



UNIVERSITY *of* WEST FLORIDA

**UWF
STORMWATER
COMPLIANCE
PROGRAM**

2019

Revised January 2019

**UWF Department of Environmental
Health and Safety**

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INTRODUCTION

University of West Florida (UWF) has a variety of streams, rivers, and wetlands that are used for recreational enjoyment, sustaining ecosystems, filtering, storing, controlling stormwater, and recharging groundwater. These surface waters are part of what makes Northwest Florida such a unique place to live. Most of the surface waters are replenished by stormwater, which is an excellent solvent that picks up, dissolves, and carries a wide variety of materials including heavy metals, solvents, soaps, sewage, pesticides, herbicides, waste oils, and large amounts of suspended solids commonly called turbidity. These contaminants, along with improperly controlled development, degrade water quality, diminish recreational use, pose risks to human, plant, and animal populations, and cause flooding. The control of pollution in stormwater discharge is critical to protecting the quality of surface waters, and is of growing concern as our developed areas increase. In populated areas, stormwater flows along yards and paved surfaces to a man-made system of ditches, curbs, pipes, and retention ponds eventually discharging into natural surface waters. To protect surface waters within the University, the Environmental Health and Safety Department (EH&S) has been delegated the responsibility of enforcing requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) relating to stormwater within its jurisdiction. Other aspects of NPDES, such as permitting of direct discharges to “waters of the United States” are regulated by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

DEFINITIONS:

Eutrophication is the decrease in water quality. It occurs naturally but is sped up by land development and the release of nutrients and wastes into the environment.

Municipal Stormwater System (MS4) is the entire stormwater control system, from the street curb or swale all the way to the natural pond.

Pollutant includes any uncontrolled discharge product that has deleterious effects to plant or animal life.

Waters of the United States are navigable waters, tributaries to navigable waters, interstate waters, the oceans out to 200 miles, and intrastate waters which are used by interstate travelers for recreation or other purposes, as a source of fish/shellfish sold in interstate commerce, or for industrial purposes by industries engaged in interstate commerce.

NTU is a Nephelometric Turbidity Unit. A measure of water clarity.

CLEAN WATER ACT

Congress enacted the Clean Water Act (CWA) in 1972 to ensure minimum water quality standards for the waters of the United States. An important part of the CWA has become the NPDES, which became effective in Orange County in 1996. The purpose of the NPDES program is to reduce stormwater pollutant discharges to the maximum extent practicable in order to minimize the **eutrophication** of receiving waters.

The CWA prohibits anyone from discharging **pollutants** into **waters of the United States** without the authorization of an NPDES permit. Facilities which discharge pollutants from point sources (discharge pipes from a manufacturing plant) and non point sources (sheet flow over

construction sites), are required to obtain an NPDES permit from the FDEP. The NPDES permit contains monitoring and reporting requirements, limits on discharges, and other provisions. The permit criteria ensure that the State of Florida's standards and the Federal Government's criteria for clean water are being met.

The University currently operates under a NPDES MS4 permit, and is responsible for inspecting, identifying, and controlling illicit discharges to the storm sewer system MS4. Under these rules and guidelines the following general criteria can be used: No person shall deposit, or cause to be deposited by draining, dumping, spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, discharging, leaching, disposing, or otherwise introducing any of the following substances into receiving waters or into a MS4.

- Any industrial waste or hazardous waste
- Any domestic or industrial sewage from a septic tank, drain field or other source;
- Used motor oil or any other petroleum product or waste;
- Garbage;
- Any untreated wash-water. Wash facilities must provide a recycle system, or have a recapture system to collect and treat the soapy water;
- Substances that will affect the oxygen levels of the receiving waters,
- Any discharge which will affect the transparency or turbidity of the receiving waters. The turbidity of discharge water may not exceed 29 **NTUs** above the background levels of the receiving waters.

PERMITS

Anyone who discharges pollutants into surface waters, a MS4, or other conveyance system may need a permit. There are, however, two entities from FDEP that issue stormwater permits within our area; Northwest Florida Water Management District in Crestview and FDEP in Tallahassee. In some cases, you may require permits from both organizations or you may only be required to have one permit depending on the area of disturbance and the discharges that may involve stormwater runoff (non-point sources), or wastewater/drain discharges (point sources). For construction sites that disturb 1 acre or more will be required to obtain a NPDES permit from FDEP. Please contact the FDEP NPDES permitting section for more information and refer to FDEP document 62-621.300 (4)(a). For other stormwater permitting issues contact the Northwest Florida Water Management District in Crestview. It is the business owner, manager, and landowner's responsibility to ensure that work is properly permitted. Failure to comply with these rules may result in fines and stop work orders.

Where do I apply for an NPDES permit, or get more information?

To obtain an NPDES Point Source Permit, please contact the FDEP Tallahassee office at (850) 921-9904 or refer to the FDEP website: www.dep.state.fl.us/water/nonpoint/ and www.dep.state.fl.us/water/stormwater/npdes/construction3.htm

For more NPDES information: <http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/> For other Storm water permitting and information please see this web site: <http://nwfwmd.state.fl.us> For UWF permits please see this web site: <http://www.uwf.edu/envhs/BCApages/index.html>

Who is responsible for the permit?

The Contractor, Owner, and operator will be responsible to ensure that all proper permits are obtained for the business, industry, or construction practice that will be occurring. The

liability for following permit criteria may be split between each involved party, but primarily rests upon the party who has direct authority over the construction site and Best Management Practices (BMPs).

UWF Stormwater Requirements

UWF requires land development projects to comply with the minimum standards established by the State of Florida. Besides a UWF permit, there are multiple permits and requirements for projects controlled by the state. The aforementioned websites should provide assistance to comply with state requirements. The FDEP has a Generic Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities (CGP). There are also Environmental Resource Permits (ERPs) and Dewatering Permits which are given by the FDEP. For more information please contact the Northwest Florida Water Management District in Crestview, FDEP in Tallahassee, or UWF EH&S (see back of pamphlet).

The Process

The following process should occur for compliance with stormwater permit coverage:

- Obtain permit coverage under the ERP from the appropriate FDEP organization
- Obtain copies of the CGP and the NOI from the FDEP web site, carefully read and complete them, and develop a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
- Complete and submit a Notice of intent (NOI) to the FDEP and send a copy to the UWF EH&S
- Apply for your UWF permits
- File a Notice Of Termination (NOT) upon completion of work

This process may be changed or updated by the FDEP or UWF as required.

CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

Notice of Intents (NOIs)

NOIs for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction or Industrial Activity General Permits and SWPPPs must be filled out and filed with the FDEP. The UWF EH&S must receive a copy of the NOIs (Please contact the FDEP or review their website for more information), and the SWPPPs must be available on site for review.

- (The FDEP NOI must be copies to the UWF EH&S. after April 2, 2003 the NOIs will no longer have to be filed with the Federal Government).
- EPA: <http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/connoi.pdf>
- FDEP (NPDES): http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/stormwater/docs/npdes/Phase_1_cgp.pdf
- NFWFMD: <http://www.nfwfmd.state.fl.us>

Erosion and Sedimentation:

Soil erosion is the process by which the land surface is worn away by the action of wind, water, ice, and gravity. Sedimentation is the settling out of the soil particles transported by water and wind. Accelerated erosion is caused primarily by disturbance and removal of vegetative ground cover. This type of erosion accounts for a large percentage of the sediment generated in this country. Overland erosion can occur in many ways; splash, sheet, rill, and stream. There are various BMP's which can be used to stop such erosion, and contractors must be aware of and use such methods to avoid water quality violations and clogging of the

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4).

SWPPPs

All SWPPPs for construction sites at UWF must be on site and available for review. All construction sites that fall under NPDES Stormwater regulations must have a SWPPP. The SWPPP will contain specific erosion control measures that apply to your work site, please refer to your approved SWPPP as required by UWF and the FDEP.

- Discharge of silt and construction debris from your construction site is a violation of federal, state, and county codes.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP)

There are a number of standard BMPs that can be used to prevent erosion and sedimentation to avoid water quality violations during construction. The following is an abbreviated list of practices that should be addressed by the contractor or engineer involved with the construction planning and process.

Construction Phases –

- Phase 1. Install perimeter erosion controls before land clearing begins.
- Phase 2. Install interim stormwater management to be maintained during major portions of the construction process, and only clear land that is to be developed immediately.
- Phase 3. Install and finalize stormwater system at the end of the construction process

Implement one or more of the following BMP's at the beginning of construction and continue maintenance and monitoring of all BMP's through out the construction project.

Follow BMP guidelines as set forth in Florida Stormwater Erosion and Sedimentation Control Inspectors Manual <http://dep.state.fl.us/water/nonpoint/docs/erosion/erosion-inspectors-manual.pdf>. Specific construction guidelines for implementing the following BMP's can be found in the above manual.

Construction sequencing – minimize the amount of area disturbed at any one time and coordinate land clearing with the installation of erosion controls.

Pollution Source Controls on Construction Sites-

- Retain sediment on site
- Vehicle wash areas
- Designate specific areas for equipment maintenance and repair
- Collect waste on site and dispose of properly
- Store chemicals and construction materials to prevent a release to the environment
- Soil stockpiles should be protected from the elements via tarps, trenching, silt fence, temporary seeding

Stabilized Construction exit – reduce the amount of sediment transported onto UWF roadways and or public roads by motor vehicles or runoff

Perimeter Controls – install perimeter controls to intercept and detain sediment during construction operations. Several forms of perimeter controls can be used such as but not limited to the following

- Silt fence and/or Double row staked silt fence
- Filter Sock
- Temporary Diversion Berm or Temporary Check Dam
- Temporary Fill Diversion
- Temporary Slope Drain
- Floating Turbidity Barrier
- Storm Drain Inlet Protection
- Temporary Sediment Trap or temporary sediment basin

Additional BMPs that can be implanted through the construction phase

- Use of Polyacrylamides or FLOC Logs
UWF encourages the use of Floc Logs to reduce Turbidity before it leaves a construction site. Floc logs assist in the reduction of turbidity by causing small floating particles to clump together and fall out of the water column. They are formulated for the soil and water chemistry of the usage area. Soil and water samples are required before use. They may be staked in place in a location close to active earth moving activities and may also be used in drop inlets, storm drains, retrofits, and slope drains.
- Temporary seeding/sodding or mulching of exposed sediment
- Routine Street Sweeping

Other helpful suggestions:

During the planning stage prepare for management of stormwater on site Inspect and maintain erosion and sediment controls in a timely and effective manner, temporarily seed or mulch areas that will not be worked for 30 days or more Check BMP's Weekly as required by the site SWPP and after major storm events (1/2" or more of rain), (keep a log tracking the BMP checks, maintenance schedule, and rain gauge readings).

ILLICIT DISCHARGE POLICY

UWF's Illicit Discharge Policy can be found at uwf.edu/envhs. The purpose of the policy is as follows:

1. To improve the quality of surface water and ground water within the watershed areas owned and maintained by UWF by preventing illicit discharges and illicit connections.
2. To prevent the discharge of contaminated stormwater runoff from UWF properties and operations into the storm drainage system and natural waters within UWF.
3. To comply with the requirements of UWF's MS4 permit.
4. To comply with all USEPA and FDEP regulations applicable to stormwater discharges.

What is an illicit discharge?

An illicit discharge is any contaminant that is allowed to enter the University's storm systems. It may be a deliberate discharge, or run-off from a contaminated site. It must be stopped in order to ensure that our stormwater discharges do not pollute the waters of the

State.

- Unusual water color, oily sheen, foam, suds, turbidity
- Smell or fumes
- Discarded drums or other containers and materials
- Brown or dead plants around an outfall
- Sick or dead animals around an outfall
- Personal symptoms (burning eyes, nose or skin, nausea or headache)

Reporting an Illicit discharge?

Contact the EHS at 474-2525 (after hours emergency contact UWF Police 474-2415).

Report a discharge online at [UWF Illicit Discharge reporting](#).

- Report any wastewater or other polluting material that you see being discharged into a street, alley or storm drain. If you see a violation occurring, call us and provide the following information:
- Location of the discharge (physical address or directions to the location)
- What you observed and the date and time
- Identifying names, marks or numbers on the vehicle or facility
- License tag number
- Violations that are reported while they are in progress can often be corrected quickly and may result in little or no pollution entering a lake or other surface waters.

Preventing Illicit Discharges

- Pick up trash and dispose of properly
- Pick up pet waste
- Don't dump mop water, oil, grease, hazardous waste, solvents, cleaners or paint outside or in storm drains
- Do not wash vehicles by hand use the wash rack located near Building 93



Do's and Don'ts of waste disposal

DO'S	DON'TS
Around Campus	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pick up litter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Don't litter or drop packaging or cigarette butts on the ground
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean up pet droppings and dispose of them in trash bins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Don't leave pet waste on the ground
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect grease and dispose of properly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not dump grease on the ground or in the stormwater system
Vehicle/Floor Cleaning	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catch leaks before they reach the ground and manage properly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not discharge oil substances to the ground or storm drains/system
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do collect mop/wash water and dispose of properly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not throw mop or wash water onto the ground, street, storm drain/system
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do use a wash rack or car wash for cleaning vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not wash cars on the open ground or allow wash water to drain into the stormwater system
Sump Sludge	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Test Sludge prior to having it pumped out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not use septic tank pumping services to remove the sludge if it is a hazardous waste
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know where the sludge is going and keep a receipt or manifest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not place sludge on the ground or in the dumpster
Used Oil/Chemicals	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Label all waste containers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not mix used or chemicals together
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean up spills immediately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not pour chemicals or oil on the ground or into the stormwater system
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect used oil, waste gasoline, waste antifreeze and dispose of properly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not pour used oil, waste gasoline, or waste antifreeze onto the ground or into the stormwater system

Important Contacts

University of West Florida (EHS)
 11000 University Parkway, Bldg 95
 Pensacola Florida, 32514(850) 474-2525

NPDES Stormwater Program
 2600 Blair Stone Road Mail Station 2500
 Tallahassee, FL, 32399
 Phone (850) 245-7522

Northwest Florida Water Management District
 800 Hospital Drive
 Crestview, FL, 32539
 Phone (850) 683-5044

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
 160 Governmental Center Chappie James Bldg
 Pensacola, FL, 32514
 (850) 595-8300

UWF Stormwater Projects

Thompson's Bayou Boat Dock
New Dock



Bldg 100-New Construction

Retention Pond Area Grassy Swell



New Drain Inlet



Bldg 223-New Construction

Grassy Swell



New Drain Inlet



North Parking Lot-New Construction
New Drainage, inlets, and retention area

