

# Western New York Stormwater Coalition

*A partnership to protect water quality*

A number of communities, government agencies and consultants in Western New York 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 regional collaboration to identify existing resources and develop programs to reduce the negative impacts of stormwater pollution.

The Coalition meets every month to work collectively on developing and implementing a stormwater management program that complies with New York State's Phase II Stormwater regulations.

## WNY Stormwater Coalition Members

### Erie County

Alden (V)  
 Alden (T)  
 Amherst (T)  
 Angola (V)  
 Aurora (T)  
 Blasdell (V)  
 Boston (T)  
 Buffalo Sewer Authority  
 Cheektowaga (T)  
 Clarence (T)  
 Depew (V)  
 East Aurora (V)  
 Eden (T)  
 Elma (T)  
 Evans (T)  
 Grand Island (T)  
 Hamburg (V)  
 Hamburg (T)  
 Kenmore (V)  
 Lackawanna (C)  
 Lancaster (V)  
 Lancaster (T)  
 Orchard Park (V)  
 Orchard Park (T)  
 Sloan (V)  
 Tonawanda (C)  
 Tonawanda (T)  
 West Seneca (T)  
 Williamsville (V)


### Niagara County

Cambria (T)  
 Lewiston (V)  
 Lewiston (T)  
 Niagara (T)  
 Niagara Falls Water Board  
 North Tonawanda (C)  
 Pendleton (T)  
 Porter (T)  
 Wheatfield (T)  
 Youngstown (V)

### Agencies and Consultants

Erie County DEP/DPW/DSM  
 Niagara County DPW  
 Peace Bridge Authority  
 SUNY at Buffalo  
 Buffalo Niagara Riverkeeper  
 Erie County Soil & Water Conservation District  
 Niagara County Soil & Water Conservation District  
 Connie D. Miner & Co., Grant Consultant  
 CRA Infrastructure & Engineering  
 Environmental Design & Research, PC  
 Foit Albert  
 Malcolm Pirnie  
 Marquis Engineering  
 Metzger Civil Engineering  
 Nussbaumer & Clarke, Inc.  
 Parsons  
 Stearns & Wheler  
 TVGA Consultants  
 Wm. Schutt & Associates  
 Wendel Duchscherer

For information on the Coalition and how it is working to address the requirements of the Phase II Stormwater Rule, contact the Erie County Department of Environment and Planning at (716) 858-6370.

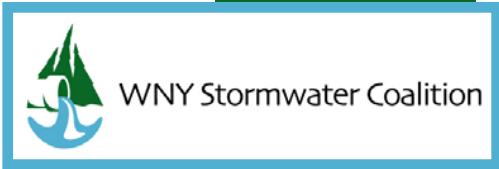
  
 Western New York Stormwater Coalition  
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 Room 1077  
 95 Franklin Street  
 Buffalo, New York 14202



## Food & Restaurant Industries...

### How to Prevent Water & Storm Sewer Pollution

- #### Best Management Practices for:
- Restaurants
  - Delis and Bakeries
  - Grocery Stores
  - Convenience Stores
  - Food Stands
  - Institutional & Workplace Cafeterias



# 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 Best Management Practices which are procedures or activities that reduce or eliminate pollutants in stormwater.

# How to Prevent Pollution from Food & Restaurant Industries

Fats, oil, grease, floor solvents, cleaning agents, cigarette butts, food waste, paper napkins and styrofoam all contribute to the pollution of our creeks and waterways. By implementing proper cleaning and waste management practices the introduction of these pollutants to our waterways can be avoided.

Food and restaurant-related pollutants invade storm drain systems and increase bacteria levels, which harm aquatic life, cause beach closures and impair our drinking water supplies. Floating materials also pollute our lakes and streams and reduce the natural beauty of our waterways. This results in a negative impact on aesthetics of our natural resources and tourism/recreation opportunities.

## 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.

# Best Management Practices (continued)

### Solid Waste Handling & Storage

- 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.

