

Stormwater Protection | Landscaping

When stormwater flows across parking lots and streets, it picks up pollutants and enters storm drains on streets and in parking lots. Pollutants entering these drains flow untreated to local waterways. Vegetation installation and removal, lawn mowing, fertilizer and pesticide application, and irrigation can contaminate stormwater runoff with sediment, nutrients, organic materials, toxic chemicals, heavy metals, and oils.



Landscaping Maintenance





- Mulch-mow grass whenever possible. Sweep grass clippings onto landscaped areas, do not leave on the pavement.
- Adjust sprinklers and irrigation schedule to avoid over-watering.
- Avoid broadcast spraying of pesticides. Avoid spraying pesticides or fertilizers within 50 feet of any surface water or storm drainage structure (unless stricter limits apply).
- Follow manufacturer recommendations for handling and application of pesticides and fertilizers.

Materials Storage, Loading, and Unloading





- Cover and provide secondary containment for all liquids and materials stored outside.
- Do not load or unload materials near a storm drain inlet or drainage ditch.
- Do not store mulch, soil, or other landscaping materials in the street or on other impervious surfaces. If materials must be stored on impervious surfaces, ensure they are covered and contained.

Washing and Cleaning





- Use dry cleanup methods whenever possible.
- Direct water used for washing dust and dirt into vegetated areas. Collect all water that contains soap and dispose of it in a sanitary sewer.
- Wash all vehicles and mowers in a designated washing area that drains to the sanitary sewer, such as a commercial or designated car-washing facility.

Spills and Leaks

- Do not store leaking vehicles or equipment outdoors.
- If a spill occurs, control, contain, and clean up immediately using dry cleanup practices. Clean up and dispose of dirty absorbents properly.
- If a spill reaches the storm drain system, notify your municipality.