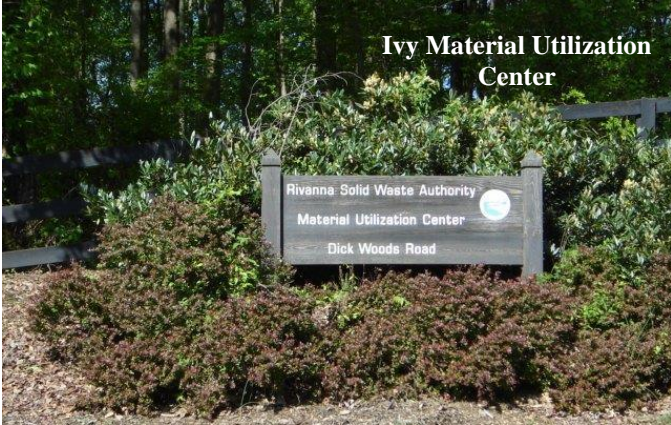


Rivanna River



Ivy Material Utilization Center



Ivy Creek Natural Area
Rivanna Virginia Watershed



Ragged Mountain Natural Area
Rivanna Virginia Watershed

Terms Cheat Sheet

- **BMP** — Best Management Practice or engineered technique to reduce stormwater runoff pollution.
- **MS4s** — Localities which own "municipal separate storm sewer systems" and are required to obtain stormwater permits through DEQ.
- **DEQ** — Dept. of Environmental Quality administers state and federal laws and regulations for environmental quality.
- **NFWF** — National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
- **RRBC** — Rivanna River Basin Commission
- **RSEP** — Rivanna Stormwater Education Partnership
- **Stormwater-** precipitation runoff flows to storm drains or nearby water body, picking up pollutants along its path, causing stream flooding, pollution, fish & wildlife habitat loss, soil erosion, etc.
- **TMDL** — Total Maximum Daily Load is the max amount of a pollutant allowed to enter a waterbody.
- **TJPDC** — Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission
- **TJSWCD** — Thomas Jefferson Soil & Water Conservation District
- **VDOF** — Virginia Department of Forestry
- <https://rivanna-stormwater.org/how-can-you-help/community-education/>
- **Watershed** — a land area that channels rainfall and snowmelt to creeks, streams, and rivers, and eventually to outflow points such as reservoirs, bays, and the ocean.
- **WIP** — Chesapeake Bay Watershed Implementation Plan given to PDCs by DEQ to ensure 2525 water quality goals.

Thomas Jefferson Water Quality Guide



Litter in Your Watershed

A Guide to Best Management Practices (BMPs)



Sources of Community Litter

There are a variety of sources that contribute to the pollution of stormwater that feed into local streams and rivers. Below are a few common sources of litter that local communities can be aware of and actively work to decrease.

Cigarette Litter >>>

Many smokers discard cigarette butts on the ground, perhaps believing that cigarette litter is too small to have a significant effect on water quality. However, cigarette litter is easily carried into storm drains when it rains, where it is deposited in local streams and rivers. Nationwide, about 4.5 trillion cigarette butts are dropped on the ground annually. About 95% of cigarette filters are composed of cellulose acetate, a plastic that persists in the environment for years and even decades. Cigarette filters concentrate a number of very toxic substances, which are released into our waterways when they are washed off roads and sidewalks into storm drains.



Food Service Industry >>>

There are a variety of ways that food service businesses (restaurants, cafes, etc.) can unintentionally pollute stormwater, although there are simple practices that can help prevent this pollution. Both the City of Charlottesville and the County of Albemarle have regulations that prohibit the discharge of any non-stormwater flow into the storm sewer system. A goal of RSEP is to help businesses avoid enforcement measures by providing information to them about ways to recycle, or safely dispose of, substances that could otherwise end up in local streams and rivers.



Vehicle Washing, Maintenance, & Repair >>>

Anyone who owns a car or truck, knows that it must be maintained and repaired once in a while. Vehicles contain a wide variety of highly toxic substances, including gasoline, motor oil, brake fluid, transmission fluid, anti-freeze and heavy metals, presenting a high potential for pollution of local water resources. Most local vehicle service centers are aware of their responsibility to keep potential pollutants out of the stormdrain system and they have instituted good workplace practices with that purpose in mind. However, every year in the U.S., millions of gallons of used motor oil, chemicals, and other wastes are disposed of illegally down a storm drain or in the trash.



Pet Waste >>>

When rainwater flows over areas containing pet waste, the runoff carries nutrients, bacteria, and other pollutants from your pets' waste into local streams, water supplies, and eventually into the Chesapeake Bay. In addition to the environmental impacts of pet waste, children who play outside are at risk of infection from bacteria and parasites found in pet waste. Dog waste can spread infections such as campylobacteriosis, salmonellosis, roundworms, tuberculosis, gastroenteritis, giardiasis, and cryptosporidiosis.



Minimize Health Risks + Pet Waste >>

1. Always clean up after your pet.
2. Never dispose of pet waste down a storm drain.
3. Bag dog waste and place it in the trash or take it home and flush it down a toilet.
4. Encourage other pet owners to be responsible.

Used Motor Oil

Did you know 1 quart of motor oil can contaminate 250,000 gallons of water? Pouring motor oil down a storm drain will send it directly into streams, rivers and reservoirs, making that water unfit for drinking and recreational uses such as swimming and fishing. Disposing of oil by pouring it on the ground can result in similar contamination of ground water and local wells. Used motor oil should always be recycled. The Rivanna Solid Waste Authority accepts motor oil (and antifreeze) at the Material Utilization Center in Ivy. Also, check with an oil change service or auto parts or repair shop, as most recycle motor oil free of charge.

