

on the lawn to serve as a natural fertilizer and soil conditioner. **DO NOT** fertilize your lawn before a rain event; the fertilizer just gets washed away. Use drop spreaders instead of broadcast spreaders for more precise application. Keep fertilizers off of driveways, sidewalks, and creeks.

7. **DO NOT LITTER.** Litter is not aesthetically pleasing and can cause clogs in storm drains, ditches, and pipes, which lead to street and property flooding. Always dispose of litter properly. Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle whenever possible.
8. **Pet Waste.** Clean up after your pet. When it rains, pet waste is washed down the storm drains and into our water supply untreated. Pet waste contains bacteria, viruses, and parasites harmful to human health. Use a scooper or plastic grocery bag to clean up after your pet. Be sure to seal the bag before putting it in the trash.

Remember, clean water begins with you! The simple guidelines can greatly improve the quality of water we, and our neighbors, rely on.

REMEMBER

Nothing but Rain Down the Drain!

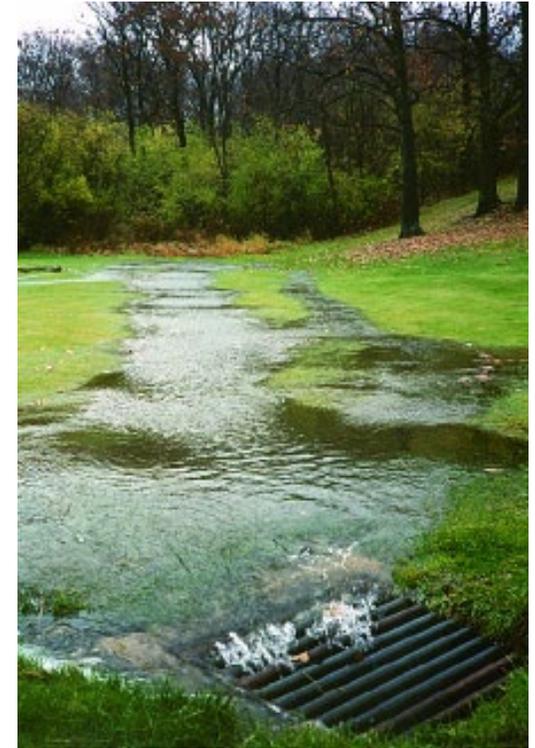


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Stormwater Management

Town of Black Mountain

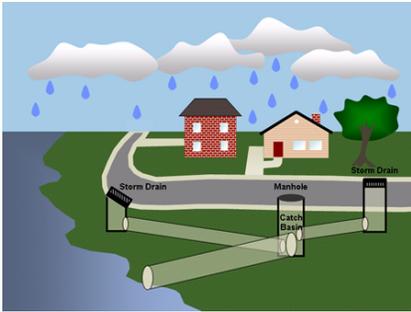
What is Stormwater?

Stormwater is rainwater that runs off of impervious surfaces such as buildings, roads, parking lots, driveways and sidewalks. The more impervious surfaces that are developed, the more runoff that is created.

Where Does It Go?

Stormwater flows directly into the storm drains picking up pollutants from the land.

Stormwater goes untreated into creeks and streams which eventually flow into the ocean.



Stormwater also gets polluted by people dumping into storm drains from illegal (illicit) hook-ups to the pipes that carry rainwater to the streams. Municipal wastewater and stormwater are carried in separate pipes. Municipal waste goes to a treatment plant for cleaning before entering waterways.



How Can I Help?

Non-Structural Stormwater Control Measures (SCM's) are the most environmentally sound way of doing something.

Whether mowing the lawn, painting the den, cleaning out the garage, changing the oil, tending the garden, walking the dog, washing the car, or anything else – awareness of what goes down the drain can help protect our streams!

Here are some things that you can do to help protect our water!

1. **Grass Clippings and Leaves.** These can clog the stormwater system causing property flooding. Excess yard waste in the creeks and streams can cause algae blooms which deplete oxygen in the waterways and cause fish kills. Bag your clippings and leaves and place on the curb for pickup. You can also mulch and compost yard waste, then apply to lawns and flowerbeds as a natural fertilizer. **DO NOT** dump yard waste into storm drains or onto creek banks.
2. **Washing Vehicles.** Go to a commercial carwash; the dirty water is sent to a waste water treatment facility or is recycled on site. Wash your car on your lawn where the grass and soil act as a natural filtering system for the soap and dirt. It will not harm the grass.
3. **Maintain Vehicles.** Make sure your vehicle is not leaking oil and fluids onto the roadways. When it rains those same leaking fluids are being washed into the streams and water supply untreated. Used motor oil should be taken to the nearest oil recycling center. Most auto parts stores and full-service gas stations accept used motor oil to be recycled. **DO NOT** dump oil and automotive chemicals into the storm drains. Just one quart of used oil will pollute 250,000 gallons of water.
4. **Hazardous Household Materials.** Paints, cleaners, and other household chemicals often contain toxins, heavy metals, and nutrients. When these pollutants get into our water supply they impact water quality, wildlife, and human health. Read all labels carefully and use products properly. Use non-toxic product alternatives. Dispose of all HHM's properly. **DO NOT** pour down storm drains or household drains. Just one gallon of liquid soap will pollute 200,000 gallons of water.
5. **Correct Erosion Problems.** Sedimentation impacts aquatic life, habitat and water quality. Reseed bare spots in your lawn. Plant deep rooted shrubs and trees to help filter pollutants in runoff and stabilize the soil. Collect dirt and sediment off of driveways and walkways. **DO NOT** sweep or hose it away.
6. **Use Fertilizers Properly.** Fertilizers contain nitrogen and phosphorous, two major catalysts in the creation of algae blooms in the water supply. Algae blooms deplete the oxygen necessary for fish and other aquatic life to survive. Leave grass clippings on