



## Village/Town of Mount Kisco, New York Stormwater Management Program

Dear Village Residents, Business Owners and Visitors:

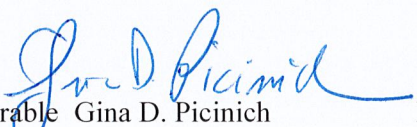
On March 10, 2003, the Village of Mount Kisco began the development of its Stormwater Management Plan, mandated by the United States Department of Environmental Protection and administered by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. The plan requires that the Village make every effort to improve the water quality of its streams, lakes and rivers. The Village must implement six (6) minimum control measures including educating the public, soliciting participation and involvement of the public, detection and elimination of illicit discharges, control of construction site runoff, maintenance and operation of post construction structural Best Management Practices and pollution prevention and good housekeeping at municipal facilities.

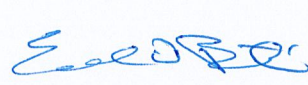
Recognizing the need for improving the quality of our surface waters, the Village passed legislation in the initial stages of its Stormwater Management Program, designed to control the quantity and quality of runoff from new development and redevelopment, and insure that stormwater runoff from a project, once completed, created minimal or no impact on water quality. Mount Kisco has been a proponent of maintaining and improving water quality and is part of a municipal consortium working to improve water quality in the Saw Mill and New York City Water Supply.

Learn what you can about improving stormwater quality by visiting the following websites:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at <https://www.epa.gov/npdes/npdes-stormwater-program> NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation at <http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8468.html> Center for Watershed Protection at <http://www.cwp.org>  
NYCDEP at [http://www.nyc.gov/html/dep/html/watershed\\_protection/index.shtml](http://www.nyc.gov/html/dep/html/watershed_protection/index.shtml) Westchester County Planning Department: <https://planning.westchestergov.com/environment/stormwater-management>

Sincerely,

  
Honorable Gina D. Picinich  
Mayor

  
Edward W. Brancati  
Village Manager

Village Board of Trustees  
Honorable Jean M. Farber, Deputy Mayor  
Honorable Peter Grunthal  
Honorable Isidoro Albanese  
Honorable Karen B. Schleimer

For further information on Village efforts, or to volunteer to assist the Village, contact Stormwater Management Coordinator Edward Brancati at 914-864-0001 or [ebrancati@mountkiskonyc.gov](mailto:ebrancati@mountkiskonyc.gov).

## **Stormwater Management Bulletin Village/Town of Mount Kisco**

### **What is Stormwater Pollution**

Stormwater pollution refers to many types of harmful materials that are carried by water (rain water, wash water or snow melt) through the storm drain system to our creeks, the Saw Mill River, Byram Lake and the New York City Water Supply. These pollutants can include: sediments, nutrients, trash, metals, bacteria, oil and grease, phosphorus and organics.

### **Get Involved**

Volunteers are needed to assist with waterway and roadside cleanup efforts, beautification projects, storm drain stenciling and neighborhood cleanups. Put together a group of friends, plan to meet over coffee and help keep trash and other pollutants out of our waters. Contact the Village's Stormwater Management Coordinator for details.

### **Dispose of Household Products Carefully**

Many products under the sink or in the garage can harm water quality. Never pour paints, preservatives, brush cleaners and solvents down the drain. Sewers or septic tanks do not treat these materials and they can enter waterways untreated. Buy a product with the least amount of toxic materials. Read labels carefully for use and disposal instructions. Learn about Westchester County's Household Hazardous Waste Disposal Program. For information call 914-813-5425 or log onto the County website at <http://www.westchestergov.com>

### **Care for your lawn cautiously**

Lawns with trees and shrubs prevent erosion, soak up nutrients before they run off into waterways, and improve soil by adding organic materials. Plant the right grass by testing the soil annually. Use the proper fertilizer, and do not over-fertilize. Improper fertilizing can lead to disease, poor root growth and weed problems. Water your lawn and shrubs only when it is dry by soaking the soil thoroughly. If you have a lawn service, make sure it is customized to your needs.

### **Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination**

Items which find their way into waterways and storm drains, either by accident or deliberately, decrease water quality and create unsightly conditions. Carelessly discarded trash, illegal connections of waste water and other products, household chemicals, oil, and nutrients from over fertilization of lawns can be washed into drains when it rains and eventually end up in our waterways. In 2007, the Village began a program to locate and identify discharges from illegal connections which decrease water quality and take enforcement action where appropriate. If you think your home or business may have an illegal connection to the storm drain, Contact the Village's Stormwater Management Coordinator to learn how to correct the condition.

## **Best Management Practices to Control Pollutant Discharges.**

The objectives are: 1) to keep pollutants from contacting rain, and 2) to keep pollutants from being dumped or poured into storm drains. The goal is “only rain in the drain”

- Sweep parking lots frequently, at least weekly, daily is preferable. Small areas can be swept with a broom, whereas larger areas may need a vacuum truck or mechanical sweeper. Dispose of sweepings properly.
- Post signs to control litter and prevent patrons from working with automobile fluids in your parking lot (changing oil, adding transmission fluid, etc.). You could be liable for the mess on your property!
- Use absorbent material to clean up automotive fluids on the parking lot. Dispose of the absorbent properly. Read the instructions on the container or Material Safety Data Sheet for disposal instructions.
- Pick up litter daily, dispose of debris in the garbage.
- Keep dumpster and trash cans covered and areas free of litter.
- Wash water from all cleaning operations must be discharged to the sanitary sewer.
- If cleaning with water and detergent is needed, use a mobile washing unit that is self contained; do not allow wash water (whether or not it is soapy) to discharge to the storm drain system.
- If using a self –contained mobile cleaner is not possible, collect the washwater and dispose in indoor sinks or drains for discharge to the sanitary sewer. Contact the Westchester County Department of Environmental Facilities for approval.
- Stencil any storm drains on the property with “No Dumping”
- If you do not have one, prepare a plan of your parking area indicating where stormwater catch basins are located and where they flow to.
- Clean storm drains at least once a year, preferably in the Spring. Dispose of materials properly.

## **Pet Waste**

Pet waste left to decay on the sidewalk, or on grass near the street, may be washed into storm drains by rain and snow melt. Water entering storm drains does not receive treatment before it goes to our water resources. All stormwater in the Village eventually flows to the Saw Mill River, Byram Lake and the New York City Water Supply. Many substances deposited on the land cause pollution of our waters including; pesticides, fertilizers, pet waste, household chemicals, oil and antifreeze. When pet waste is washed into storm drains, the waste decays, using up oxygen and sometimes releasing ammonia. Pet waste also contains nutrients that encourage weed and algae growth. Most importantly, pet waste may carry disease causing organisms, which make water unsafe. When pet waste is disposed of improperly, not only does water quality suffer, your health may be at risk to. Pets, children playing outside, and adults gardening are most at risk for infection from some of the bacteria found in pet waste.

You can make a difference by cleaning up after your pet using a plastic bag or pooper scooper. Double wrap the pet waste in a second plastic bag, securing it tightly and put it in either a street waste receptacle or your garbage can at home.



## **Retail Gas and Diesel Fuel Outlets**

Of any size are potential sources of stormwater pollution. Areas in retail fueling outlets for fuel dispensing, waste receptacles, vending machines and air / water supply areas can lead to the accumulation of automotive fluids, grease and other waste fluids on the ground. All owners and employees of retail fueling outlets can apply common sense practices to minimize or eliminate their contribution to stormwater pollution.

### **Best Management Practices**

- **SPOT CLEAN ALL AREAS IMMEDIATELY.** Use dry methods such as rags or absorbent materials to clean up leaks and drips. Leaks are not considered cleaned up until the absorbent is picked up and disposed of properly.
- **SPILL RESPONSE PLAN** Maintain and update an acceptable Spill Response Plan.
- **TRAINING** Regularly train all employees on proper methods of handling and disposing of waste. Ensure all employees are familiar with the Spill Response Plan. Educate employees on Best Management Practices (BMP's) and stormwater and wastewater discharge requirements and prohibitions.
- **LABELING** Label all drains within the facility boundaries using paint or stencil, or indicate whether flow is to the storm drain, sewer or oil / water separator.
- **INSPECTION** Annually inspect and clean storm drain inlets and catch basin.

## **Supermarkets, Restaurants, Fast Food Outlets and Grocery Stores**

Businesses selling food products can conduct common sense practices that require modest changes to routine operations or maintenance practices to reduce or eliminate their contribution to stormwater pollution.

### **Best Management Practices to Control Pollutant Discharges**

- **PAVEMENT CLEANING:** Sweep parking lots and other paved areas periodically to remove debris. Dispose of debris in the garbage.
- **EQUIPMENT CLEANING:** Discharge wash water to the sanitary sewer only.
- **SPILL CLEANUP IN OUTDOOR AREAS:** Have commercial spill containment kits in convenient locations for immediate access.
- **GREASE HANDLING AND DISPOSAL:** Store grease in separate covered containers. Recycle.
- **WASTE DISPOSAL:** Inspect dumpsters periodically and replace broken or leaking units. Keep dumpsters covered to prevent stormwater from entering the container. Never dispose of food wastes or liquids associates with food wastes in storm drains.
- **LITTER CONTROL:** Provide an adequate number of trash receptacles for customers and employees. Pick up litter and other wastes daily from outside areas.
- **LANDSCAPING:** Minimize the use of pesticides and fertilizers.
- **TRAINING:** Train all employees on what to do in the event of a spill. Designate a person to insure BMP's are followed.

## **Parking Lots**

Keeping pollutants out of our storm drain system protects our creeks, streams, the Saw Mill River, Byram Lake or New York City Water Supply System. Materials swept, blown or washed into the storm drains end up in these open waters where they degrade water quality and harm aquatic life. In

general, wastewater discharged to storm drains is illegal.

In addition to reviewing their own practices, the Village will institute a business education campaign. Information will be provided to businesses owners and large residential facilities in an effort to control potential discharge of pollutants to the storm drain system. Property and business owners are responsible not only for their own activities, but the activities of their contractors as well.

Stormwater runoff from parking lots and sidewalk areas can contribute significantly to urban runoff pollution. Automotive fluids, food wastes, grease pesticides, litter, exhaust residue and rubber generated from friction between tires and paved surfaces, as well as landscape wastes are some of the pollutants that can get into the stormwater conveyance system which ultimately flows to Saw Mill River, Byram Lake or New York City Water Supply System.

Owners and operators of parking lots can apply common sense practices to minimize or eliminate their contribution to stormwater pollution. Whether your parking lot holds 5 cars or 1,000 cars, a scheduled maintenance program including repairs, sweeping, stormwater catch basin cleaning and debris removal is needed. Your efforts to maintain your parking lot in as clean a condition as possible, along with the efforts of your fellow business persons, will help in safeguarding our waters from pollutants and unsightly debris.

## **Phosphorus Pollution**

Phosphorus is a necessary and natural element found in both rocks and soil. An essential nutrient for animals and plants, it is a common ingredient in fertilizers. Human waste water is a rich source of phosphorus.

Phosphorus gets into our lakes and streams when it is exported by way of rainstorms and snowmelt. Export can also occur when land is developed and paved. The natural filters and sponges of vegetated soil are reduced or eliminated, greatly increasing phosphorus movement into our streams and lakes. Paved surfaces also allow water from storms and other sources to move quickly and wash into streams and lakes along with other phosphorus containing pollutants such as motor oils and fuels. Phosphorus is an element essential to plant life and is present in most fertilizers. What makes your lawn and garden green can also make your streams and lakes green by promoting an overgrowth of algae and weeds. Each season, algae and weeds die, fall to a lakes bottom and decay. The decay process deprives water of oxygen and causes fish and other aquatic life to die. Water becomes cloudy and gets an unpleasant odor and taste. Phosphorus, even in small amounts, reduces water quality. Sources of phosphorus can include eroded soil, leaves and grass clippings, paints, garbage, soaps and detergents, household chemicals, gasoline, oil and other lubricants, road dust, lawn fertilizer, pesticides, animal waste including pet droppings and improperly maintained septic systems.

You can help reduce the flow of phosphorus into our lakes and streams by; minimizing paved surfaces, keeping soils covered with vegetation, eliminating use of pesticides and other yard and garden chemicals and fertilizing properly and in appropriate areas. Test lawns and gardens prior to fertilization so that you apply only what is needed for your soils.

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For further information, or to assist the Village in its efforts, contact **Stormwater Management Coordinator** Edward Brancati at 914-864-0001, e-mail [ebrancati@mountkisco.ny.gov](mailto:ebrancati@mountkisco.ny.gov) or visit the following websites:

<https://www.epa.gov/npdes/npdes-stormwater-program>

<http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8468.html>

<http://www.cwp.org>

[http://www.nyc.gov/html/dep/html/watershed\\_protection/index.shtml](http://www.nyc.gov/html/dep/html/watershed_protection/index.shtml)

<https://planning.westchestergov.com/environment/stormwater-management>