

We Can Make a Difference!

1. Help Keep Pollution Out of Storm Drains

Storm drains in the street lead to our lakes and streams. So, any oil, pet waste, fertilizer, gasoline or chemicals on the pavement can enter a storm drain and contaminate our water resources. With



millions of people over the entire state, we all need to be aware of what ends up in our storm drains. Remember, only rain in the drain!

2. Never Fertilize When Rain is Expected

Storm drains in our streets empty into our lakes and streams. So, when we fertilize our lawn just before it rains, the fertilizer is flushed into the drain and pollutes our fresh waters. Not only is this a waste of time and money, it causes excess algae to grow that use up the oxygen that fish need to survive.



Everyone needs to be aware of the cumulative effects of lawn care practices. How can you help?

Use a slow-release, low-phosphorus fertilizer, follow package directions, sweep (don't hose!) any excess onto your lawn, and never fertilize when rain is expected!

3. Properly Dispose of Automotive Products and Don't Top Off

Antifreeze, deicer, gasoline, cleaners, solvents, and motor oil are just some of the automotive products that enter our storm drains.



You can help keep these out of our lakes and streams.

Don't top off when you fill your tank. Soak up spills immediately. Dispose of hazardous items properly. Never put them in the trash, down the storm drain, or on the ground. Call your County Health Department to locate a hazardous waste center near you.

4. Clean Up After Your Pet at Rest Areas and Parks

Most of us pick up after our pets to be a good neighbor and to keep rest areas and roadside parks clean. But there's another very important reason. Pet waste left on the sidewalk or lawn allows harmful bacteria to be washed into the storm drains, polluting our lakes and streams.



So what can you do to help? Simple. Whether at a rest area or roadside park, use the designated pet run area and dispose of your pet's waste in the trash.

5. Practice Good Car Care

Did you know that just four quarts of motor oil can form an eight-acre oil slick if spilled or dumped down a storm drain? There are millions of cars in Michigan, so even small leaks matter.

Keep your car tuned and fix leaks promptly. Not only will your car run better and last longer, it will be good for our lakes, streams, and air.

When it comes to washing your car, keep the dirty water from going into the street and storm drain by washing your car on grass or gravel. Or, use a car wash facility where the dirty water receives treatment.



6. Properly Dispose of Travel Trailer Waste

What do you do when it's time to dump your travel trailer waste? Remember that sewage dumped on the ground or in a storm drain is a danger to public and environmental health, and pollutes our waterways.



Make sure to end your trip with a visit to a proper dump station! Visit www.rvdumps.com for a list of dumps by state and major interstates, or contact your local wastewater treatment plant.



Together... **Better Roads, Cleaner Streams**

Drains to Rivers, Lakes & Streams



Storm drains lead straight to rivers, lakes and streams. When contaminants enter storm drains, they pollute our water resources.



Storm Water Runoff is a major source of surface water pollution. Runoff can pick up contaminants on the ground,

including sediment, oil, gas, fertilizer, pet waste, grass clippings, car wash water, etc. By making some simple changes, you can help prevent polluted runoff:

- Fix auto leaks promptly
- Properly dispose of used motor oil
- Don't fertilize before it rains
- Don't top off when you fill up
- Put trash in its place
- Never dump anything down a storm drain!

Helpful Definitions

Illicit Discharge Any discharge (or seepage) to the separate storm water drainage system that is not composed entirely of storm water or uncontaminated groundwater.

Illicit Connection A physical connection to a separate storm water drainage system that primarily conveys illicit discharges into the system and/or is not authorized or permitted by the local authority (where a local authority requires such).

Point Source An outfall from a drainage system to waters of the state, or a point where a storm water drainage system discharges into a system operated by another public body.

Storm Water Runoff Rain or snowmelt that falls on impervious surfaces can pick up contaminants as it travels to natural or artificial drainage systems or water bodies.

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Acceptable Discharges (per Phase II Permit)

The rule of thumb is: *"If you don't drink it, don't dump it,"* but there are a few exceptions to what you can safely and legally discharge into a storm drain other than storm water:

- Lawn and Landscape Irrigation Runoff
- Foundation and Footing Drain Flow
- Water from Non-Commercial Car Washing
- Water Main Flushing
- Diverted Stream Flows
- Pumped Groundwater
- Air Conditioning Condensate
- Water from Crawl Space Pumps
- Residual Street Washing Waters
- Discharges from Potable Water Sources
- Residential, De-Chlorinated Pool Discharges
- Flows from Emergency Fire Fighting Activities



Learn More

For additional information on Utah County's efforts to protect our lakes and streams, and/or to get involved in local protection efforts, visit our web site at:

www.utahcountyonline.com



Utah County Stormwater



Together... Better Roads, Cleaner Streams

Illicit Discharge Elimination Program

Did you know that anything dumped into a storm drain goes straight to a stream, river, or lake?

Utah County's Stormwater Management Plan includes a program to eliminate illicit discharges, but we need your help. Learn to spot common warning signs and please...

Report Illicit Discharges!