

Nonpoint source pollution

Nonpoint source pollution is polluted runoff that comes from many different sources rather than one specific source like a sewage treatment plant. As runoff from rain or other water sources moves across the ground, it picks up pollutants and carries them into storm drains, streams, lakes, and rivers. Nonpoint source pollution can come from mining, agriculture, forestry, urban areas, eroding stream banks, household chemicals that aren't properly disposed of, fertilizers, pesticides, pet waste, and many other sources. Nonpoint sources account for 60% of water pollution. It is important to learn what contributes to this type of water pollution so that everyone can cooperate to prevent it.

To get started learning more, visit:
<http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/>



Any Questions or Concerns?

**Contact the Tribal
Environmental Office at
951.654.5544
Ext. 4129 or 4130**



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Care for your car, care for the water



**Information on how the
ways you use your car
affects water quality
and the environment**

**Soboba Tribal
Environmental Department
951.654.5544 ext. 4129/4130**

Your Car and the Environment

- Many simple things you do with your car can affect water in ways you may not consider. Here are a few things that can harm the environment along with steps you can take to make better choices with your car.
- Check your car for leaks. This is not only important to be sure your car is working properly. Fluid that leaks from your car and falls onto roads or driveways can be carried into the soil or rain gutters.

1 quart of oil can contaminate up to 2 million gallons of drinking water which equals a 1 year supply for 2 million people.

- Don't wash spills or leaks from your car off of the driveway with water. Instead use sand or kitty litter to soak up the liquid and then throw it away properly. This decreases the amount of water you use, lowers the bill, and prevents it from entering storm drains or the ground.
- Get your car serviced regularly. Not only does your car run better and longer, it also will help limit the amount of pollutants it emits.



- Recycle your used oil and antifreeze. These products can be severe pollutants if disposed of incorrectly and dumping them is illegal. Recycling those saves natural resources and lowers consumer costs.

One gallon of used motor oil provides the same 2.5 quarts of lubricating oil as 42 gallons of crude oil.

- Wash your car at a car wash that uses runoff control measures or if you must wash your car at home, use "eco-friendly" products and do it on your lawn. This prevents runoff carrying chemicals down drains. If you wash the car on your lawn, the runoff goes into the ground and can be filtered instead of washing additional pollutants off of the sidewalk along with it.

The average driveway car wash uses a total of 116 gallons of water. Most commercial car washes use 60 percent less water in the entire washing process.

- Drive less by combining trips, walking, or riding a bike. You will save money on gas, be healthier, improve air quality by decreasing emissions, and reduce the amount of

toxic metals and petroleum by-products your car puts out. Pollutants from driving can be absorbed by soil and carried with road runoff into waterways.

Pollutants and their car related sources

Particulates	Pavement wear, vehicles, and maintenance activities
Lead	Leaded gasoline from auto exhausts and tire wear
Zinc	Tire wear, motor oil and grease
Iron	Auto body rust, and moving engine parts
Copper	Metal plating, bearing and brushing wear, moving engine parts and brake lining wear
Cadmium	Tire wear
Chromium	Metal plating, moving engine parts and brake lining wear
Nickel	Diesel fuel and gasoline, lubricating oil, metal plating, bushing wear, brake lining wear and asphalt paving
Manganese	Moving engine parts
Petroleum	Spills, leaks, antifreeze and hydraulic fluids and asphalt surface leachate

Adapted from Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Sources of Nonpoint Pollution in Coastal Waters

