

The City of Coffeyville is Subject to New Stormwater Utility Established New Regulations from EPA & KDHE to meet the new Requirements

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established new regulations to regulate run-off of pollutants from urban areas to the environment, including lakes and rivers. The new regulation, known as the Stormwater Phase II Rule, applies to all Cities with a population of 10,000 or more, including the City of Coffeyville. The rule requires the City to take actions to reduce or eliminate pollution of rivers and streams to the maximum extent practical. As required by the rule, the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) issued a permit to the City of Coffeyville, to allow discharge from our stormwater collection system into the Verdigris River and Sycamore Creek. The permit requires the City to take certain actions to meet "Best Management Practices" to achieve "Measurable Goals" in each of seven "Minimum Control Measures".

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| 1. Public Education and Outreach | 5. |
| Post Construction Stormwater Management | |
| 2. Public Involvement & Participation | 6. |
| Pollution Prevention & Good Housekeeping | |
| 3. Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination | 7. |
| Total Maximum Daily Load for Biological Oxygen | |
| 4. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control Demand in Sycamore Creek | |

For each Minimum Control Measure we must document our efforts to implement the Best Management Practices to reduce pollutant discharge and meet Measurable Goals to accomplish the desired results for that Minimum Control Measure.

What does this mean to the citizens of Coffeyville? With certain exceptions, the permit prohibits any discharge other than rainwater to the stormwater system. The permit requires the City to educate City employees and the public about stormwater pollution, inspect all locations where stormwater leaves the City Limits or enters a creek or river within the City, investigate sources and eliminate or prevent any sources of pollution (anything other than rain water is considered an illegal discharge), use "good housekeeping practices" in City operations to reduce pollutants discharged from our collection system (such as additional street sweeping, gutter and inlet cleaning, etc.), and take steps to reduce pollutants specific to Sycamore Creek. In addition, any construction which affects 1 acre or more will have new regulations requiring that no run-off of sediment (dirt) is allowed from the site, and that run-off from the site is controlled after construction is complete. To meet these regulations, the City has established a Stormwater Utility and monthly user charges to fund the required operations.

What is stormwater pollution, and why is it important? As stormwater flows over driveways, lawns, and sidewalks, it picks up debris, chemicals, dirt, and other pollutants. Stormwater can flow into a storm sewer system or directly to a lake, stream or river. Anything that enters a storm sewer system is discharged UNTREATED into the water bodies we use for swimming, fishing, and providing drinking water. Polluted runoff is the nation's greatest threat to clean water.

What can I do? By practicing healthy household habits, homeowners can keep common pollutants like pesticides, pet waste, grass clippings, and automotive fluids out of the stormwater system, and out of local lakes, streams, and rivers. Adopt these healthy household habits and help protect our environment.

Vehicle and Garage

- Use a commercial car wash or wash your car on a lawn or other unpaved surface to minimize the amount of dirty, soapy water flowing into the storm drain and eventually into your local water body.
- Check your vehicles and equipment for leaks and spills. Make repairs as soon as possible. Clean up spilled fluids with an absorbent material like kitty litter or sand, and never rinse the spills into a nearby storm drain.

- Recycle used oil and other automotive fluids. Never dump these chemicals down the storm drain or place in your trash.

Lawn and Garden

- Use pesticides and fertilizers sparingly. Avoid application if the forecast calls for rain, which can wash them to streams.
- Select native plants and grasses that are drought- and pest-resistant, which will require less fertilizer, and pesticides.
- Sweep up debris, rather than hosing down areas. Don't over water, causing run-off into the storm drain.
- Compost or recycle yard waste when possible. Vegetate bare spots in your yard to prevent soil erosion.
- Cover piles of dirt and mulch to prevent these pollutants from washing off your yard and into local water bodies
- Never blow grass or leaves into the street or storm sewer inlets, where it can be washed into the stormwater system.

Home Repair and Improvement

- Before beginning an outdoor project, locate the nearest storm drains and protect them from debris and other materials.
- When using hazardous substances like paints, solvents, and cleaners, clean up spills immediately and properly.
- Store substances properly to avoid leaks and spills. Clean paint brushes in a sink, not outdoors.
- Properly dispose of excess paints, or donate unused paint to local organizations. Never allow it to enter a storm drain.
- Consider directing downspouts away from paved surfaces onto lawns and other measures to reduce polluted runoff.

Pet Care

- Pick up pet waste and dispose of it properly, flushing is the best disposal method. Leaving it on the ground increases public health risks by allowing harmful bacteria and nutrients to wash into the storm drain and local water bodies

Swimming Pool and Spa

- Drain your pool or spa only if a test kit detects no chlorine. Whenever possible, drain into the sanitary sewer system.
- Properly store pool and spa chemicals to prevent leaks and spills, preferably in a covered area to avoid run-off.

Storm drains connect to water bodies!

Remember: Only rain down the drain