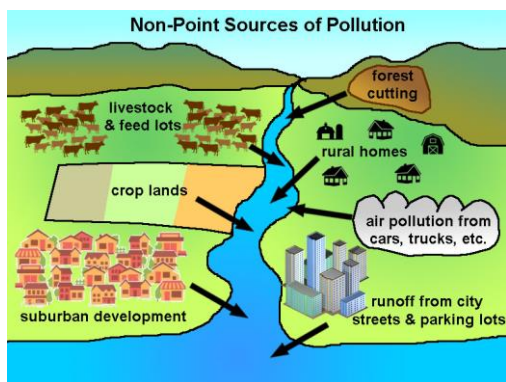


## What is Non-Point Source (NPS) Pollution?

NPS pollution is defined as polluted runoff that comes from many different sources. It results from land runoff, precipitation, atmospheric deposition, drainage, and seepage. As these occur, they pick up pollutants and carry them into storm drains, streams, lakes, and rivers. Non-point source pollution causes 60% of water pollution.



## Types of Non-Point Source (NPS) Pollution

- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Hydromodification and Habitat Alteration
- Marinas and Boating
- Resource Extraction (Abandoned Mine Drainage)
- Roads Highways and Bridges
- Urban Areas
- Wetland/Riparian Areas

If you have any questions or concerns please contact the Soboba Tribal Environmental Department

23906 Soboba Rd  
San Jacinto, CA 92583

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P.O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, CA 92581

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Jennifer Salazar - Environmental Manager

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# Non-Point Source Pollution

By: Emma Arres



THE SOBOBA BAND OF LUISENO INDIANS' TRIBAL ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT IS COMMITTED TO PROTECTING, RESTORING, AND ENHANCING NATURAL RESOURCES ON THE SOBOBA RESERVATION FOR ALL TRIBAL MEMBERS: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

# Soboba Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program

The Environmental Department monitors surface waters on the reservation for Indian Creek and Poppet Creek. Three locations are monitored: the second crossing, at the Hot Springs, and when flowing, in Poppet Creek. The Creek is fed by Lake Fulmor and travels a significant distance before getting to the reservation.

We monitor the following water quality parameters: temperature, dissolved oxygen, specific conductivity, pH, percent of dissolved oxygen, oxidation reduction potential (ORP), and turbidity.

These parameters can be indicators for NPS Pollution. As a result of our water travelling significant distances, it could be contaminated. We monitor in order to make sure nothing abnormal is happening within waters.



## WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO OUR COMMUNITY?

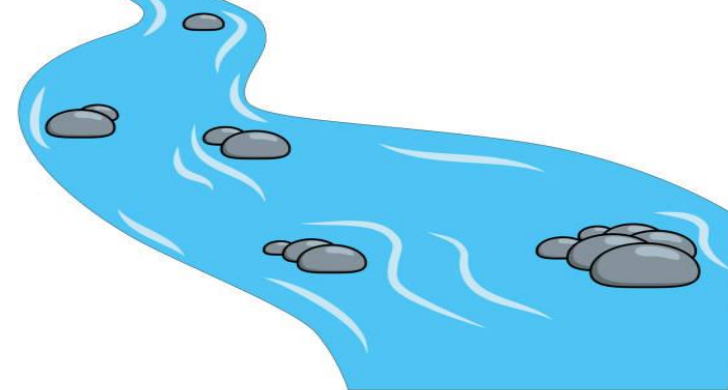
Waters are monitored nationwide by tribes, universities, volunteers, state, federal, and local agencies. NPS Pollution can lead to major consequences for waters, the environment, and the ecosystems within.

Non-point source pollution is the leading cause of pollution to surface and groundwater. NPS Pollution has gained important focus due to its affects to the environment and how it can be controlled. It is difficult to control because it comes from different locations and sources, varies over time due to flow, and the type of pollutants it contains.

By monitoring, we can use the data to characterize waters, identify trends over time, assess emerging problems and solutions, and determine whether pollution control programs are working.

## GRANTS

We receive Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) grant funds CWA 106 and 319. CWA 106 provides assistance to establish and implement ongoing water pollution control programs. CWA 319 provides funding to eligible tribes to assess and manage non-point source pollution on their lands. In 2019, 203 tribes had NPS programs.



## THINGS YOU CAN DO

- Pick up pet waste
- RECYCLE including plastics, glass, aluminum cans, papers, newspaper
- TAKE hazardous waste such as motor oil, paint, and chemicals to a designated hazardous waste collection site
- Do NOT put anything down storm drains including: chemicals, paint, oil, grease, trash, human or pet waste, leaves & grass
- Do NOT apply pesticides and herbicides in amounts greater than the recommended dosage

Table 1. Five leading sources of water pollution in the United States.

Rank	Rivers and Streams	Lakes, Ponds and Reservoirs	Estuaries	Great Lakes Shoreline	Ocean Shoreline
1	Agriculture	Agriculture	Municipal point sources	Atmospheric deposition	Urban runoff / storm sewers
2	Hydromodification	Hydromodification	Urban runoff / storm sewers	Discontinued discharges from pipes	Land disposal
3	Urban runoff / storm sewers	Urban runoff / storm sewers	Atmospheric deposition	Contaminated sediment	Municipal point sources
4	Municipal point sources	Municipal point sources	Industrial discharges	Industrial discharges	Spills
5	Resource extraction	Atmospheric deposition	Agriculture	Urban runoff / storm sewers	Industrial discharges

Source: *The Quality of Our Nation's Waters. A Summary of the National Water Quality Inventory: 1998 Report to Congress.* 2000. United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), EPA 841-S-00-001, Washington, D.C.