Local Waters

The Cowlitz, Coweeman, & Columbia Rivers, Lake Sacajawea, Longview Ditches, & Coal Creek, are **impaired** by:

- A lack of oxygen from groundwater and excess nutrients; and/or
- Fecal coliform, a bacteria in warmblooded animal waste; and/or
- High temperature from more pavement and roof tops and fewer trees



Did you know?

Urban trees cool, cleanse and reduce stormwater runoff.

An illicit/illegal discharge is anything that enters a storm drainage system that is not made up entirely of clean stormwater.

Runoff from our cities, neighborhoods and farms is the leading cause of water pollution.

Is stormwater treated by our cities?

<u>No</u>. Only sanitary sewer water (from toilets, showers, sinks, etc.) is treated. Stormwater is not treated. It just flows to the closest waterway or low area.

Did you know that just one inch of rain in the Longview-Kelso area can generate 60 million gallons of stormwater? This is twice the



capacity of our sanitary facilites. Collecting and treating this runoff is not feasible.

Remember: only rain down the drain.

Longview/Kelso Water Pollution Hotline (360) 578-0900

For more information, visit <u>www.cleanstormwater.org</u> or contact your Public Works Department:

City of Longview...(360) 442-5209

City of Kelso...(360) 423-6590

Cowlitz County...(360) 577-3030

Consolidated Diking Improvement District #1 (CDID #1)...(360) 423-2493



Portions of this publication are courtesy of EPA.

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The Solution to Stormwater Pollution

> A citizen's guide to clean runoff

We all live downstream.

Healthy habits for clean water

Quick Facts:

- Rain becomes stormwater runoff when it hits land. It washes our debris, chemicals, dirt, pet waste, auto grime, etc. to our lake, sloughs, rivers, and wetlands.
- 53% of Washington's waters surveyed are unfit for uses like swimming, fishing, or drinking.*
- Stormwater is *the leading cause* of water pollution, not industrial dumping.
- Stormwater gets <u>zero</u> or limited treatment.
- The solution is for each of us to reduce pollution at its many sources.

*Visit http://www.epa.gov/waters/ir/ to learn more.

Vehicles and Garage

- Use a **commercial carwash** or divert wash runoff to grass to minimize dirty, soapy water flowing into the storm drain.
- Keep your car, boat, motorcycle, and other machinery well maintained.
- Clean **drips and spills** with absorbent pads, kitty litter, or sand. Dispose of it in the garbage before the next rain.
- Recycle vehicle fluids. It is illegal to dump oils and chemicals to the ground or stormwater.

Lawn, Garden and Pets

- Use pesticides and fertilizers **sparingly**. When use is necessary, apply the recommended amounts. Avoid application before rain.
 - Select **native** plants and grasses. They typically require less water, fertilizer, and pesticides.
- Sweep up yard debris. Hosing away grass and leaf waste clogs storm drains and adds harmful nutrients and tannins to our local waters.
- Don't pile yard debris on/near ditches. This invites rodents and causes erosion.
- Compost yard waste.
- Mow at highest setting, mulch if possible.
- Water during the **cool** times of the day, and don't let water run to pavement or drains. Water deep and less often.
 - Cover piles of dirt to prevent loss to wind and rain. **Vegetate** bare spots.
 - When walking your pet, pick up the waste and dispose of it in a trash can or toilet. Otherwise, harmful bacteria and excess nutrients foul our waterways.

Home

- Non-toxic, biodegradable products are preferred, but like any chemical, must not be discharged to stormwater.
 Inspect and pump septic systems regularly, protect drain fields from cars and tree roots, and flush responsibily. Failed septic systems release human waste.
- Sweep up and properly dispose of construction debris. Clean up spills immediately, and dispose of it safely.
- Clean **paint brushes** in a sink, without thinners. Filter and reuse paint thinners.
 - Bring excess paints, thinners, and hazardous products to the Waste Control Transfer Station on Tuesday or Saturday from 9:30 to 11:30 a.m. (free of charge)

• Pour **carpet cleaning** wastewater in the sanitary sewer (inside) — not a storm sewer (outside).

• Send downspouts to lawn or garden during roof moss treatment.

Low Impact Development

Hard surfaces generate much more runoff and cannot filter water. To better mimic natural areas, **plant trees** and . . .

- Direct downspouts and driveway runoff to a French drain.
- Blend compost into soils to help them absorb runoff.
- Plan landscaping projects to minimize paved areas or consider flagstones, pavers, or pervious concrete or asphalt.
- Retain natural buffers around waterways or ditches.

