



Pet Waste

Pet waste is a major source of harmful disease-causing organisms and water pollution, so pick up your pet's waste regularly in your yard and always clean up after your pet on sidewalks and

Agency web site at

http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/home.cfm?program_id=6.

You can also call EH&S at the phone numbers listed below.

in parks.

- If your house is on a public sewer you can flush dog waste down the toilet or bag it and toss it out with your trash.
- In public areas use a plastic bag, or pooper-scoop, to clean up after your pet and dispose of it in the garbage. Per

Washington Administrative Code [\(WAC\) 504-36-020](#), this disposal method is required on WSU campuses.



Getting Assistance

Everyone plays a part in improving stormwater quality, and Washington State University (WSU) is committed to

the development and implementation of stormwater pollution monitoring, control, and outreach efforts on its campuses (see "Stormwater Pollution Prevention: What WSU is Doing").

More information about WSU stormwater management programs is available on the EH&S website at

www.ehs.wsu.edu/PH/SW/Stormwater.html

You can also visit the Department of Ecology stormwater web site at

www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/index.html and the Environmental Protection



Environmental Health & Safety

P.O. Box 641172
Pullman, WA 99164-1172
(509) 335-3041

Wenatchee509-663-8181
Tri-Cities509-372-7163
Vancouver360-546-9706
Spokane509-368-6699

<http://www.ehs.wsu.edu>

Environmental Health and Safety

Consulting Training Service



Stormwater Pollution Prevention: What You Can Do



World Class. Face to Face.

Think Safety. Act Safely!

Stormwater

As precipitation flows across parking lots, streets, and sidewalks, it flushes motor oil, antifreeze, brake fluid, trash, pet waste, pesticides, cleaners and other pollutants into storm drains and catch basins. Then, without any treatment, this contaminated stormwater flows directly into local creeks and rivers.



These pollutants affect water quality and impact wildlife. For example, excess lawn fertilizer increases the growth of algae in streams, which reduces the oxygen that aquatic life requires for survival. In addition, the high-energy, short duration flows of

storms erode stream banks and destroy wildlife habitats.

The goal of this brochure is to educate students, faculty, staff, and visitors at WSU that dumping litter or other hazardous materials is harmful to our water quality and environment.

WSU's Stormwater System

Storm drains and catch basins are located throughout the WSU campus to remove excess water from parking lots,

streets, and other impervious surfaces during rain and snow events. Water from storm drains discharges through collection pipes and drains into one of several creeks located on or near the WSU campus. Storm drains are not part of your household wastewater treatment system, so they carry pollutants directly to the nearest creek, river, or lake.



Minimize Pollutants

To reduce the impact on the stormwater system:

- Reuse and recycle where possible.
- Keep pollutants off streets, sidewalks, yards, and parks; encourage friends and relatives to do the same.
- Sweep up debris and put them in the trash instead of flushing them into the street with a hose.
- Apply fertilizers and pesticides per label instructions
- Fix faulty irrigation systems and do not overwater lawns.
- Properly dispose of chemicals, oil, paint, antifreeze and other toxic materials.
- Wash vehicles, boats, lawn furniture, etc. on surfaces that seep into the ground or at a commercial car wash that filters and recycles wash and rinse water. Do not wash them in the street or in your driveway.
- Use decorative rock and plants to reduce soil erosion in landscaped areas.



Automotive Maintenance & Cleaning

Fluids such as oil, antifreeze and brake fluid are harmful to the environment and wildlife.

One quart of used motor oil can contaminate 250,000 gallons of water.

- Use public transportation when possible, or ride a bicycle.
- If you drive a car, keep your vehicles well maintained and fix leaks promptly.
- Use a drip pan or absorbent materials like kitty litter to clean up spills and dispose of them in the trash.
- Service your vehicles at an auto repair shop that properly disposes of used oil and fluids.
- If you service your own vehicle, collect and dispose of the fluids at a local household hazardous waste collection station.



Litter

Trash and debris left on roadways can get into storm drains and clog lines, causing flooding and harm to wildlife.

- Cigarette butts are the most common form of litter.
- One butt left in one gallon of water for one day killed 80% of aquatic life.
- Always pick up garbage and trash and recycle or dispose of it properly.