

Effects of Polluted Stormwater Runoff

- Dirt, oil, sediment and debris from roads, parking lots and other paved areas can be washed into storm drains, which discharge to local waterways.
- Excess sediment and nutrients can cloud water and deplete oxygen, adversely affecting fish and other aquatic life.
- Soil exposed at construction sites can erode and be deposited in streams, where it may destroy aquatic life.
- Bacteria and other pathogens may be carried into swimming areas, creating health hazards.
- Debris or hazardous waste can pollute waterbodies used for recreation or drinking water.

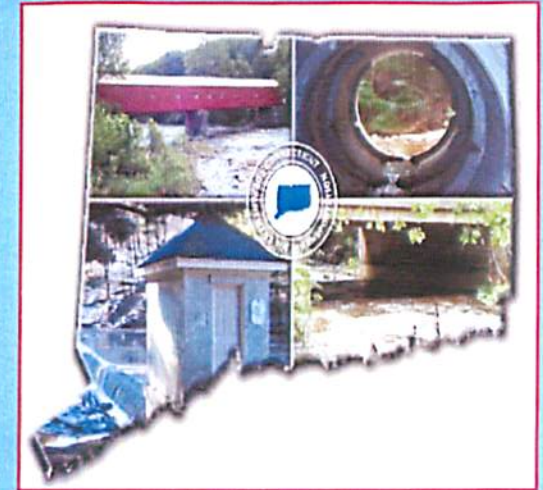


**STATE OF
CONNECTICUT**

**DEPARTMENT
OF
TRANSPORTATION**



STORMWATER MANAGEMENT



**CONTROLLING
STORMWATER
RUNOFF**



What are the Potential Solutions?

Establish Goals for Stormwater Management

- Comply with regulations of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, stipulated under Phase II of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), as required by the Clean Water Act.
- Reduce the discharge of pollutants into our valuable wetlands and waterways to improve water quality.
- Monitor stormwater for the detection and ultimate elimination of illicit discharges of pollutants.



Increase Public Awareness



ENTERING
PUBLIC
DRINKING
WATER
PROTECTION
AREA

CONNECTICUT
RIVER

Signage

- Increase public awareness of the presence of, and threats to, valuable water resources.
- Stormwater drain stenciling.
- Drinking water protection area signs.
- River and stream markings at bridges.

Best Management Practices

Examples of B M Ps



Grass Swale & Stone Dike

- Retains sediment
- Improves water quality



Sweeping

- Prevents sediment from reaching watercourses



Geotextile Silt Fencing

- Intercepts sediment
- Decreases flow velocity