



WATER RESOURCE CENTER

FACT SHEET

Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission

WATER RESOURCE CENTER

Mission

To promote regional collaboration on water topics; be a leader in facilitating coordination and education; and provide technical assistance to its member governments.

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INTRODUCTION TO STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

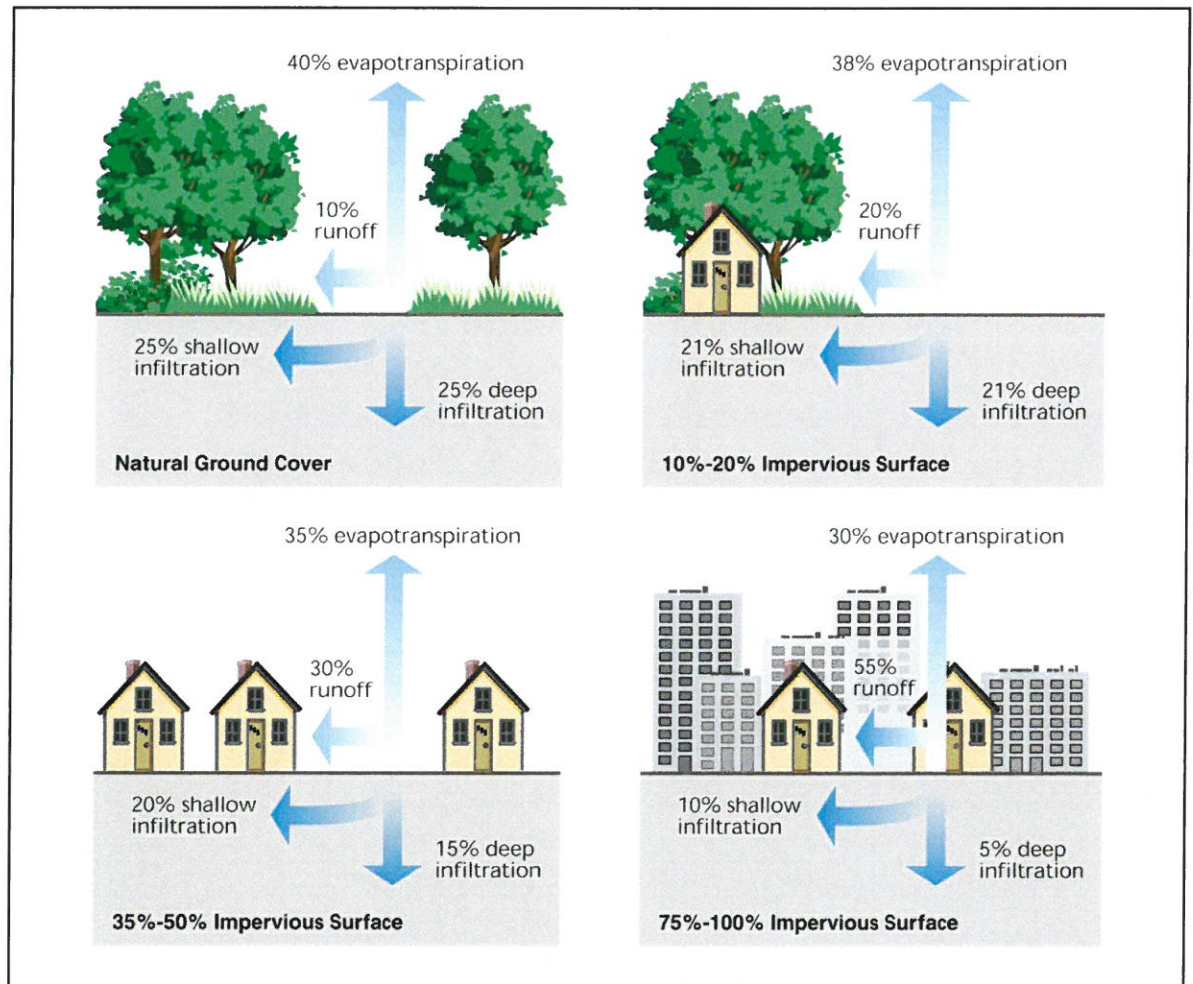
KEY CONCEPTS

STORMWATER occurs when it rains or when snow melts.

STORMWATER RUNOFF is a term used to describe rain and snow melt that does not percolate into the ground.

IMPERVIOUS SURFACES, such as roads, parking lots, roof tops, and compacted land, do prevent stormwater runoff from seeping into the ground. The presence of impervious surfaces results in an increase in the amount of stormwater runoff.

NON-POINT SOURCE POLLUTION is pollution that comes from many sources. As stormwater makes its way across the landscape and into waterways, it brings with it non-point source pollution. Some types of non-point source pollution include oils, fertilizers, pesticides, animal waste, debris, and sediment.



As illustrated in the diagram above, the amount of stormwater runoff increases as the amount of impervious surfaces increases. Poorly managed stormwater runoff can cause a variety of problems such as environmental degradation and localized flooding.

Image: NRCS

(OVER)

IMPACTS OF STORMWATER

Stormwater runoff, when managed improperly, can impact land owners and the environment. Some examples of stormwater-related problems are listed below.



Poorly managed stormwater can lead to stream bank erosion. This can affect stream quality and habitat and cause property damage.

Photo: enviroloknw.com

Land Owner / Economic Consequences

- ◆ Localized flooding damages
- ◆ Land destabilization
- ◆ Loss of recreation and tourism income
- ◆ Transportation infrastructure and sewer system damage



Stormwater is usually not treated before entering our waterways. Therefore, pollutants that enter storm drains have direct environmental impacts on our waterbodies. Photo: Wilmingtonnc.gov

Did you know that...

- ◆ Stormwater is the primary cause of water pollution nationally.
- ◆ As little as 10% of impervious cover in a watershed can cause degraded stream conditions.
- ◆ Public and private drinking water sources can be affected by poorly managed stormwater.

Source: EPA

Environmental Consequences

- ◆ Erosion
- ◆ Polluted waterways through non-point sources such as oils, pesticides, trash, fertilizers, etc.
- ◆ Loss of aquatic habitat
- ◆ Lack of groundwater recharge
- ◆ Elevated concentrations of nutrients such as phosphorus

For More Information

To learn more about stormwater problems and solutions, visit the following websites:

- ◆ EPA.gov
- ◆ depweb.state.pa.us
- ◆ pacd.org
- ◆ bmpdatabase.org
- ◆ spcwater.org

STORMWATER SOLUTIONS: BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Best Management Practices (BMPs) refer to the suite of options available to avoid and/or minimize damages associated with stormwater. BMPs can include the installation of stormwater management controls as well as practices that prevent stormwater pollution. See below for some examples of effective BMPs for common land use types.

Commercial Development BMPs

- ◆ Rain gardens
- ◆ Rain barrels
- ◆ Pervious walkways and patios
- ◆ Landscaping with native plants
- ◆ Minimization of pesticide and fertilizer use
- ◆ Proper disposal of hazardous chemicals, electronics, and pharmaceuticals

Residential BMPs

- ◆ Vegetated swales
- ◆ Pervious pavement
- ◆ Preservation of existing undeveloped land
- ◆ Constructed wetlands
- ◆ Capture and reuse of stormwater for irrigation
- ◆ Detention basin
- ◆ Street sweeping
- ◆ Erosion and sediment control during construction



Rain gardens are relatively simple to construct and can be designed to fit a variety of land use types. In addition to managing stormwater, rain gardens improve aesthetics, support pollinators, and more.

Photo: afbeducation.org