

STORMWATER



Created in 1972 by the Clean Water Act, the EPA's NPDES program authorizes state governments (DEP) to manage water quality. One of the most effective tools is to get information, such as this pamphlet, to the public.

Additional information about the NPDES program is available from your local government and sites like:
www.epa.gov/npdes
www.dep.state.fl.us/water/stormwater

Hard surfaces such as buildings, patios, driveways or roads do not allow water to soak into the ground so it leaves the site as stormwater. Most stormwater runoff is untreated and flows directly into our waterways.

Fertilizers, pesticides, oils and other substances mix with rainwater as it runs off lawns and hard surfaces. Pet waste, grass clippings, even leaves, can foul our waterways if they aren't kept out of stormdrains.

Stormwater carries these pollutants into our ponds, creeks, rivers and ocean where it can hurt plant and animal life as well as poison our drinking water supply.

By implementing these BMP's, you can have a direct impact on protecting the water we drink and the fish and wildlife dependent on abundant, clean water.

Nutrients

Adding nutrients like phosphates and nitrates that can travel through stormwater drains from fertilizers, pet waste and yard clippings can lead to many imbalances within our local ecosystems and drinking water. Excess nutrients can lead to fish kills, algae blooms and poor water quality.

Freshwater Flows

Changes in freshwater inputs to our local waterways through stormwater and wastewater can alter our waterways natural flow. After heavy rains and storms, stormwater can carry many harmful pollutants.

Chemicals

Chemicals, like herbicides and pesticides, are applied to lawns all over your neighborhood. After large rain events, many of these chemicals can be washed into our local waterways through storm drains. These chemicals can alter the natural system.



F.O.G. is an acronym for the fats, oils and grease that is found in common food and food ingredients such as meat, fish, butter, cooking oil, mayonnaise, gravies, sauces and food scraps. **DO NOT DISPOSE OF F.O.G. IN ANY SINK, DRAIN OR TOILET!**

Keep Waterways CLEAN: Stormwater & Illicit Discharge



Everyday activities that may be impacting the water quality in our community.

- Landscaping
- Pools
- Pets
- Pressure Washing
- Vehicles
- Paints/Chemicals
- Kitchen
- Septic Systems



LANDSCAPING

The following suggestions will help you maintain a beautiful landscape that saves you time and money while helping our environment.

- Select native, drought tolerant species.
- Group plantings with similar water needs.
- Install and maintain rainfall sensors for sprinklers.
- Only water when needed.
- Fertilize sparingly, in compliance with Volusia County Fertilizer ordinance.
- Apply pesticides only in affected areas.
- Compost grass and plant clippings. It is illegal to dispose of in or around stormwater systems.

POOLS

It is illegal to drain your pool or chlorinated water to a stormwater system, roadway, creek or water body. Water should be dechlorinated and discharged to a grassy area.



PET WASTE

- Clean up after your pet at home and in the community. Pet waste can spread disease and pollute our waterways.
- Use biodegradable bags to secure and place in a trash can.

Best Practices for Clean Waterways

VEHICLES

- Check your vehicles and equipment for leaks and make necessary repairs.
- Clean up spilled fluids with an absorbent material (kitty litter) and dispose at a hazardous waste collection center.
- Used oils, antifreeze, fluids and batteries should be recycled at collection centers or participating auto parts stores.
- Wash your car on grass or gravel so water and contaminants can filter into the ground instead of running into the storm drain or use a commercial carwash.



PAINTS/ CHEMICALS

- Thinners, solvents and many other household chemicals may be brought to a Volusia County drop off site, landfill or paint exchange.
- Ensure disposal is in accordance with label directions.
- Do not rinse brushes or container into a street, gutter, storm drain or creek.
- Water based paints and chemicals may be rinsed in a grassy area or;
- Do not pour chemicals into the sanitary sewer.
- If you have a small amount remaining, let it dry in the container and then dispose of per label directions or in your garbage.

Questions/Concerns contact:
Hazardous Materials 386-423-3862

PRESSURE WASHING

- Do not discharge into a storm drain.
- Sweep up paint chips, sand/silt, debris, etc. accumulated from pressure washing.
- Minimize the amount of water used.
- Do not use soaps, cleaners or chemical unless needed and then only spot treat.

KITCHEN FOG (FATS, OILS AND GREASE)

When poured down the drain, FOG hardens and over time builds up to create a clog. These blockages in the sanitary sewer system can result in sewage backing up into your home, business, streets and into the stormwater system. This can lead to expensive plumbing repairs.

- Collect cooking grease in a can or jar and dispose in your garbage or recycle where cooking oils are accepted.
- Wipe the inside of pots and pans with a paper towel before washing to remove excess grease and oils.



SEPTIC SYSTEMS

To maintain efficiency, reliability and protect water quality:

- Have your system pumped and inspected routinely (generally 3-5 years).
- Do not put greases, oils or other household chemicals down the drain.
- Use water efficiently.
- Stagger timing of large water uses: multiple loads of laundry, showers, etc.
- Minimize water usage during and after flooding or elevated ground water conditions.

Questions/Concerns contact:
Volusia County Health Dept. 386-424-2065

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

www.cityofnsb.com www.marinediscoverycenter.org
www.ucnsb.org www.volusia.org/services

REPORT VIOLATIONS

Code Enforcement Dept. 386-410-2870