



# Seek Out Nonpoint Source Pollution!

See if you can find these words that are related to nonpoint source pollution.

Automotive fluids  
BMP  
Fertilizer  
Manure  
Nonpoint

Pesticide  
Pet waste  
Pollution  
Runoff  
Sediment

Soil erosion  
Stormwater  
Water quality  
Wetland

W O Z W E T L A N D Y J A L  
A W E V B N K U O R Q F U V  
T E S E D I M E N T M L T P  
E E G H T K Q B P M R Y O K  
R D A X N V M M O Z Q S M W  
Q I O Y G F B N I S F F O N  
U C Z F C O P B N Z C S T O  
A I P E T W A S T E L D I I  
L T D R A V E Q F K M E V S  
I S Q T Z D H R N R U F E O  
T E B I V W T G U U Y B F R  
Y P O L L U T I O N Z C L E  
X E A I F J O Y R O A T U L  
D S K Z W E G W E F T M I I  
L L P E Q N Z S H F L S D O  
Q D L R E T A W M R O T S S

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## Nonpoint Source Glossary

*Automotive fluids* - Oil, brake fluid, transmission fluid, and other fluids used in automobiles. They can leak from cars and trucks onto driveways, roads, and parking lots. Maintaining automobiles and properly disposing of used oil and fluids can prevent automotive fluids from entering storm drains during rainfall events.

*BMP* - Best Management Practices (BMPs) are recommended practices that lower or limit the adverse impact an activity may have on the environment. For agriculture, BMPs often focus on reducing soil loss, pesticide application, nutrient management, and management of animal wastes. BMPs are also available for construction, forestry, mining, and households.

*Fertilizer* - Organic and inorganic material applied to soil to provide nutrients for plants. Runoff can carry excess nutrients from lawns and agriculture fields into rivers, lakes, and streams. Use soil tests to avoid using too much fertilizer.

*Manure* - Solid and / or liquid waste from livestock. Manure from livestock operations can often enter rivers, lakes, and streams through runoff water. Using livestock BMPs helps avoid the loss of manure and protect nearby water sources.

*Nonpoint* - Wide-spread overland runoff containing pollutants. The contamination does not originate from one specific location, and pollution discharges over a wide land area. Generally, each source only contributes a small amount of contamination, but the sum impact may be substantial. Agriculture, mining, forestry, urban runoff and construction all contribute to nonpoint source pollution.

*Pesticide* - Man-made chemicals developed for the control of pests. Runoff can carry pesticides into streams, lakes, and rivers. Applying pesticides when there is little chance of rain can help prevent pesticide runoff in storm water.

*Pet waste* - Solid and liquid waste from animals kept as pets. Pet waste can be carried to storm drains by runoff water.

*Pollution* - An alteration in the character or quality of the environment, or any of its components, that renders it less suited for certain uses.

*Runoff* - That part of precipitation, snow melt, or irrigation water that runs off the land into streams or other surface water. It can carry pollutants from the air and land into the receiving waters.

*Sediment* - Uncemented sand, silt, gravel, clay, etc.

*Soil erosion* - The loss of soil by running water, wind, or ice; erosion is the process by which the earth's surface is shaped and occurs even in remote, uninhabited areas at a slow rate; of concern is accelerated erosion caused by people's activities.

*Stormwater* - Runoff water from rain and snowmelt; carried through storm drains to local streams, lakes, or rivers.

*Water quality* - The chemical, physical and biological characteristics of a body of water. It is often affected by nonpoint source pollution. Water quality standards are written goals for state waters that define the characteristics needed for specific uses. They are established by each state and approved by EPA.

*Wetland* - Wetlands are areas where water covers the soil, or is present either at or near the surface of the soil all year or for varying periods of time during the year, including during the growing season. They can help filter nonpoint source pollutants out of runoff.