Did you know?

Contaminated runoff from city streets, neighborhoods, construction sites and parking lots and an assortment of business and residential activities is the largest source of water pollution. In fact, anything other than rain entering a storm drain can contaminate nearby streams and groundwater.

Stormwater runoff results from rainfall. Rainstorms can cause large volumes of water to rinse the urban landscape, picking up pollutants along the way.

Urban runoff occurs any time of the year when excessive water from vehicle washing, and other sources carries detergents, chemicals, trash, lawn debris, and other urban pollutants into storm drains.

For additional information:

Contact your local jurisdiction for technical assistance and the regulations that apply to your business or visit **www.StormwaterPartners.org** for more tips.

Your business can reduce stormwater pollution and protect rivers!

Your business is integral to our community and, like other community partners, you need to properly dispose of business waste products.

It is especially important for businesses to help prevent contamination and by-products from polluting streams, lakes, and groundwater. Following a few simple practices can keep sediment, chemicals, soaps and waste water out of storm drains and out of our waterways.

stormwater PARTNERS SW WASHINGTON

This Stormwater Partners message brought to you by:
Clark County Environmental Services
Don Benton, Director
360) 397-2121, ext. 5358

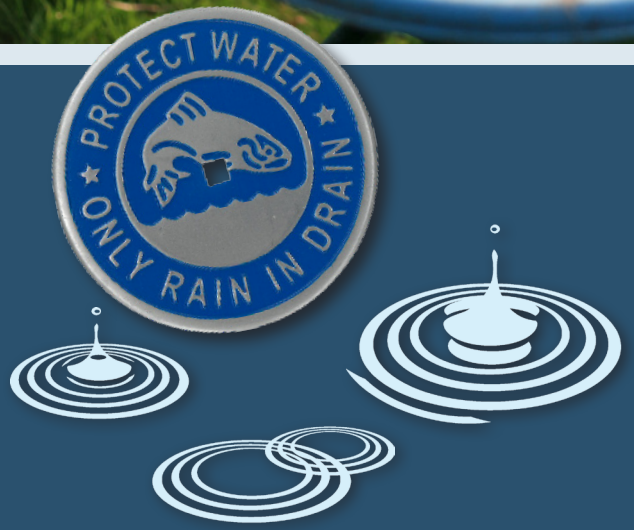
Clark County • Battle Ground • Camas • La Center • Ridgefield • Vancouver • Washougal

Este folleto contiene información importante. Por favor pídale a alguien que se lo traduzca.

For other formats, contact the Clark County ADA Office: **Voice** (360) 397-2322; **Relay** 711 or (800) 833-6388; **Fax** (360) 397-6165; **E-mail** ADA@clark.wa.gov.

STORMWATER PROTECTION FOR BUSINESSES

Professional Landscaping



Simple steps you can take to prevent stormwater pollution

ALWAYS

Always sweep or blowback excess fertilizer, herbicide or lawn clippings into lawn/ landscape area and not into the street, sidewalk or driveway.

Always Clean tools and equipment over the lawn or landscaped area.

Why? Rainfall and urban runoff from sprinklers and hoses picks up and carries chemicals and other contaminants into the storm drain and directly into waterways or groundwater which is where we get our drinking water in Clark County.

Always apply pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers *only when necessary* and follow directions closely. Test soils prior to applications to ensure the correct products are used for the task.

Why? All chemicals (even non-toxic) can have a negative impact on our waterways. Consult your local supplier if you have questions about appropriate use or application rates.

ALWAYS

Always have spill prevention and spill cleanup supplies on site and easily accessible.

Always train staff on the appropriate use of the spill kit including disposal of materials when the spill is cleaned up.

Why? When supplies are nearby, spills can be cleaned up in a timely manner, reducing possible pollution. Make sure to restock the kit after each use.

Always clean up the job site when work is complete. Sweep up dirt, fertilizers, mulch, clippings and debris prior to leaving the site.

Always minimize the amount of disturbance where possible. Compost organic materials on-site or use the local yard debris recycling centers in Clark County (recyclinga-z.com).

Why? Cleaning up the site minimizes the opportunity for wind and rain to pollute stormwater.

Always adjust sprinklers to minimize overspray to hard surfaces.

Why? Save water and use only the amount needed to water landscape areas and minimize runoff.

NEVER

Never rinse or clean tools and equipment on streets, sidewalks or driveways where runoff could enter a storm drain.

Never use storm drains as waste receptacles, even if it is organic materials such as lawn clippings or leaves. Properly dispose or compost organic materials.

Never apply lawn chemicals when raining or when rain is forecast for the day.

Never over spray or cast lawn care products onto hard surfaces such as driveways, sidewalks or patios. Sweep up excess materials and properly dispose of.

Clippings, sediment, chemicals and other materials can contaminate runoff and pollute nearby waterways. It can even reach groundwater, which is where we get our drinking water.