

# **Appendix B**

## **Copies of Leaflets Distributed**

### **(Minimum Control Measure 1)**

Stormwater runoff is precipitation from rain or snowmelt that flows over the ground. As it flows, it can pick up debris, chemicals, dirt, and other pollutants and deposit them into a storm sewer system or waterbody.

Anything that enters a storm sewer is discharged untreated into the waterbodies we use for swimming, fishing and providing drinking water.

## **Remember: Only Rain Down the Drain**

To keep the stormwater leaving your home or workplace clean, please follow these simple guidelines:

Use pesticides and fertilizers sparingly

Repair auto leaks

Dispose of household hazardous waste, used auto fluids (antifreeze, oil, etc.), and batteries at designated collection or recycling locations.

Clean up after your pet

Use a commercial car wash or wash your car on a lawn or other unpaved surface.

Sweep up yard debris rather than hosing down areas. Compost or recycle yard waste when possible.

Clean paint brushes in a sink, not outdoors. Properly dispose of excess paints through a household hazardous waste collection program.

Sweep up and properly dispose of construction debris like concrete and mortar.



# Stormwater Pollution Found in Your Area!

**This is not a citation.**

This is to inform you that our staff found the following pollutants in the storm sewer system in your area. This storm sewer system leads directly to

- ☐ Motor Oil
- ☐ Oil Filters
- ☐ Antifreeze
- Transmission fluid
- ☐ Paint
- ☐ Solvent/degreaser
- ☐ Cooking grease
- ☐ Detergent
- ☐ Home improvement waste (concrete, mortar)
- ☐ Pet waste
- ☐ Yard waste (leaves, grass, mulch)
- ☐ Excessive dirt and gravel
- ☐ Trash
- ☐ Construction debris
- ☐ Pesticides and fertilizers
- ☐ Other



**For more information or to report  
an illegal discharge of pollutants,  
please call 477-6225**



[www.eastgreenbush.org/stormwater](http://www.eastgreenbush.org/stormwater)



## Residential Swimming Pool Discharges

### Guidelines for Residential Pool Owners

#### Be a Good Swimming Pool Neighbor

Under certain conditions, draining swimming pools can cause fish kills and other harmful environmental impacts.

#### Be Astute, Don't Pollute

Pool water must be essentially free of chlorine (<0.1 ppm total chlorine), algicides and other potential pollutants prior to discharge. As a general rule, a 10-day holding time (after the last chemical treatment) is usually adequate to dissipate chlorine prior to discharge.

Bubbling, cascading or other forms of aeration will help to remove chlorine from the water. The pH of the pool water must be within a normal range (6 to 9). When in doubt, test your pool water to ensure that it is safe to release or discharge. Pool discharges must be done slowly ( $\pm 2$  gpm or less) to prevent soil erosion, flooding or damage to adjacent properties and to allow complete percolation into the ground within the property boundaries.

Filter system backwash may be directed to either sanitary sewers or to the ground so that it will not run off of the site. To keep filter system backwash from running off-site, the backwash will generally have to be directed to a dry well or infiltration gallery.

#### Permit Requirements

Municipal, commercial and institutional pool owners should contact their NYSDEC Regional Office for specific guidance about swimming pool discharges. Under most conditions (when proper environmental safeguards are carefully followed) NYSDEC generally will not require SPDES permits for careful draining of pool water or filter system backwash from residential pools to the ground, if the discharge does not run off of the site.

New York State  
Department of Environmental Conservation

George E. Pataki, Governor Erin M. Crotty, Commissioner

The discharge of pool water or filter system backwash directly or indirectly into a stream, pond, lake or wetland is prohibited except when done in accordance with a valid SPDES permit. In some areas of the state (e.g., Lake George Basin and Skaneateles Lake Basin) discharge of filter system backwash to a stream, pond, lake or wetland is prohibited without exception.

Discharges of pool water into sewers (sanitary or combined) generally require the express prior approval of the local sewer authority. Discharges into storm sewers require the prior approval of the local regulatory authority and may also require a SPDES permit.

For more information about responsible discharges of water from swimming pools and any other water permit requirements, contact the Division of Water at your NYS-DEC Regional Office.

#### NYSDEC Region Office Phone Numbers:

Region 1	(631) - 444-0405 Stony Brook
Region 2	(718) - 482-4900 Long Island City
Region 3	(845) - 256-3019 New Paltz (914) - 332-1835 Tarrytown
Region 4	(518) - 357-2045 Schenectady
Region 5	(518) - 897-1241 Raybrook (518) - 623-1200 Warrensburg
Region 6	(315) - 785-2513 Watertown (315) - 793-2554 Utica
Region 7	(315) - 426-7500 Syracuse
Region 8	(585) - 226-5450 Avon
Region 9	(716) - 851-7070 Buffalo

### HELP PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation  
Pollution Prevention Unit  
625 Broadway  
Albany, New York 12233-8010  
1-800-462-6553

NYSDEC website: [www.dec.state.ny.us](http://www.dec.state.ny.us)

PPU website: [www.dec.state.ny.us/website/ppu](http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/ppu)

swmpooldup

## ***Clean up after your dog!***

Dog poop is a major contributor to storm water pollution. Rain and melting snow flows across yards, dog parks, down trails, etc. on its way to lakes via our streets and storm drains. Dog poop contains bacteria and is high in nitrogen and phosphorus (nutrients that negatively affect our waters).

### ***THE IMPACT***

Pets and urban wildlife are major sources of water contamination because pet waste contains harmful bacteria and parasites. Dog feces can contain fecal coliform bacteria, which can spread diseases like Giardia, Salmonella, and Campylobacter, causing serious illness in humans.

### ***YOU CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE***

Be prepared. Carry bags with you to pick up pet waste. It's a good idea to carry a few extras with you in case you meet someone in need. Collect your pet's poop in a bag and deposit it in a trash can, or dump the poop in the toilet without the bag. Do NOT leave bags on the side of the road so there isn't anyone designated to pick them up! Routinely pick up your pet's waste (or hire someone to do so) so you're not contributing to decreased water quality.

### **The Facts**

Dog waste is cited as the 3rd or 4th largest contributor of bacterial pollution.

The average dog produces approximately 3/4 pounds of poop every day. 1,000 dogs will produce 750 pounds of excrement a week. That's a lot of poop! Do your part- pick up after your dog. It's the neighborly thing to do!

Dog feces have higher phosphorous concentrations than found in cow and swine manure. Phosphorus is a nutrient that negatively impacts water quality and plant species. Nitrogen, found in dog urine, also causes contaminated runoff and leads to serious water quality issues.

## HELP KEEP OUR WATERS CLEAN!

### **Some helpful tips to keep in mind**

## **Only Rain to the Drain!**

**The daily activities of all of us have the  
potential to affect water quality if we don't  
make good choices.**

Storm drains are connected directly to our Lake. So anything that ends up on the driveway, alley, roof or sidewalk eventually will be carried by rain water to our lakes.

Please think of your activities as they relate to:

- vehicle maintenance and washing
- yard maintenance
- reporting spills
- storage of materials outside
- construction sites

Be sure not to allow anything but rain water to enter our storm drainage system



*The Town of East Greenbush*

## ***Those soapy suds!***

When a car is washed in a driveway or street, soapy, dirty water flows untreated directly into the storm drain, and then into the local waterways. Essentially, it's like washing the car in the Town Park Lake or Hampton Manor Lake.

### ***Wash Your Car at a Car Wash or on the Lawn***

Although it is not illegal to wash your car in your driveway, it is not a good practice. Commercial car washes direct used car wash water to treatment systems, and in many cases, they recycle it. Washing the car on the lawn is also a better option than washing in the driveway because it allows the water to be absorbed by grass.

### ***You Can Make a Difference***

If you're planning a car wash fundraiser, ask a [local car wash](#) if you can use one of their wash bays.

Wash your car/s at a commercial car wash or on the lawn.

### ***Maintain your vehicle!***

If a vehicle is not maintained it can leak and contribute to water pollution. Those drips on the pavement will be picked up with the next rain storm and carried to nearest creek.

If you work on your own vehicle be sure that you prepare your work area so spills are captured and cleaned up.

Recycle any fluids and NEVER hose down any spills or your work area.

## YARD MAINTENANCE CAN IMPACT WATER QUALITY

Lawn care, landscaping, and pest control practices are major contributors to storm water pollution. Rain or melting snow flows across yards, rooftops, paved areas, and picks up dirt, leaves, grass clippings, garden chemicals, and anything else in its path. Then this polluted water flows directly into the storm drain system.

### The Impact

Nutrients and other chemicals from yard waste can cause excessive algae growth and toxin production. Algae can rob the organisms that live in our streams from the oxygen they need to survive, not to mention killing fish along the way.

### Lawn Care

- Mow your lawn so no more than one-third of the length of the grass is removed.
- Leave the grass blades on the lawn or compost.
- Sweep grass on all paved areas back on the lawn.
- Only spot treat for weeds or not at all.
- Compost yard waste or participate in municipal collection or drop-off.

### Watering

- Do not over water. Excessive runoff wastes both water and chemicals you may have added to your yard.
- Direct downspouts to a depressed area or a garden bed so the water soaks into your yard instead of rushing out to the street.

### Fertilizing

- Fertilize only when necessary or not at all. Have your soil tested before you apply!
- Do not fertilize if it the forecast calls for rain in the next day or two.

### Yard Design

- Consider installing a rain garden and directing your roof drains to it.
- Consider using bricks, flagstone, gravel, and other porous materials instead of impervious surfaces, such as sidewalks and driveways.
- Add trees and shrubs to capture and hold rainwater before it can reach the ground.

### Exterior Cleaning

- Use dry cleanup methods, such as a broom and dust pan whenever possible.
- If you must use water, divert it to landscaping where it can infiltrate.

### Lawn & Garden Tips

Fertilizer is a big pollutant to our lakes. Talk with your local home and garden center about your lawn and how often to fertilize. You would be surprised by truly how little it needs.

# **Appendix C**

## **Outfall Map**

**(Minimum Control Measure 3)**