

# Stormwater Coalition of Albany County

*A partnership to protect water quality*

A number of communities and government agencies in Albany County have joined together to develop a stormwater management program to protect our waterways and enhance our quality of life. The goal of the Coalition is to utilize County-wide collaboration to identify existing resources and develop programs to reduce the negative impacts of stormwater pollution.

The Coalition, formed in 2008 via an intermunicipal agreement, meets monthly to develop and implement a stormwater management program which complies with New York State's Phase II Stormwater regulations.

## Members

Albany County  
City of Albany  
Town of Bethlehem  
City of Cohoes  
Town of Colonie  
Village of Colonie  
Village of Green Island  
Town of Guilderland  
Village of Menands  
Town of New Scotland  
City of Watervliet  
Village of Voorheesville  
University at Albany-SUNY

## Support

Capital District Regional Planning Commission  
Albany County Soil and Water Conservation District

For information about the Coalition and how it is working to address the requirements of the Phase II Stormwater Rule, e-mail [swcoalition@albanycounty.com](mailto:swcoalition@albanycounty.com) or visit [www.stormwateralbanycounty.org](http://www.stormwateralbanycounty.org)



Stormwater Coalition  
of Albany County

**Commercial  
Waste  
Management ...**  
**How to Prevent Water &  
Storm Sewer Pollution**

**Best Management Practices  
for:**

- Commercial Properties
- Industry & Manufacturing
- Warehouse Distribution Centers
- Grocery & Convenience Stores
- Shopping Centers
- Storage Facilities
- Community Services



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## Stormwater Pollution

### What is Stormwater?

Stormwater is water from rain or melting snow that does not soak into the ground. It flows from rooftops, over paved areas, bare soil, and sloped lawns. As it flows, stormwater runoff collects and transports soil, animal waste, salt, pesticides, fertilizers, oil and grease, debris and other potential pollutants.

### What is the Problem?

Rain and snowmelt wash pollutants from streets, construction sites, and land into storm sewers and ditches. Eventually, the storm sewers and ditches empty the polluted stormwater directly into streams and rivers with no treatment. This is known as *stormwater pollution*.

Polluted stormwater degrades our lakes, rivers, wetlands and other waterways. Nutrients such as phosphorous and nitrogen can cause the overgrowth of algae resulting in oxygen depletion in waterways. Toxic substances from motor vehicles, and careless application of pesticides and fertilizers threaten water quality and can kill fish and other aquatic life. Bacteria from animal wastes and improper connections to storm sewer systems can make lakes and waterways unsafe for wading, swimming and fish consumption. Eroded soil is a pollutant as well. It clouds the waterway and interferes with the habitat of fish and plant life.

Fortunately, stormwater pollution can be prevented or minimized by implementing Stormwater Management Practices which are procedures or activities that reduce or eliminate pollutants in stormwater runoff.



## How to Prevent Pollution from Solid Waste

Fats, oil, grease, floor solvents, cleaning agents, cigarette butts, food waste, paper, styrofoam containers and other waste that is not properly discarded can end up polluting our waterways and water supplies. Floating debris that escapes from dumpsters also has a negative aesthetic impact on our parks and neighborhoods. By implementing proper cleaning and waste management practices, these unwanted impacts can be avoided.

## Best Management Practices

### *General Cleaning Operations*

- Clean floor mats, filters and garbage cans in a slop sink, floor drain or proper outside area—NOT the parking lot, alley or sidewalk/street.
- Pour wash water into a janitorial sink—NOT outside in a parking lot, alley or sidewalk/ street.
- Use the least toxic cleaning products available, and use cleaning products sparingly.
- Dispose of cleaners (solvents, floor cleaners and detergents) and cleaning rags properly
- Use dry methods for spill clean-up—SWEEP instead of hosing. Use cat litter to absorb spills.
- Check parking areas routinely for spills and clean them up immediately.

### *Solid Waste Handling & Storage*

- Inspect dumpsters regularly to ensure that there are no leaks and that the lid closes securely. Repair/replace damaged dumpsters.

## Best Management Practices

### *Solid Waste Handling & Storage* (continued)

- Keep dumpster lids closed and the areas around them clean. Do not fill them with liquid waste or hose them out.
- Use plastic bags, tied off, to keep dumpsters free of food debris. Never place liquid waste or leaky garbage bags into a dumpster.
- Have clean-up materials readily accessible near the dumpster and loading dock areas in case of an accidental spill.
- Keep dumpster and dumpster enclosures locked to prevent illegal dumping.
- Keep outdoor litter from accumulating by providing trash receptacles and encourage employees and patrons to use them.
- Sweep outside areas regularly and put the debris into the garbage instead of sweeping/ hosing into the parking lot or street.

### *Grease Management*

- Install pretreatment equipment, such as a grease interceptor.
- Clean grease traps regularly.
- Collect bulk grease in containers and contact a firm to recycle waste into a useful by-product.
- Don't pour grease into sinks, floor drains, trash bins, street gutters, or parking lots.
- Inform employees about these Best Management Practices and include this information in training programs.

