

## Reducing Pollutants

Urbanization increases the variety and amount of pollutants carried into streams, rivers, and lakes.

The pollutants include:

- Sediment
- Oil, grease, and toxic chemicals from motor vehicles
- Pesticides and nutrients from lawns and gardens
- Viruses, bacteria, and nutrients from pet waste and failing septic systems
- Road salts
- Heavy metals from roof shingles, motor vehicles, and other sources
- Thermal pollution from dark impervious surfaces such as streets and rooftops

These pollutants can harm fish and wildlife populations, kill native vegetation, foul drinking water supplies, and make recreational areas unsafe and unpleasant.



### To Report Illegal Dumping or Discharges:

*Call 668-5251*

### For Spill Emergencies:

*Call Emergency Services at 911*

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### For more information about storm water protection visit these websites:

*South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources [denr.sd.gov](http://denr.sd.gov)*

*EPA National Pollutant Discharge*

*Elimination System [epa.gov/npdes](http://epa.gov/npdes)*



## Storm Water Protection Program Industrial/Commercial Business Guide to Pollution Prevention



As a local business owner, you can help keep storm water clean by following the tips in this brochure.



## How can your business help?

*Educate your employees and follow these simple practices.*

### Property maintenance:

- Dirt, oil, and debris that collect in parking lots and paved areas will end up in the storm sewer system and eventually enter local waterbodies. Sweep up litter and debris from sidewalks, driveways and parking lots, especially around storm drains.
- Cover grease storage and dumpsters and keep them clean to avoid leaks.

### Fleet vehicles:

- Properly maintain fleet vehicles to prevent oil, gas, and other discharges from being washed into local waterbodies. Use a commercial car wash that treats or recycles its wastewater.
- Dumping automotive fluids into storm drains has the same result as dumping the materials directly into a waterbody.

### Lawn care:

- Excess fertilizers and pesticides applied to lawns and gardens wash off and pollute streams. In addition, yard clippings and leaves can wash into storm drains and contribute nutrients and organic matter to streams.
- Don't overwater your lawn. Consider using a soaker hose instead of a sprinkler.
- Use pesticides and fertilizers sparingly. When use is necessary, use these chemicals in the recommended amounts.

### During any construction:

- Divert storm water away from disturbed or exposed areas of the construction site.
- Install silt fences, vehicle mud removal areas, vegetative cover, and other sediment and erosion controls and properly maintain them, especially after rainstorms.
- Prevent soil erosion by minimizing disturbed areas during construction projects, and seed and mulch bare areas as soon as possible.

## What is storm water?

Storm water runoff occurs when precipitation from rain or snowmelt flows over the ground. Impervious surfaces like driveways, sidewalks, and streets prevent storm water runoff from naturally soaking into the ground.

## Why is storm water a concern?

Storm water can pick up debris, chemicals, dirt, and other pollutants and flow into a storm sewer system or directly to a lake, stream, river, wetland, or coastal water. Anything that enters a storm sewer system is discharged untreated into the waterbodies we use for swimming, fishing and providing drinking water.



## Contact Us

### City of Yankton

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