



Appendix A: Public Education & Outreach

A1: Northport Harbor Water Quality Action Matrix	A2
A2a: Audubon Health Lawn Guide	A5
A2b: Auto Repairs Spanish Language	A7
A2c: EPA Coastal Watershed Guide	A8
A2d: EPA Household Hazardous Waste Guide	A10
A2e: EPA Marine Debris Guide	A12
A2f: EPA Clean Water Bookmark	A14
A2g: EPA Fish Habitat Protection Guide	A15
A2h: EPA Septic System Care Guide	A16
A2i: EPA Stormwater Crossword Challenge	A17
A3: Huntington Waterways "Pump Out Facility" Guide	A18
A4: Huntington "Pink Flag" Program	A20

Appendix B: Public Involvement & Participation

B1: STOP Program	B1
------------------	----

Group	Goals/Action Items	Steps Needed/Process	Timeline (Cost)	Action Status
A	Municipal Coordination & Actions			
A.1	Goal: Develop Uniform Legal/Policy Standards for Addressing Non-Permitted Discharges into Coastal Waters			
A.1a	Action Item: Town and Villages will develop and enact Inter-Municipal Agreements (IMAs).	IMA signed September 2014 forming Northport Harbor Water Quality Inter-Municipal Council (IMC).	2014	★ Complete
A.1b	Action Item: Towns and Villages will develop and enact uniform codes (i.e. Mandate capping of existing outfalls and create notice of violations [NOV] using uniform language for all municipalities.)	To be considered by Northport Harbor Water Quality IMC.	12 – 24 months	☆ In Progress
A.1c	Action Item: Establish uniform rules and regulations to correct illegal discharges/outfalls (e.g., redirection to dry wells, rain barrels, rain gardens, bio-swales.)	To be considered by Northport Harbor Water Quality IMC.	12 – 24 months	☆ In Progress
A.2	Goal: Establish Education/Outreach Materials			
A.2a	Action Item: Towns, villages, organizations will develop/distribute educational materials for homeowners on stormwater runoff control and septic systems maintenance.	Town of Huntington placed literature at local libraries and ordered 1,000 educational placemats for local restaurants.	Ongoing	★ Up to Date
A.2b	Action Item: Establish NHWQPC webpage on Town website.	Town of Huntington developing webpage.	Launch Winter 2015	☆ In Progress
A.2c	Action Item: Branding	Establish branding sub-committee to explore logo/tagline.	--	☆ In Progress
A.2d	Action Item: Public Educational Forum	Dr. Gobler, Stony Brook University, with CCE and TOH Maritime Services will schedule a series of public educational seminars in Town Hall.	Ongoing Next Event - Spring 2015	★ Up to Date

Group	Goals/Action Items	Steps Needed/Process	Timeline (Cost)	Action Status
B	Infrastructure Upgrades			
B.H1	Goal: Study & Analysis			
B.H1a	Action Item: Evaluate Cornell Cooperative Extension's DNA analysis report	Study will assist in identifying and isolating coliform sources.	(\$50,000 in grant funding to TOH)	★ Complete
B.H1b	Action Item: Map Outfalls and watershed topographies	Town model in GIS system using Cornell Cooperative and TOH data.	2014	★ Complete

Group	Goals/Action Items Huntington; Northport; All Municipal Partners	Steps Needed/Process	Timeline (Cost)	Action Status
B	Infrastructure Upgrades (continued)			
B.N1	Goal: Waste Collection System Upgrades			
B.N1a	Action Item: Upgrade waste collection system. Repair and engineering of sewer pipe of the two exposed at low tide	DEC site inspection occurred. Northport will review feasibility with DEC and consultant.	Spring 2015	☆ In Progress
B.N1b	Action Item: Conduct video survey of Centerport Harbor Circle sewer lines	TOH agreed to assist Northport with this survey.	--	★ Complete
B.N1c	Action Item: Conduct dye-testing for Town of Huntington in the Centerport Sewer District	Testing in CSD.	--	★ Complete
B.N1d	Action Item: Conduct dye testing for Village of Northport	Testing in NSD	--	★ Complete
B.N2	Goal: Northport Sewage Treatment Upgrades			
B.N2a	Action Item: Upgrade Northport STP for Nitrogen removal to meet 2014 standards.	Northport STP Nitrogen standards	(\$9-million)	★ Complete
B.N2b	Item: Pipeline Re-lining & Manhole Rehabilitation	Northport collection system upgrades	Fall 2014	★ Complete
B.P1	Goal: Dredging Navigation Channels			
B.P1a	Action Item: Northport Harbor Navigation Channel & Duck Island Harbor Dredging	Work with SC & Army Corps to establish a long-term maintenance dredge program.	TOH meets with County, State, Federal agency officials, Nov 2014.	☆ In Progress
B.P1b	Action Item: Centerport Harbor Dredging	Legislator Spencer secured funding.	Nov/Dec 2014	★ Complete
B.P2	Goal: Stormwater Runoff Mitigation			
B.P2a	Action Item: Install Fab-Co storm-pod retrofit catch basin inserts at the Centerport Yacht Club access road (Beach Plum Drive).	Town Board Resolution approval for drainage improvements (Apr 2011); Installation (Jun 2011).	Ongoing	☆ In Progress
B.P2b	Action Item: Install Fabco rectangular stormwater drain inserts at eight to ten additional locations, including Valley Grove Beach in Eaton's Neck.	Highway Superintendent agrees to use surplus Suffolk County filtration devices on a trial basis.	County devices do not fit TOH storm sewers.	○ On Hold
B.P3	Goal: Habitat Restoration			
B.P3a	Action Item: Repair/Restore Coastal Habitats	Eel grass restoration pilot program.	--	★ Complete
B.P3b	Action Item: Bio-Filtration & Shoreline Stabilization	Northport received grant funding for ribbed-mussel water filtration trial.	Spring 2015 (DEC approved pending final location.)	☆ In Progress
B.P3c	Action Item: Reseed or restock shellfish and oyster beds	Town of Huntington FLUPSY shellfish reseeding program.	On Going	★ Up to Date

Group	Goals/Action Items <u>Huntington; SUNY Stony Brook ; Army Corps of Engineers</u>	Steps Needed/Process	Timeline (Cost)	Action Status
C	Modeling (Guidance on Future Actions)			
C.H1	Goal: Understand Watershed Topography			
C.H1a	Action Item: Develop a GIS topical map of stormwater runoff to identify pollution sources.	Town will use fly-over data to model shoreline topography in GIS.	2014	☆ In Progress
C.S1	Goal: Continue Red Tide Monitoring			
C.S1a	Action Item: Continue Red Tide monitoring.	Seek grant funding.	NOAA (\$50,000)	☆ In Progress
C.S1b	Action Item: Create a Hydrodynamic model of Northport Harbor to understand how dredging will impact tidal flow and circulation.	Hydrodynamic modeling	(\$30,000 Est.)	● Unfunded
C.S1c	Action Item: A red tide cyst survey with high level, 3 D spatial resolutions to determine density and distribution of red tide cysts.	Red Tide Cyst Survey	(\$30,000 Est.)	● Unfunded
C.S1d	Action Item: Create nutrient budget of nitrogen/ pollutants that maps and quantifies sources and amounts entering the Northport Harbor.	NHWQPC Top Priority Project***	(\$50,000 Est.)	● Unfunded
C.S1e	Action Item: Assessment of pathogenic bacteria.	Bacteria Assessment	(\$25,000 Est.)	● Unfunded
C.E1	Goal: Stormwater Control			
C.E1a	Action Item: Study, design, draw specifications for potential solutions to flooding on Main Street.	Northport working w/ Senator Schumer & Army Corps.	(\$450,000 Est.)	● Unfunded
C.E1b	Action Item: Huntington & Northport operate under separate MS4 permits. Town and Village will attempt to work together on upcoming MS4 Pollutant Load Reduction submissions.	U.S. EPA completed audit of TOH MS4 permits. (Fall 2014).	On Going	☆ In Progress

Are YOU a responsible user?

Answer honestly and find out:

- Do pests even exist?
- Do you try non-toxic solutions first?
- Do you use the least amount of the correct product?
- Do you read and follow all label instructions?
- Do you protect yourself, family, neighbors, and pets?
- Do you understand the dangers to pregnant women and young children?
- Do you understand the connection between applying pesticides and contaminating air, soil or water?
- Do you know where to dispose of unused pesticides safely?
- Do you know the signs of pesticide poisoning?
- Do you know when and where others use pesticides?

Learn more about pesticides

- "The Audubon Guide To Home Pesticides" (www.audubon.org/bird/pesticides/index.html)
- The "Citizen's Guide to Pest Control and Pesticide Safety," EPA Office of Pesticide Programs, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Mailbox 7506c, Washington DC 20460, call 703-305-5017 (www.epa.gov/pesticides)
- National Coalition Against Misuse of Pesticides (www.beyondpesticides.org/)
- The Extension Toxicology Network is science based pesticide information written for the non-expert. (www.ace.orst.edu/info/extoxnet)
- The National Pesticides Telecommunications Network, call 800-858-7378 for information, safety practices and incident investigation. (ace.orst.edu/info/nptn/index.html)



It's unbelievable that...

67 million lbs. of synthetic pesticides are applied annually to home lawns; add school and golf turf and the amount rises to 73 million lbs. That equals .26 pounds of pesticide for every man, woman and child in the U.S. or 8 pounds per acre. That is three times more pesticide than farmers use!

5 billion pounds of pesticides are applied annually worldwide, 20% of them in the United States.

672 million birds are exposed annually; 67 million birds die. This is a conservative estimate.

50 pesticide active ingredients currently used in the U.S. have caused documented bird kills.

The EPA registers 890 active ingredients as pesticides, but this does not mean that they are safe or that they were tested in combinations.

103,046 cases of human pesticide exposure were reported in U.S. certified regional poison control centers in 1998. But these centers serve less than half the population and many cases are not reported since symptoms mimic flu.

Learn more about how to reduce the use of pesticides, find alternatives, and create a healthy backyard

- Pesticide and garden tips (www.birdsource.org/GBBC/spring/garden.html)
- The Environmental Protection Agency's Biopesticides site (www.epa.gov/pesticides/biopesticides)
- Backyard Conservation 1-888-LANDCARE (www.nhq.nrcs.usda.gov/CCS/Backyard.html)
- Landscaping with native plants (www.epa.gov/greenacres)
- Native plants and gardening links (plants.usda.gov/plants/links.html)
- Native plant societies by region (www.nanps.org/associations/frame.shtml)



Hang this chart near your garden supplies
as a reminder to make kinder choices.

Audubon Guide for a Healthy Yard and Beyond

More Native Plants! Less Lawn!

10 Commandments for a Healthy Yard

Think, plan and plant around the 10 Commandments. Choosing strong native trees, shrubs, and grasses is your best defense against pests and weeds. Test your soil before planting. Adjust nutrients and pH accordingly. Post a sign designating your property a Wildlife Sanctuary.

1 Go Organic

- Just say NO or limit exposure to toxic chemicals.
- Nourish with "brown gold" (compost), slow release organic rock fertilizers or limestone.

2 Make Your Turf Tough

- Use grass varieties developed for your area.
- Use sharp blades to mow 3 to 4 inches high. Short clippings decompose fast to add nitrogen instead of thatch.
- Water deeply only when needed and aerate for dense, deep roots.

3 Go Native!

- Native plants mean less care, less time, less expense.
- The more native plants in your yard, the more healthy habitats for birds and other wildlife.
- Challenge—REDUCE LAWN AREA by 25% this season.

4 Know Your Enemies

- Get a field guide to identify insects.
- Match control to pest.
- Use control only if a high number of insects exist.
- Learn life cycles so that you do not treat unnecessarily.

5 Treat Only When Necessary

- Use nontoxic methods first.
- Pick off and dispose of insects, vacuum, prune out infestations, or hose off garden plants.

6 Pick Your Pesticides

- Not all chemicals are created equal.
- "Shotgun" killers harm beneficial insects.
- Ask your lawn-care service to list pesticides used.
- Look for EPA toxicity ratings: caution (least toxic), warning, poison (most toxic).

7 Use Biological Controls or Biopesticides

- Most have very little environmental impact.
- Most decompose quickly and affect only the target pest.

What is the Stuff on Your Shelves?

Be safe. DO AN INVENTORY NOW, before you tackle pests and weeds in your yard! Pesticides create risks for birds and other wildlife. Your CHILDREN AND PETS are exposed similarly. The more commonly used pesticides listed below carry the EPA toxicity rating of caution or warning. Why risk pesticide exposure when you can try safer alternatives?

INSECTICIDES cause death by acting on the nervous system of insects. But they also poison birds, fish, and beneficial insects. Residues are left in soil, grass, air, water, and on fruits and vegetables.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	PRODUCT and USES	ALTERNATIVES
Acephate	Orthene for aphids, leafminers, caterpillars, sawflies, thrips	Mail order lacewings and ladybugs for aphids. Hose down plants. Use insecticidal soaps, superior or summer oils, or yellow sticky traps.
Bendiocarb	Ficam for mosquitoes, flies, fleas, ants, cockroaches, ticks, silverfish, snails, slugs, wasps	Use pyrethrum for flying insects, boric acid for fleas and cockroaches, parasitic nematodes for fleas, ground level plates with beer, or lettuce leaves picked up in the heat of the day for snails and slugs.
*Chlorpyrifos	Dursban, Dragon, Otho-Klor for ants, crickets, armyworms, ticks, mites, chinch bugs, roaches, fleas, earwigs, cutworms, grasshoppers, millipedes, sowbugs, white grubs, turf weevils	Use bait stations with diflubenzuron (Siren Termite Bait) or hexaflumuron (Sentricom) for termites, bifentazate (Floramite) for spider mites, milky spore disease for Japanese beetle grubs, <i>Beauveria bassiana</i> fungus for cinch bugs, parasitic nematodes for grubs, beetles and grasshoppers.
*Diazinon	Bonide Soil Granules, Knox-Out, Real-Kill for aphids, bagworms, carpenter ants, lacebugs, scale, whiteflies, fire ants, grubs, cockroaches, fleas, termites	See Chlorpyrifos above. Use insecticidal soap for aphids, whiteflies, and mealybugs.
Dimethoate	Cygon for caterpillars, mites, aphids, thrips, plant hoppers and whiteflies	Use superior or summer oils for mites, aphids, thrips, and whiteflies. Use <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Bt) on caterpillars (can kill beneficial insects) and pyrethrum for insects.

* Products being phased-out and eventually eliminated.

RODENTICIDES kill rats and mice by hindering blood clotting so that internal bleeding leads to death over several days. Brodifacoum can last more than four months and is toxic to wildlife.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	PRODUCT and USES	ALTERNATIVES
Brodifacoum	d-CON, Talon-G for rats and mice	Rodent proof your house. Place cotton over peanut butter on traps.

HERBICIDES such as 2,4-D kill broadleaf plants. Contested studies have linked 2,4-D to cancer. It is moderately toxic to birds and highly toxic to fish and aquatic plants. GLYPHOSATE causes cell death in virtually any plant. Use carefully since toxicity varies depending on formulation and exposure.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	PRODUCT and USES	ALTERNATIVES
Glyphosate	Roundup for killing virtually anything green	Use better mowing techniques, mulching, hand weeding
2,4-D	Scotts Turf Builder Plus 2, Weed-B-Gone for control of many broadleaf weeds	Maintain a healthy lawn by using grasses developed for your area, hand weeding, dethatching, aerating. Add native plants and reduce lawn.

8 Follow Directions and Protect Yourself

- Read labels before you buy or use a product.
- Always wear protective clothing while mixing and applying.
- Never use more than recommended. Remember—LESS IS BEST for survival of beneficial insects!
- Do not apply pesticides in windy conditions, near water sources, people, pets or wildlife habitat.
- Learn signs of pesticide poisoning.

9 Respect Your Neighbor's "Right to Know"

- Notify your neighbor before using pesticides that could drift, remain active on lawn areas, or settle in water. Children and pets are easily exposed and can take residues into homes.
- Ask neighbors and lawn services to do the same.
- Contact local municipalities to learn what, where, and when chemicals are used.
- Ask decision makers to consider safer alternatives.

10 Teach Tolerance and Be Tolerant

- Create natural yards with a variety of pests, predators, weeds, wildlife and native plant species.
- Plant bird and wildlife habitat.
- Enjoy controlled untidiness, not time-consuming lawn maintenance.
- Show by doing.
- Encourage neighbors to build continuous habitat from yard to yard.

Important Phone Numbers:

Cooperative Extension for safe disposal sites:

Poison Control Center:

Wildlife Rehabilitator:

Native plant retailer:

Supervisión de la Precipitación Pluvial

Un Repaso para las Recicladoras



Usted trabaja en la industria
de reciclaje **No.1** de América:
>> **El Reciclamiento De Autos** <<

La mayoría de las desmanteladoras de autos no se ven a si mismas como ambientalistas, pero la industria desmanteladora de autos es muy importante para el medio ambiente.

¿Sabía usted que el automóvil es el producto reciclado número uno de América? Más del 75% de los materiales de los carros son reciclados. Los vehículos reciclados generan más de 12 millones de toneladas de acero reciclado, ahorrando suficiente energía para proporcionar electricidad a mas de 18 millones de hogares durante todo un año. Su trabajo realmente hace la diferencia para el medio ambiente.

Por otro lado, si usted no toma el cuidado necesario en el manejo de los carros y camionetas para desmantelar, puede causar un daño al medio ambiente. Afortunadamente, existen medidas de sentido común que usted puede utilizar para proteger al medio ambiente y a la empresa donde trabaja.

¿Cómo pueden dañar al medio ambiente sus labores de desmantelamiento de los vehículos ?

Cuando llueve o cae nieve, el agua que fluye puede acarrear aceites, anticongelante y metales provenientes de sus instalaciones. Estos materiales pueden terminar en los arroyos, ríos, lagos, y bahías, aniquilando la vida acuática y contaminando gravemente los mantos acuíferos de la zona donde la gente nada, pesca y pasea en bote.

Puede resultar difícil ver la relación entre lo que pasa en sus instalaciones y el efecto en el medio ambiente. Pero el escurrimiento contaminado es real. Cuando se halla contaminado por aceite, anticongelante,

pesticidas, desechos animales y una variedad de materiales, los escurrimientos de instalaciones residenciales e industriales pueden sumarse a un gran problema que afecta comunidades enteras.



¿Qué puede hacer USTED?

Usted puede seguir estas prácticas de sentido común para hacer su parte en cuanto a prevenir la contaminación de la precipitación pluvial. Es sólo cuestión de cambiar algunos hábitos y actuar responsablemente todo el tiempo.
August 19, 2016

What Can You Do?

You can do several things to help protect your watershed and coastal waters.

Take responsibility for your own backyard through sensible lawn care, waste disposal, and resource conservation. Use pesticides and fertilizers sparingly and correctly. Compost organic waste.

- Practice good housekeeping by properly disposing of toxic substances like paint and paint thinners, automotive fluids, and cleaning products. Participate in "amnesty days" or take toxic wastes to appropriate collection sites.
- Curb your dog and properly dispose of pet waste. Do not leave it on the ground or throw it down a storm drain. (Your neighbors will appreciate this, too!)
- Maintain your septic tank if you have one. Frequent pumping, proper drain field maintenance, and careful waste disposal will prolong the life of your system and prevent discharge of untreated sewage to ground and surface waters.
- Pick up litter when you see it and properly dispose of your own trash.
- Properly maintain your boat, use pumpout facilities, and operate your boat in a responsible manner to avoid shoreline erosion. Follow all signage to avoid harming sensitive aquatic environments.
- Get involved in volunteer clean-up, monitoring, and environmental protection efforts. Possibilities range from helping with mailings and phone campaigns to stenciling storm drains and participating in beach and stream cleanups.



Your Coastal Watershed

What is a Watershed?

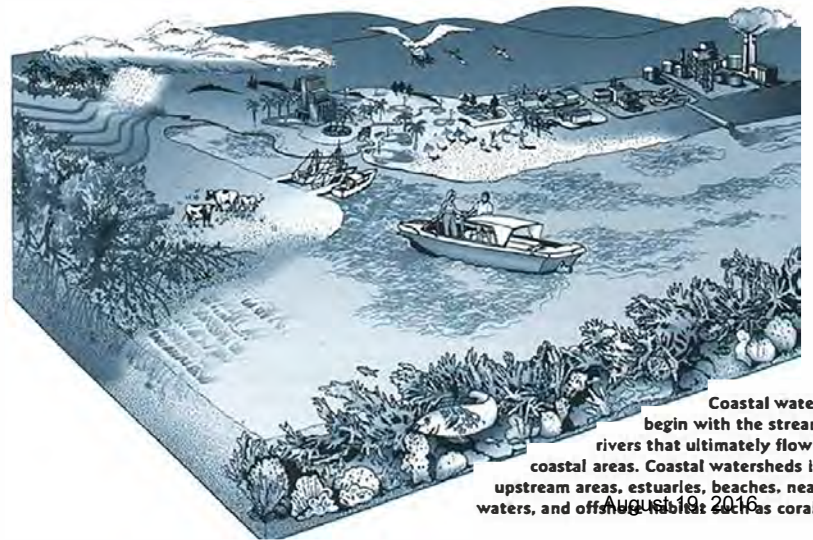
A watershed is a geographic area in which all sources of water, including lakes, rivers, estuaries, wetlands, and streams, as well as ground water, drain to a common surface water body. Because all watersheds are defined by natural hydrology and ultimately drain to coastal waters, they are good focal points for managing coastal resources.



A watershed is an area in which water, sediments, and dissolved material drain to a common outlet, such as a river, lake, bay or ocean.

Parts of the Coastal Watershed

The coastal watershed has several parts. It starts up at the beginning headwaters of the streams and rivers that ultimately drain down to the coastal areas. Headwaters often include wetlands, and wetlands often are adjacent to the flowing waters of rivers or streams. As the streams and rivers flow to coastal waters, they are influenced by many land and water uses. They pass through upland areas used for a variety of purposes such as farming, housing, businesses, recreation, and conservation. Upon reaching the coastal areas, the rivers empty into estuaries, which provide a unique habitat for a diverse group of organisms. Among other habitat functions, rivers and estuaries provide breeding and feeding grounds for a variety of aquatic and terrestrial animals. Nearshore waters, the areas directly offshore from the beach, are part of the coastal watershed because they are influenced by the activities going on along the shoreline and by pollutants coming from the land. Farther offshore are coral reefs (in tropical areas) and other offshore habitats that are part of the coastal watershed as well.



Coastal watersheds begin with the streams and rivers that ultimately flow to the coastal areas. Coastal watersheds include upstream areas, estuaries, beaches, nearshore waters, and offshore habitats such as coral reefs.

For additional information...

Please call EPA's Oceans and Coastal Protection Division at (202) 260-1952. Visit EPA's watershed and coastal web sites at <http://www.epa.gov/OWOW> or the National Estuary Program web site at <http://www.epa.gov/OWOW/estuaries/nep.html>



How Does the Watershed Influence Marine Resources?

Since a watershed is made up of several components that are all part of the "big watershed picture," it is important to remember that what happens on the land can affect the water. For example, if a river or stream flows through an agricultural area, it can pick up fertilizer, manure, and pesticides from farming operations that run off the land after a rainstorm. As it passes urbanized and suburbanized areas, it might gather fertilizers that wash off lawns, untreated sewage from failing septic tanks, wastewater discharges from industrial facilities, sediment from construction sites, and runoff from impervious surfaces like parking lots. Upon reaching the coast, the stream or river can be affected by commercial and recreational boating, discharges from industrial and municipal facilities, and recreational activities on beaches. All of these areas—agricultural, suburban, urban, and coastal—can have an impact on marine resources.



Some Pollution Impacts on the Coastal Watershed



Soil (loose dirt) from construction sites, farms, and areas where dirt is exposed can wash off into streams and rivers when it rains and flow to lakes, estuaries, and oceans. The result can be muddy waters that smother organisms living on the bottom, decrease the amount of light reaching the sea grass beds, and clog fish gills. Some kinds of pollutants can bind to sediment and flow with it to coastal waters.

Excess nutrients can also wash off the land when it rains and end up in coastal waters. Sources of excess nutrients include lawn fertilizers, pet and farm animal waste, decaying plant material, failing septic tanks, atmospheric deposition, and inefficient sewage treatment

plants. The loss of wetlands in many watersheds has reduced the ability of nature to process these nutrients before they enter rivers, streams, and ultimately estuaries. These nutrients can cause an excessive amount of algae (microscopic plants) to grow in the water, blocking the light reaching sea grass. When the algae die off, the decaying process uses up the oxygen in the water, leaving little, if any, for fish and other aquatic organisms. In addition, some of these algae and related organisms (including *Pfiesteria piscicida*) release toxins that can kill fish or shellfish, and can be harmful, or even fatal, to humans.

Toxic substances, such as pesticides from lawns, gardens, and farms, and lead, oils, and greases deposited on roads from cars and trucks, can all run off the land with rainfall and snowmelt. Industrial plants and municipal wastewater treatment plants can also contribute to the amount of toxic substances entering streams and rivers and ultimately lakes, estuaries, and coastal waters. Fish kills and loss of the recreational uses of an area can occur.

Pathogens are microscopic organisms like bacteria and viruses. They come from untreated or poorly treated sewage, pet and farm animal waste, and improperly handled medical waste. Pathogens in the water in unsafe amounts result in beach closures, shellfish bed closures, fish kills, and human health problems.



Resource Impacts

Activities in the watershed can adversely affect a variety of resources. (Specific impacts on each of these resources are discussed in the referenced factsheets.)

Beaches—Overloading of pollutants such as sewage and debris can result in beach closings. (EPA 842-F-98-010)

Bays and estuaries—Pollutants in and structural alterations to bays and estuaries can lead to loss of breeding and feeding grounds of fish, other aquatic animals, and birds, as well as loss of recreational areas. (EPA 842-F-98-009)

Nearshore waters—Along with bays and estuaries, nearshore waters are collection places for pollutants that flow from the watershed. (EPA 842-F-98-007)

Coral reefs and other offshore areas—Marine debris and pollutants such as nutrients and pesticides can flow offshore and affect coral reefs and other offshore habitats. (EPA 842-F-98-008)

It is important to think of the watershed as a *whole system* that is tied together. What happens in one part of the watershed can affect another part, sometimes hundreds of miles away.



What Is EPA Doing to Protect Coastal Watersheds?

As one of the primary federal agencies with responsibility for protecting and restoring the nation's waters, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has the opportunity to advance watershed protection. In recent years, EPA has invested considerable effort in

streamlining program requirements that hinder watershed approaches and in developing useful watershed tools and services. For example, EPA has:

- Increased efforts to assist states in assessing the quality of their watersheds through a variety of programs.
- Applied watershed planning tools to the wetland permitting process to identify areas that are suitable or unsuitable for development.
- Provided financial assistance to states, territories, and tribes to promote watershed planning and management.
- Developed the "Surf Your Watershed" web site, which provides watershed-specific information to the public through the Internet and has increased public awareness of watersheds.
- Implemented the National Estuary Program to protect specific coastal watersheds and foster citizen and local government involvement in coastal watershed protection.

EPA also works with state, local, and community organizations to help them initiate grassroots efforts for protecting watersheds. The *Getting in Step—A Pathway to Effective Outreach in Your Watershed* program provides training to community organizations interested in learning how to communicate the watershed protection message. EPA recognizes that even though federal and state agencies can provide guidance and assistance, watershed protection must be implemented at the local and watershed levels.

EPA has invested considerable effort in streamlining program requirements that hinder watershed approaches and in developing useful watershed tools and services.



Household Hazardous Waste Collection Days

During the 1980s, many communities started special collection days or permanent collection sites for handling household hazardous waste. On collection days, qualified professionals collect hazardous wastes at a central location to ensure safe waste disposal. Over 3,000 collection programs have been undertaken in the United States. Check with the local chamber of commerce, county, or state environmental or solid waste agency to see if there is a household hazardous waste collection program in your area.



Huntington SWMP
Appendix A
A2d: EPA Household
Hazardous Waste Guide

Additional Information

A wide assortment of information about the safe disposal and management of household waste is available on the Internet at <http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer>. Copies of publications can be ordered from the RCRA Hotline by calling 1-800-424-9346, or for the hearing impaired, TDD 800-553-7672. In Washington, D.C., call 703-412-9810, or TDD 703-412-3323.



A-10



Communications Services Branch (OS-305)
Office of Solid Waste
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington, DC 20460

Official Business, Penalty for Private Use \$300

EPA Household Hazardous Waste Steps to Safe Management



August 19, 2016

What Is Household Hazardous Waste?

Some jobs around the home may require the use of products containing hazardous components. Such products may include certain paints, cleaners, stains and varnishes, car batteries, motor oil, and pesticides. The used or leftover contents of such consumer products are known as "household hazardous waste."

Americans generate 1.6 million tons of household hazardous waste per year. The average home can accumulate as much as 100 pounds of household hazardous waste in the basement and garage and in storage closets. When improperly disposed of, household hazardous waste can create a potential risk to people and the environment. This pamphlet describes steps that people can take to reduce the amount of household hazardous waste they generate and to ensure that those wastes are safely stored, handled, and disposed of.

What Are the Dangers of Improper Disposal?

Household hazardous wastes are sometimes disposed of improperly by individuals pouring wastes down the drain, on the ground, into storm sewers, or putting them out with the trash. The dangers of such disposal methods may not be immediately obvious, but certain types of household hazardous waste have the potential to cause physical injury to sanitation workers; contaminate septic tanks or wastewater treatment systems if poured down drains or toilets; and present hazards to children and pets if left around the house.

While households do not have to separate household hazardous waste from trash under federal law, some states have special requirements. Call local or state solid waste officials to learn what requirements apply to households or small businesses in your area.

Move to Reduce and Recycle

One way to reduce the potential concerns associated with household hazardous waste is to take actions that use nonhazardous or less hazardous components to accomplish the task at hand. Individuals can do this by reducing the amount and/or toxicity of the products they choose. This can include learning about the toxicity of products and about appropriate alternatives to household items containing hazardous substances. If you need to use products with hazardous components, use only the amount needed. Leftover materials can be shared with neighbors or donated to a business, charity, or government agency, or given to a household hazardous waste collection program. Excess pesticide might be offered to a greenhouse or garden center,

for example, and theater groups often need surplus paint. Some communities have even organized

waste exchanges where household hazardous waste can be swapped or given away.

Recycling is an economical and environmentally sound way to handle some types of household hazardous waste, such as used automobile batteries and oil. Auto parts stores and service stations frequently accept used automobile batteries, and 80 percent of these batteries are currently recycled. Many states are drafting legislation requiring used oil recycling. In addition, hundreds of local governments working with civic organizations and private firms have implemented

successful used oil recycling programs. Many service stations have begun collecting used oil as a service to their customers. Check with local solid waste officials to find out if a used oil recycling program is operating in your area.

Safe Management Methods

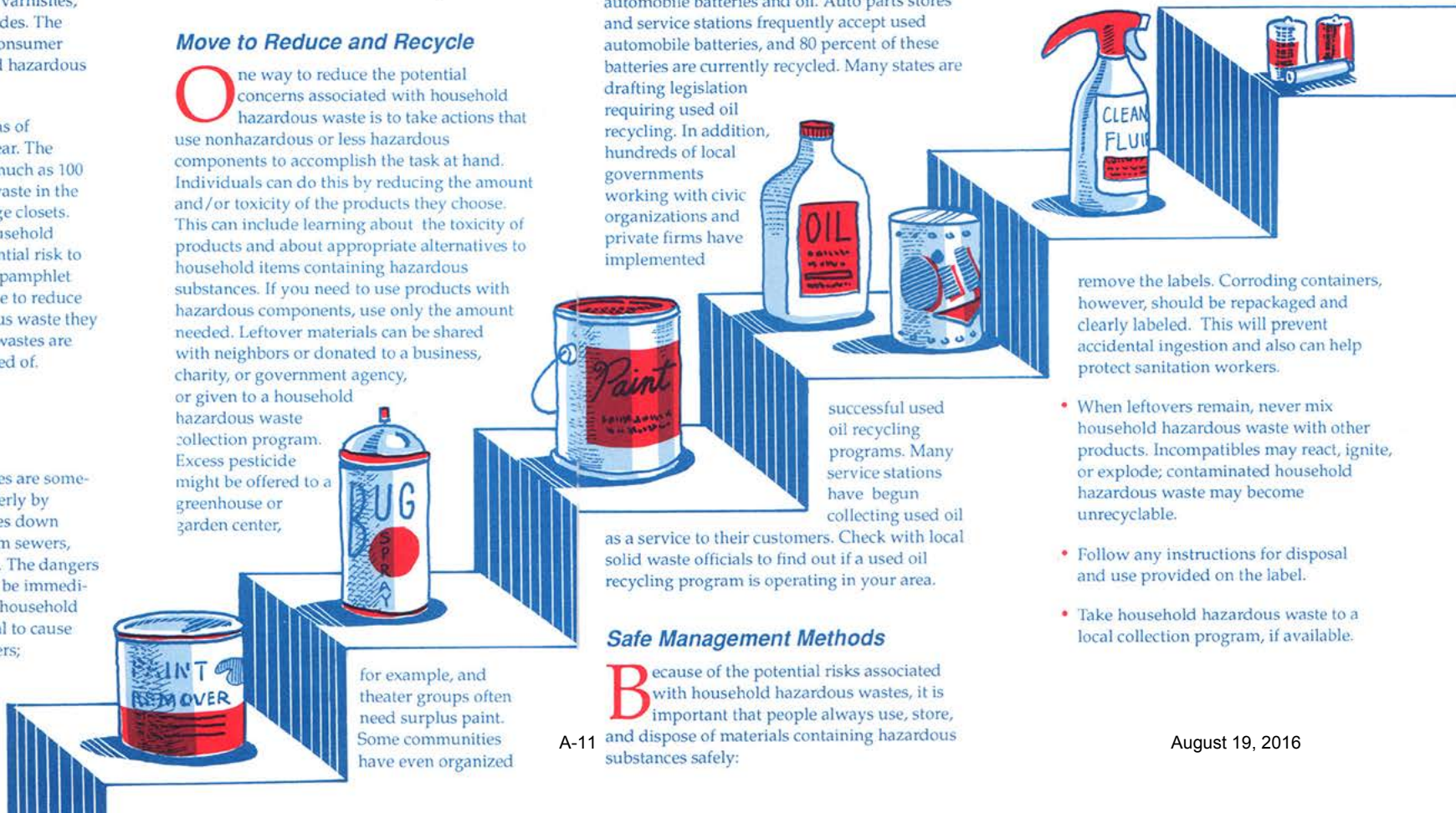
Because of the potential risks associated with household hazardous wastes, it is important that people always use, store, and dispose of materials containing hazardous substances safely:

- Use and store products containing hazardous substances carefully to prevent any accidents at home. Never store hazardous products in food containers. Keep products containing hazardous materials in their original containers and never



remove the labels. Corroding containers, however, should be repackaged and clearly labeled. This will prevent accidental ingestion and also can help protect sanitation workers.

- When leftovers remain, never mix household hazardous waste with other products. Incompatibles may react, ignite, or explode; contaminated household hazardous waste may become unrecyclable.
- Follow any instructions for disposal and use provided on the label.
- Take household hazardous waste to a local collection program, if available.





MARINE DEBRIS



Marine debris is a problem along shorelines, and in coastal waters, estuaries, and oceans throughout the world. Marine debris is any man-made, solid material that enters our waterways either directly or indirectly. Marine debris enters our oceans and coasts from a number of land- and ocean-based sources. More people move near our Nation's coasts each year, and the production of trash and the potential for marine debris continues to increase. We need to better control the disposal of trash and other wastes, or we will continue to find marine debris in our rivers, streams, and oceans.

Reducing marine debris means reducing the amount of waste generated on land and at sea, and disposing of it properly.

Volunteer coastal cleanups and public education efforts can help reduce the amount of debris in our waterways and coastlines.

In 2004, over 158,000 people across the U.S. participated in beach cleanups. These cleanup efforts removed almost four million pounds of debris from more than 8,000 miles of coasts, shorelines, and underwater sites.

Recycling and proper disposal can significantly reduce the amounts of marine debris reaching oceans and coastal waters.

A great deal more can be done. You can be part of the solution.

WHAT IS MARINE DEBRIS?

- Marine debris is trash and other solid material that enter oceans and coastal waters and often end up on our beaches. It is also known as litter.
- Common types of marine debris include plastic bags, bottles and cans, cigarette filters, bottle caps, and lids.

WHERE DOES MARINE DEBRIS COME FROM?

- When trash is not recycled or properly thrown away on land, it can become marine debris. For example, trash in the streets can wash into sewers, storm drains, or inland rivers and streams when it rains and can be carried to oceans and coastal waters.
- People who go to the beach sometimes leave behind trash.
- Recreational and commercial fishermen sometimes lose or discard large fishing nets and lines in the ocean.
- Ships and recreational boats at sea sometimes intentionally or accidentally dump trash directly into the ocean. Trash from boats may be thrown, dropped, or blown overboard.

WHAT DOES MARINE DEBRIS DO TO THE ENVIRONMENT?

- Trash on the beach can be harmful to the health and safety of beach users. It also makes the beach look ugly and dirty. Dirty beaches discourage visitors and cause local beach communities to lose money from tourism or to spend money on cleanup efforts.
- Many types of animals, like seals, sea turtles, birds, fish, and crabs, can be wounded, strangled, or unable to swim if they consume or become entangled in marine debris.
- Marine animals can swallow marine debris causing suffocation or starvation. Sea birds have been known to swallow small plastic pieces (which look like fish eggs); and sea turtles have been known to swallow clear plastic bags (which look like jellyfish).



WHAT IS EPA DOING TO PREVENT MARINE DEBRIS?

- EPA and other stakeholders support the establishment and maintenance of the annual International Coastal Cleanup (ICC). It is an initiative of The Ocean Conservancy, a non-profit organization. The campaign currently involves 50 U.S. states and territories and 88 countries from around the world. The ICC is the largest volunteer environmental data-gathering effort and cleanup of coastal and underwater areas in the world. Thousands of participants learn the value of controlling marine debris. The ICC takes place on the third Saturday in September every year.
- EPA, along with other Federal agencies, helped to design the National Marine Debris Monitoring Program (NMDMP); EPA is supporting The Ocean Conservancy's implementation of this program. The NMDMP gathers scientific marine debris data to identify trends in the amounts of marine debris affecting the U.S. coastline and to determine the main sources of the debris.
- EPA scientists have conducted numerous studies to identify types of marine debris and their sources. EPA also focuses control efforts on specific sources such as street litter, storm water runoff, and industrial wastewater, and supports recycling programs.



HOW CAN I OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION?

- Visit our website at www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/debris
- Contact the Oceans and Coastal Protection Division at 202-566-1200.

Office of Water
Office of Wetlands, Oceans, and Watersheds
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. (Mail Code 4504T), Washington, D.C. 20460
EPA-842-F-05-001i
October 2005



10 Things You Can Do to Prevent Stormwater Runoff Pollution

- Use fertilizers sparingly and sweep up driveways, sidewalks, and gutters
- Never dump anything down storm drains or in streams
- Vegetate bare spots in your yard
- Compost your yard waste
- Use least toxic pesticides, follow labels, and learn how to prevent pest problems
- Direct downspouts away from paved surfaces; consider a rain garden to capture runoff
- Take your car to the car wash instead of washing it in the driveway
- Check your car for leaks and recycle your motor oil
- Pick up after your pet
- Have your septic tank pumped and system inspected regularly



United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

For more information, visit
www.epa.gov/nps or
www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater

**EACH PERSON'S SMALL EFFORTS
ADD UP TO A BIG DIFFERENCE
FOR FISH HABITAT!**

**THANKS FOR REMEMBERING
TO:**

- Recycle used oil and filters, batteries, and antifreeze.
- Keep trash from blowing overboard.
- Use shore-side restrooms and pump out facilities.
- Use oil absorbent materials in your bilge and for spill cleanup.
- Keep detergents and bilge cleaners out of the water.
- Whenever possible, do repair and painting away from the water.
- Avoid boating in shallow areas, especially those with submerged vegetation.
- Keep wakes down in shallow or near shore areas to prevent erosion.
- Tell your friends and fellow fishermen about the importance of fish habitat and the simple things they can do everyday to protect it.

For local information, contact:



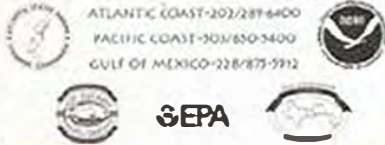
Materials reproduced with permission from Marine Fisheries Commission

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CALL:

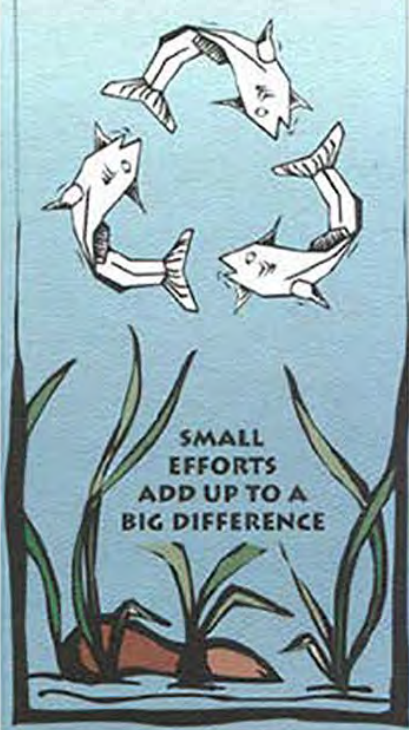
ATLANTIC COAST-202/289-6400

PACIFIC COAST-301/650-3400

GULF OF MEXICO-282/875-5912



**PROTECTING
FISH HABITAT
A GUIDE FOR
FISHERMEN AND
BOATERS**



**THE IMPORTANCE OF
PROTECTING FISH HABITAT**

THE COAST

Anyone who's spent time on the water can appreciate the beauty, peace, and richness of our bays and oceans. Whether fishing for sport or work, fishermen are especially in tune with the benefits of clean and beautiful marine waters.

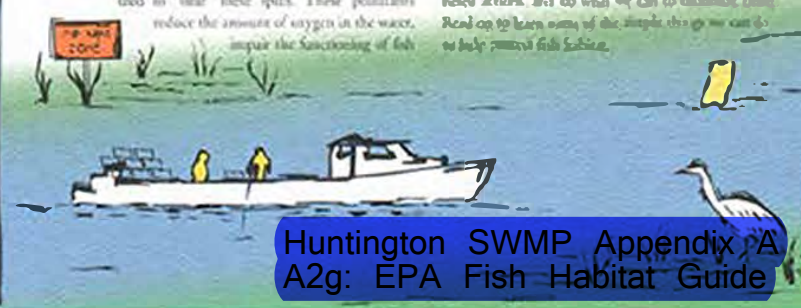
More and more people are turning down to the water. By the year 2010, more than 50% of the people in the U.S. are expected to live within 50 miles of the coast. With the increasing population, there will be an increase in threats to the richness and clarity of the water, which provided the recreation in the first place. Even boating-related activities can contribute substantially to the degradation of one of our most important coastal resources.

IMPORTANT FISH HABITAT

Estuaries and near shore waters are natural habitat for many important fish and shellfish species. Unfortunately, these areas are also the areas that are most frequently exposed to pollution from coastal activities. Even when greatly diluted, pollutants can have harmful impacts, especially on not visible eggs and larvae.

HOW SMALL IMPACTS ADD UP

A quart of engine oil spilled in one month is equal to one year's worth of oxygen that is exposed to the lake. Negative impacts are aggravated when detergents or soaps are used to "clean" these spills. These pollutants reduce the amount of oxygen in the water, impair the functioning of fish gills, and reduce the ability of seabirds to stay warm and dry.



When untreated sewage is discharged rather than disposed of in a pump-out station, it can result in bacterial contamination as much as 10,000 times greater than that of treated sewage, which severely impairs the permeability of the fish such as salmon and oysters.

When vessels are being fueled or repaired, up to 5 gallons of fuel can spill out and spill into the water. Although some of the chemicals in gas and diesel fuel evaporate rapidly, many toxic ingredients remain trapped in the water column. Multiplying these relatively small spills by the number of boats in a busy marina and the number of boating days per year can add up to big water quality problems.

Other activities associated with boating or buying that can cause serious problems include: washing motor hull paint into the water, brushing and spilling on washing decks, paints or adhesives into drains or directly into the water. Boat problems and water can directly submerged aquatic vegetation and also cause fish erosion.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

It is important for us to realize the impact of our boating activities, and do what we can to minimize them. Read on to learn some of the simple things you can do to help protect fish habitat.



Bring trash back to port for proper disposal.



Prevent pollution by pressure washing ports, inlets, and completing boat repairs in dry dock whenever possible.



Never discharge treated or untreated sewage, and to use pump out facilities.



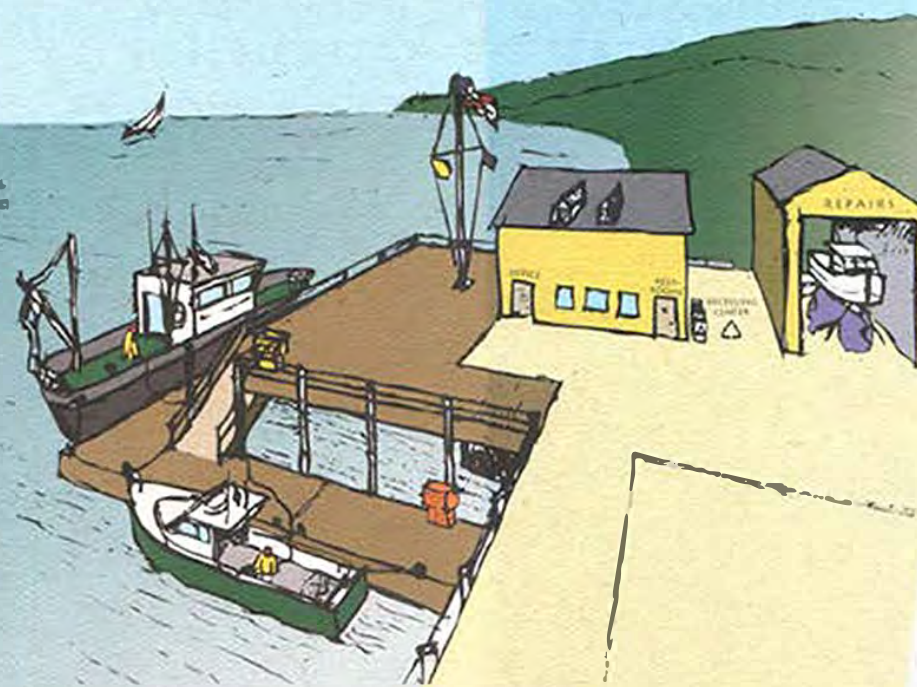
Use the smallest amount of the least toxic products available. Wipe up rather than hose off any chemical residues.



Recycle used oil, antifreeze, and batteries.



Use oil absorbent materials in your bilge and for spill clean-up. Refrain from using detergents and bilge cleaners; never pump them overboard.



- UNDERWAY:**
- Keep trash from blowing overboard; bring it back to port for proper disposal.
 - Avoid boating in shallow waters, especially those with submerged vegetation.
 - Follow "no wake" postings, and keep wakes down in shallow or near shore areas to prevent erosion.
 - Never discharge treated or untreated sewage; use in one pump out facilities.
 - Report all spills or debris violations to the proper authorities.

- AT THE DOCK:**
- Recycle used oil and filters, batteries and antifreeze.
 - Use shore-side restrooms and pump out facilities.
 - Tell your friends and fellow fishermen about the importance of protecting fish habitat.
 - Minimize fish waste disposal in marine waters.
 - Encourage your marina to provide facilities for recycling and dry dock repairs.
 - Whenever possible, do repairs and painting in dry dock; keep paints and paint chips away from the water.

- ON YOUR BOAT:**
- Use oil absorbent materials in your bilge and for spill cleanup.
 - Refrain from using detergents and bilge cleaners; never pump them overboard.
 - Use the smallest amount of the least toxic products available when cleaning.
 - Be careful when fueling; catch any overflow with petroleum absorbent materials.
 - Install an overboard alarm on your fuel tank.
 - When doing small repairs, sanding or scraping, use tarps to catch pollutants.

**FISHERMEN & BOATERS
PROTECTING FISH HABITAT
IT ALL ADDS UP**

If you have a septic system...

Septic systems can provide long-term, effective treatment of household wastewater if properly designed, constructed, and maintained.

Things to keep in mind:

- ✓ Inspect your system (every 1 to 3 years) and pump your tank (as necessary, generally every 5 years).
- ✓ Use water efficiently.
- ✓ Don't dispose of household hazardous wastes in sinks and toilets.
- ✓ Plant only grass over and near your septic system. Roots from nearby trees or shrubs might clog and damage the drainfield.
- ✓ Don't drive or park vehicles on any part of your septic system. Doing so can compact the soil in your drainfield or damage pipes, tank, or other septic system components.

For more information, contact:

U.S. Environmental
Protection Agency,
www.epa.gov/owm/onsite



**Not in My
Septic System!**

X Cloggers

diapers, cat litter, cigarette filters, coffee grounds, grease, feminine hygiene products, etc.

X Killers

household chemicals, gasoline, oil, pesticides, antifreeze, paint, etc.

If you're on a sanitary sewer system...

What you flush from your home affects the streams, lakes, and coastal waters in our community.

- ✓ Don't pour household products such as cleansers, beauty products, medicine, auto fluids, paint, and lawn care products down the drain.

Wastewater treatment facilities are designed to treat organic materials, **not hazardous chemicals.**

Don't put excess household grease (meat fats, cooking oil, butter and margarine, etc.), diapers, condoms, and personal hygiene products down a drain or flush them.

- ✓ These materials can clog pipes, and cause raw sewage to overflow in your home or yard, or in public areas.

Don't pour used motor oil down the drain.

Used motor oil can diminish the effectiveness of the treatment process and might allow contaminants to be discharged into local waterways.

When the wastewater flushed from your toilet or drained from your household sinks, washing machine, or dishwasher leaves your home, it flows through your community's sanitary sewer system to a wastewater treatment facility. The wastewater is treated by the wastewater treatment facility to reduce or remove pollutants.



**Flush
Responsibly!**

For more information, contact:

Take the Stormwater Runoff Challenge

Across:

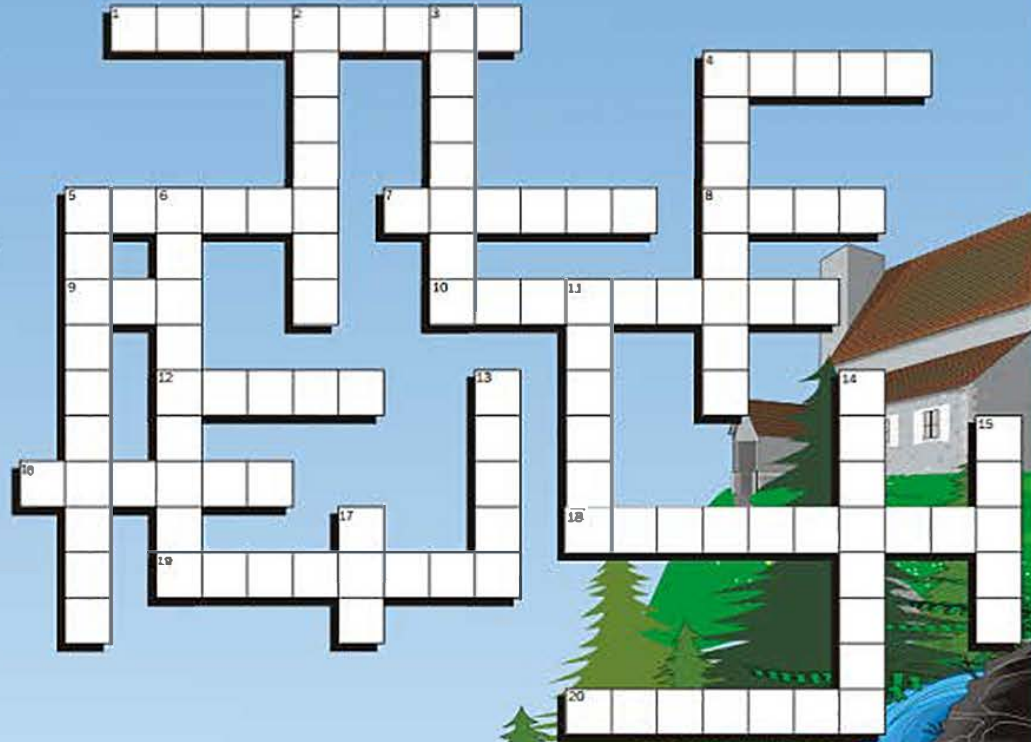
- 1) The area of land that drains into an estuary, lake, stream, or groundwater is known as a _____.
- 4) The _____ of speeding boats can erode shorelines.
- 5) Maintaining your _____ tank will help to prevent bacteria and nutrients from leaking into groundwater and surface waters.
- 7) Wetland plants act like a natural water _____, removing harmful pollutants from stormwater runoff.
- 8) Leave your grass clippings on your _____ to reduce the need for commercial fertilizers.
- 9) A single quart of motor _____, if disposed of improperly, can pollute 2 million gallons of water.
- 10) Fertilizers and animal wastes contain that "feed" algae and other aquatic plants harmful to water quality.
- 12) Polluted runoff from both rural and _____ sources has a significant impact on water quality.
- 16) Storm _____ don't always connect to sewage treatment plants, so runoff can flow directly to rivers, lakes, and coastal waters.
- 18) Follow directions carefully when applying _____ on your lawn—more is not always better.
- 19) Polluted runoff (also called _____ source pollution) comes from so many places that it's hard to "pinpoint" a source.
- 20) Yard and vegetable food waste are suitable additions to a _____ pile.

Down:

- 2) Don't dump used motor oil into storm drains. _____ it!
- 3) _____ of soil from barren land can cloud nearby streams.
- 4) _____ prevent flooding. Improve water quality, and provide habitat for waterfowl, fish, and wildlife.
- 5) Making "Do Not Dump, Drains to Bay" on a _____ is one way to educate people about polluted runoff.
- 6) Excess sediment, nutrients, toxics, and pathogens are all types of runoff _____.
- 11) Polluted _____ is the nation's #1 water quality problem.
- 13) The cattail is one wetland _____ that helps purify polluted runoff.
- 14) Too much _____ in water can harm aquatic life.
- 15) Proper crop and animal management on _____ helps to control water pollution.
- 17) _____ impact development helps control stormwater pollution through conservation approaches and techniques.

Choices:

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|
| compost | nonpoint | sediment |
| drains | nutrients | septic |
| erosion | oil | storm drain |
| farms | plant | urban |
| fertilizer | pollution | wakes |
| filter | recycle | watershed |
| lawn | runoff | wetlands |
| low | | |



For more information, please visit EPA's
 Polluted Runoff web site at www.epa.gov/nps

Pumpout Facilities

Cold Spring Harbor
Powles Marine Agency, 74 Harbor Road
VHF Channel 10

Huntington Harbor
Mill Dam Marina, Mill Dam Road
VHF Channel 9

Halesite Marina, Route 110
VHF Channel 9

South Town Dock, Route 110,
Halesite

Goldstar, West Shore Road
VHF Channel 9

Knutson's West Marine, 41 East Shore Rd.
VHF Channel 9, fee

Huntington Yacht Club
VHF Channel 68, Fee

Town of Huntington Mobile Pumpout Service
See Below

Northport Harbor
Woodbine Marina, Woodbine Avenue
VHF Channel 9

Seymour's Boatyard, Bayview Avenue
VHF Channel 68, Fee

Brittania Yacht Club, Fort Salonga Road
VHF Channel 9, Fee

Town of Huntington Mobile Pumpout Service

Operation Schedule*

Saturday, Sunday and observed holidays between the hours of 10 A.M. through 8 P.M.

- Huntington mobile pumpout vessel will only provide services (at no charge) to vessels at anchor or on moorings within the Greater Huntington Bay Complex.
- Boaters wishing to use the services of the Mobile Pumpout Vessel may initiate radio contact on VHF Channel 9 to hail the "Huntington Mobile Pumpout Service".
- The pumpout vessel will be available for boaters in slips between 8:00 A.M. and 10:00 A.M. during the same days, Huntington Harbor Only. A fee of \$5.00 is required for this service.

*The mobile pumpout service is managed by the Town of Huntington Department of Maritime Services.

Pumpout stations
will display this
identification logo



Emergency Contacts

Huntington Harbor Master
631-351-3255, 3256
VHF Radio: Channels' 16 and 9

US Coast Guard
631-261-6868
VHF Radio: Channels' 16, 9, and 22A

For more information please check the
following websites or call:

Town of Huntington Maritime Services
Phone: (631) 351-3192 • Fax: (631) 351-3373
E-mail: maritime@town.huntington.ny.us
<http://town.huntington.ny.us/>

**Cornell Cooperative Extension
of Suffolk County**
www.cce.cornell.edu/suffolk



FRANK P. PETRONE - SUPERVISOR
Marlene L. Budd - Councilwoman
Mark A. Cuthbertson - Councilman
Susan A. Berland - Councilwoman
Mark A. Capodanno - Councilman

This project was funded through a Clean Vessel Act grant provided by the NYS Environmental Facilities Corp.

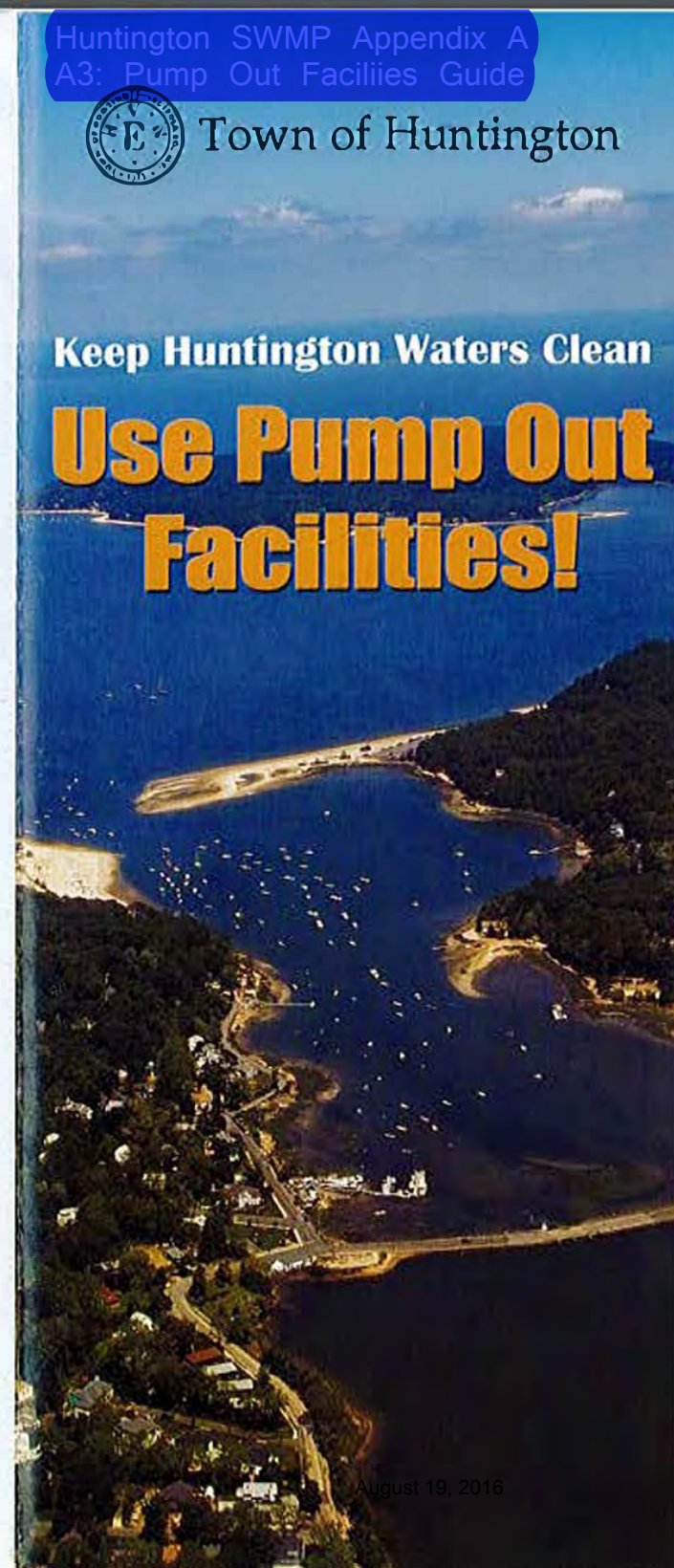


A-18
Cornell Cooperative Extension in Suffolk County
provides equal program and employment opportunities.



Keep Huntington Waters Clean

**Use Pump Out
Facilities!**



No Discharge Zone

What is it?

A **No Discharge Zone (NDZ)** is a geographic area where discharge of sewage (black water), whether treated or not treated, is prohibited from all vessels. Huntington Town was the first to achieve this designation in the New York State Marine District.

Where is it?

The **NDZ** includes:

- Lower Huntington Bay, including Huntington and Lloyd Harbors
- Northport Bay
- Centerport Harbor
- Northport Harbor
- Duck Island Harbor
- Price Bend

Who Participates?

All vessels—charter boats, live-aboards, fishing boats, private vessels, commercial vessels, and other floatables are prohibited from dumping sewage within the NDZ boundaries.

How?

Boaters are required to remove portable waste from marine sanitation devices (MSDs) at vessel pumpout facilities.

- The Town of Huntington and private marine facilities provide pumpout stations to service MSDs convenient to all boaters.
- The town also provides a mobile sanitary waste pump-out vessel available to both resident and transient boaters.

Why?

- Sewage discharge from boaters may contain bacteria and viruses that can contaminate shellfish beds and swimming areas.
- Boaters are very aware of, and concerned about the health of our coastal waters and marine environment.



By following simple, sound environmental practices we can help keep our harbors and waterways clean and healthy.

- If you have an operable holding tank onboard (Type III MSD), simply use the pump-out services that are available in Cold Spring, Northport and Huntington Harbors.
- If you have a Type I or Type II MSD, place the unit's "Y-valve" or thru-hull sea-cock into the closed position and secure.
- Use shore-side facilities and pumpout facilities to remove vessel waste.
- Install and use holding tanks.
- Examine the head for leaks, improper fittings and proper venting.
- Keep a portable toilet on board for use while in harbors.



Huntington SWMP Appendix A

A4: Pink Flag Program

A Gift From:



Has Been Sponsored By:



Frank P. Petrone, Supervisor
Steve Israel, Councilman
Susan J. Scarpati-Reilly, Councilwoman
Marlene L. Budd, Councilwoman
Mark Cuthbertson, Councilman

A letter from Councilman Mark Cuthbertson

Dear Neighbor:

Thank you for choosing a natural approach to lawn care and for displaying this flag which is sponsored by the Town of Huntington and is a gift from the Huntington Breast Cancer Action Coalition.

This new effort to involve individual homeowners expands upon the work of Supervisor Frank Petrone, who, with the support of Councilman Steve Israel, Councilwoman Susan J. Scarpati-Reilly and Councilwoman Marlene L. Budd, has been working toward making the town-owned golf courses toxic/chemical free.

More and more evidence points to the excessive use of toxic pesticides as contributing to the high rates of cancer and other diseases as we grapple with the huge questions of causes and cures, we know that we can take small and steady steps in the right direction. Eliminating toxic pesticides from your own lawn is one such step. And when you display the "I'm Fed Naturally" flag, you'll be encouraging your neighbors to do the same.

Sincerely,

MARK CUTHBERTSON,
Councilman

Huntington Breast Cancer
Action Coalition

Welcome to the
"I'm Fed Naturally"
Flag Campaign



Question: What are these
pink flags all about?

A message from:

Huntington Breast Cancer Action Coalition (HBCAC)

As we begin to understand more about chemicals, our environment and our health, we can choose to err on the side of caution. One such choice is to stop applying toxic pesticides on our property.

These flags are for people like you who have decided to approach their partnership with the eco-system in a more natural way. By using the precautionary principle, we are participating in an intervention and prevention program to promote breast health for our family and our community.

Some people have come to the conclusion that toxic pesticides on lawns are like toxic drugs in our bodies... in the long run they actually weaken the body.

We are learning that with a "well balanced" healthy soil, nature can take care of itself. By using organic methods, you can prevent weeds, crab grass and brown spots. The closer the soil is to its natural state, the less toxic pesticides will be needed.

**BY ELIMINATING THE USE
OF TOXIC PESTICIDES,
YOU CAN PROTECT YOUR:**

HEALTH

CHILDREN

PETS AND WILDLIFE

DRINKING WATER

NATURAL RESOURCES

WHY ARE TOXIC PESTICIDES HARMFUL?

Toxic pesticides are designed to KILL living things.

Toxic pesticides end up in the groundwater
-YOUR DRINKING WATER-

Toxic pesticides are being studied in connection with:

- the rise of breast cancer and all other cancers
- interference with the development of the nervous systems of children
- links to childhood Leukemia

(Sources: Cornell Extension of Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester Counties; Adelphi University; NYS Attorney General; U.S. EPA)

Learn How to Landscape NATURALLY

For more information about safe organic landscape care, please call the Huntington Breast Cancer Action Coalition - 547-1518

SAFELY DISPOSE OF HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE AT THE TOWN'S STOP* FACILITY

*Stop Throwing Out Pollutants!

Town residents can ensure the continued health and safety of our drinking water and the environment by bringing their hazardous household wastes to the Town's STOP Facility. The STOP Facility is located at the Town Recycling Center. This STOP Facility Accepts Hazardous Material from 9:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.

641 New York Avenue, Huntington
(¼ mile north of Big H Shopping Center)
Hours: Tuesday – Saturday 9:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.

When bringing hazardous waste to the STOP Facility:

- Bring waste in its original container if possible. Secure items for transport.
- Bring a maximum of 5 gallons of hazardous waste per person per day.
- Do not leave waste in a hot, unventilated vehicle for long periods of time.
- Do not smoke near chemical products.

If you have any further questions or concerns, call 631-427-6377 or visit:

www.HuntingtonNY.gov/STOP

ITEMS ACCEPTED AT STOP FACILITY

Acids	Fertilizer	Paint Thinner
Aerosol Cans	Flammable	Photo Chemicals
Ammonia	Liquids	Solvents
Antifreeze	Flares	Spot Removers
Bleach	Fluorescent	Pool Chemicals
Bug & Rodent Killers	Lamps	Thermometers
Car Batteries	Household Batteries	Thermostats
Chemistry Sets	Kerosene	Varnish
Degreasers	Lacquer	Waste Oil
Disinfectants	Mercury	Weed Killers
Drain Cleaner	Oil Based Paint	Wood Preservatives
	Oven Cleaners	
	Paint Stripper	

ITEMS NOT ACCEPTED AT STOP FACILITY*

Ammunition	Fireworks	Regular Garbage
Biological Waste	Infectious Waste	Smoke Detectors
Explosives	Medical Waste	Syringes
Fire Extinguishers	Radioactive Materials	Unlabeled Materials

*Call the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYS DEC) at 631-444-0375 for proper disposal info