rather than dictating to counties and cities all the things they must do, the permittees are presented with six Minimum Measures, and allowed to select their own Best Management Practices (BMPs):

1. Public Education and Outreach
2. Public Participation/Involvement
3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
4. Construction Site Runoff Control
5. Post-Construction Runoff Control
6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

NPDES

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. A national program administered by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection to regulate discharges of pollutants.

Best Management Practices (BMP)



Activities, prohibitions, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants.

Illicit Discharge

Any direct or indirect discharge that is not composed entirely of stormwater.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)

A system designed for collecting and conveying stormwater that is owned or operated by a local government.

Nonpoint Source Pollution (NSP)

Nonpoint Source (NSP) pollution is caused by rainfall moving over and through the ground. As the runoff moves, it picks up and carries away natural and human-made pollutants, finally depositing them into water bodies.



SMALL STEPS MAKE A BIG DIFFERENCE

Fertilizers and Pesticides

Most people put a lot of effort into their lawns. But too much of a good thing will actually hurt your lawn and the environment. Limit application of chemicals and apply properly.



Plant the Right Plant in the Right Place

Plants native or adapted to Florida make sense. Ask a

local landscape professional or your county extension agent to recommend the proper plants and grasses for your area.

Train Your Lawn

Proper watering conserves water, reduces runoff, produces healthy roots, and trains your lawn to be more drought tolerant.



Watering too frequently wastes water and fertilizers, may cause disease and weed problems, and can make your lawn and landscape more susceptible to drought.

Find Your Comfort Zone

Maintain a 10-foot unfertilized buffer area around water bodies. This will help prevent the fertilizer from directly entering water bodies.

Be a Know-It-All

Learn to follow the information printed on the labels of the lawn care products you buy.

Check the Weather

Do not apply chemicals when it rains. They may wash into our rivers, lakes and ground water.

STORMWATER ORDINANCE

As part of the efforts to reduce the impact of stormwater runoff, many local governments have developed stormwater ordinances. The purpose of a stormwater ordinance is to protect, maintain and enhance the environment



by protecting water bodies into which stormwater flows. These water bodies include lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, and wetlands. The ordinance also protects the public health, safety and the general welfare of residents by controlling discharges of pollutants.

CITY OF KISSIMMEE STORMWATER ORDINANCE



The City of Kissimmee Stormwater Ordinance is consistent with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Program by reducing pollutants in discharges and by prohibiting non-stormwater discharges to the storm drain system. The City-owned and operated storm drain system includes roads with drainage systems, streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains.

STORMWATER MONITORING

The City has monitoring stations located throughout the City and County waterways. These waterways travel through the City's six different basins (Shingle Creek, East and West City Ditch, Downtown, Mill Slough and Bass Slough). Each monitoring station is equipped with a rain gauge, velocity and/or stage meter, and multi-parameter sensor pack powered by solar energy. Data is transmitted using a cell modem to the City website every 15 minutes.



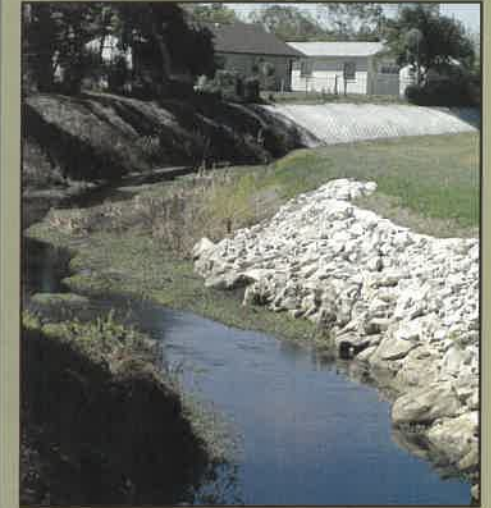
STORMWATER SAMPLING

Water samples are collected manually during wet and dry seasons, placed in sample bottles and iced for preservation to await transport. The samples are sent to an independent laboratory for analysis of eight parameters that include: Total Phosphorous, Ortho Phosphate, Nitrate-Nitrite as Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, Chlorophyll, Total Suspended Solids, Chloride, and Total Organic Carbon.



For more information on
City of Kissimmee Monitoring Stations
407.518.2170 or
www.kissimmee.org
Public Works/Stormwater Engineering
For real time data visit:
<http://www.ysieconet.com/public/WebUI/Default.aspx?hidCustomerID=79>

WHERE DOES THE WATER GO?



When it rains or when you use water in your yard, stormwater runoff is created. As the water runs across the land, it picks up pollution on its way to the nearest water body. This includes fertilizer, oil, pesticides, detergents, pet waste, grass clippings and other pollutants. Eventually, this collection of pollution ends up in our rivers, lakes and bays. How can we reduce this pollution which threatens our beautiful water bodies and our quality of life?

CITY OF KISSIMMEE
PUBLIC WORKS &
ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT

STORMWATER DIVISION