

Storm Water

HAZARDS & AWARENESS

How does storm water affect pollution & how can we help mitigate it?

Louisiana is a #1 rainfall state that also suffers from an extensive litter problem. Together, they cause massive flooding.



Louisiana's litter problem is hurting our quality of life. It's taking over communities, destroying our environment, & hindering our economic development.

It's Time to Let Louisiana Shine!

The Solution

1 Reduce litter on land & cleanup trash in our streets & environment



Clean-Up Initiatives



Volunteers work to help Louisiana shine during the Love the Boot clean-up event.

2 Capture flood-causing litter when it enters water & mitigate other pollutants



Osprey Initiative Litter Getter



Tactical in stream litter collection device used to intercept floating litter from storm water runoff.

Tangipahoa Parish Service Water Quality Summary

Waterway Name	Suspected Causes of Impairment	Suspected Sources of Impairment
Natalbany River-From headwaters to La. Hwy 22	Dissolved Oxygen; Mercury; Fecal Coliform	On-site treatment systems (septic systems and similar decentralized systems)
Yellow Water River-From headwaters to La. Hwy 22	Dissolved oxygen; TDS; Fecal Coliform	Natural sources; On-site treatment systems (septic systems and similar decentralized systems)
Ponchatoula Creek-From headwaters to La. Hwy 22	Mercury; Nitrate; Fecal Coliform	Atmospheric deposition – toxics; Residential
Natalbany River-From La. Hwy 22 to Tickfaw River	Dissolved oxygen; Mercury; Temperature	Source unknown; Atmospheric deposition – toxics
Selsers Creek-From headwaters to Sisters Road	Ammonia; Total; Dissolved Oxygen; Nitrates; TDS; Phosphorus	On-site treatment systems (septic systems and similar decentralized systems); Package plant or other permitted small flows discharges
South Slough, includes Anderson Canal and Interstate Hwy 55 borrow pit canal to North Pass	Dissolved Oxygen; Fecal Coliform; Temperature	Natural sources; On-site treatment systems (septic systems and similar decentralized systems)
Tchefuncte River-From headwaters to US Hwy 190, includes tributaries (Scenic)	Mercury – Fish Consumption Advisory; Turbidity; Fecal Coliform	Construction; Site Clearance (Land); Sewage Discharges in unsewered areas
Selsers Creek-From Sisters Road to South Slough	Dissolved Oxygen; Nitrates; Phosphorus	Package Plant or other permitted small flows discharges; On-site treatment systems (septic systems and similar decentralized systems)
Tangipahoa River-From Mississippi state line to Lake Pontchartrain	Mercury – Fish Consumption Advisory; D.O. Mercury	Atmospheric Deposition – Toxics; Source unknown
Chappapeela Creek-From headwaters to Tangipahoa River	Turbidity; Fecal Coliform	Silverculture Activities
Bedico Creek-From headwaters to Tangipahoa River	Chloride; D.O.; TDS	Source Unknown

The most common types of litter:



EK CTGVVG
DWWU



HCUV/HQQF
RCEMCI IP I



ECPF [' 'UPCEM
RCEMCI IP I



DGXGT CI G
EQPVCKP GTU

Steps You Can Take

Beyond litter clean-up, here are some ways you can help prevent other pollutants from entering our watersheds.

- Keep household septic systems up to date and properly operating
- Clean up solid waste litter from ditches and yards that would make its way into rivers and streams
- Route all "grey water" from washing machines, tubs, showers, etc. into septic systems and not straight into open drain lines, ditches, and waterways
- Follow proper instructions for the use of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers to prevent run-off from entering open drain lines, ditches, and waterways
- Minimize the presence of impervious hard surfaces outside by utilizing permeable and porous pavements, such as gravel or permeable pavements, for driveways and parking areas.
- Make use of various types of sediment control to reduce soil, clay, and sand run-off into waterways
- Add retention or detention ponds on property to catch and hold stormwater and to help with water quality
- Volunteer to serve with litter clean-up events hosted by communities and other organizations