

For More information contact the Murray City Storm Water Division during regular business hours, Monday—Friday 7:00 am to 3:30 pm.



Visit the Salt Lake County Storm Water Coalition webpage:

www.stormwatercoalition.org

Spill Response

Murray City Emergency Dispatch
Monday through Friday 7:00 am to 3:30 pm (801-270-2440)
After hours (801-264-9669)

Local Pollution Control Agencies:

Salt Lake County Health Department
Emergencies; 801-580-6681



MURRAY
POLICE



MURRAY
PUBLIC SERVICES



1-800-458-0145



Printed on recycled paper
1st Print February 2015

PET WASTE
and
WATER
QUALITY



RECOMMENDED
METHODS
FOR STORM
WATER
PROTECTION



We All Live Downstream
stormwatercoalition.org

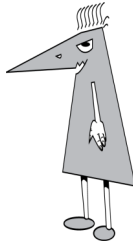
Storm Water Pollution Prevention:

It's Up to Us

In the Salt Lake Valley, storm drains flow directly to local creeks and rivers with **NO treatment**. Degradation of storm water is a serious problem for wildlife dependent on our waterways and for the people who live near streams or use them for recreation. Some common sources of contaminants in storm runoff include:

- Spilled oil, fuel fluids from vehicles and heavy equipment
- Construction debris
- Landscaping runoff containing pesticides or weed killers
- Materials such as used motor oil, anti-freeze, paint products that people pour or spill into a street or storm drain.

Murray City is working with citizens and businesses to clean up storm water runoff. We hope you will join us, by keeping pet wastes out of our rivers and streams.



Are You Polluting Lakes & Streams?

PET OWNERS, TAKE

HEED...When you clean up after your pet, do you dump the waste in the street or storm drainage system? Do you leave it to decay on the sidewalk or on the grass near the street? If so, you may be causing pollution or health problems.

Pollutants from improperly disposed pet waste may be washed into the storm drainage system by rain or melting snow. Storm runoff in Salt Lake County receives **NO treatment**.

When pet waste is washing into lakes or streams, the waste decays, using up oxygen and sometimes releasing ammonia. Low oxygen levels and ammonia, combined with warm temperatures, kill fish.

Pet wastes also contain nutrients that encourages weed and algae growth. Overly fertile water becomes cloudy and green — unattractive for swimming, boating and fishing.

Perhaps most importantly, pet waste can carry diseases which could make water unsafe for contact.. Some of these diseases are:

Campylobacteriosis—bacterial infection

Salmonellosis—bacterial infection

Toxocariasis—roundworm infection

Toxoplasmosis—protozoan parasite infection

Giardiasis—protozoan parasite infection



What Can You Do?

Cleaning up after your pet can be as simple as taking a plastic bag or pooper scooper along on your next walk. What should you do with the waste you pick up? No solution is perfect, but we recommend two:

1. **Flush it down the toilet.** The water in your toilet goes to a sewage treatment plant that removes most pollutants before the water reaches a river or stream.



To prevent plumbing problems, don't flush debris or litter or cat litter. Cat feces may be flushed but used litter should be put in a securely closed bag in the trash.



2. **Put it in the trash.** This is probably the easiest solution. Put waste in a securely closed bag and deposit in trash.

Because pet waste may carry diseases, you should not bury it or put it in a vegetable garden. Do not put wastes in a compost pile. The pile won't get hot enough to kill disease organisms in the waste.

