

Stormwater Pollution Prevention **Clean Water: Our Only Choice**

Rutherford County has one drainage system: the storm drains. The storm drain system was designed to prevent flooding by carrying excess rainwater away from streets, homes, and businesses. Because the system contains no filters, it also serves the unintended function of carrying urban pollution straight into our streams.

This pamphlet series tells you how to prevent pollution from entering our streams from stormwater or “urban runoff”. Rain, industrial and household water mixed with urban pollutants creates stormwater pollution. The pollutants include oil and other automobile fluids, paint and construction debris, yard and pet wastes, pesticides, and litter. Urban runoff pollution flows to our streams through the storm drain system that takes water and debris straight from the streets to our streams.

Each day tremendous amounts of polluted urban runoff enters our streams untreated, leaving toxic chemicals in our water sources and tons of trash along their banks. Urban runoff contaminates our streams and rivers, harms aquatic life and increases the risk of flooding by clogging our storm drains and catch basins.

Overall, storm water pollution costs us millions of dollars each year. These Best Management Practices (BMPs) will ensure cleaner streams and rivers, and a cleaner Rutherford County. For stormwater information, call Rutherford County Engineering Office at 898-7732 or visit stormwater.rutherfordcountyttn.gov.

Rutherford County Stormwater Department
1 South Public Square, Suite 200
Murfreesboro, TN 37130

Contact us to help improve our county!

Hazardous Spill Response
Rutherford County Fire Department
(615) 890-7550 or 9-1-1

**Recycling and Household
Hazardous Waste Disposal**
Rutherford County Extension Office
(615) 898-7710

To Report Illegal Dumping
Rutherford County Codes Department: (615) 898-7734
Rutherford County Engineering Office: (615) 898-7732

To Report a Drainage Problem
Rutherford County Engineering Office
(615) 898-7732

This brochure is one of a series of pamphlets describing storm drain protection measures. Other pamphlets include:

- Landscaping, Gardening and Pest Control
- Food Service Industry
- Automotive Maintenance and Car Care
- Heavy Equipment & Earth Moving Activities
- Detention Pond Maintenance

Home repair or remodeling that includes electrical, plumbing or an addition to your home requires a permit. Please contact Rutherford County Building Codes. For more information or assistance, call, email or write:

Tennessee Small Business
Environmental Assistance Program
8th Floor, L&C Annex, 401 Church Street
Nashville, TN 37243-1551
1-800-734-3619
BGSBEAP@tn.gov

[tn.gov/environment/program-areas/
sbeap-small-business-environmental-assistance.html](http://tn.gov/environment/program-areas/sbeap-small-business-environmental-assistance.html)

Rutherford County Stormwater **Best Management Practices**



Landscaping, Gardening and Pest Control

For Homeowners, Gardeners and Landscapers

Problems

Landscaping and garden maintenance activities can be major contributors to storm water pollution. Soils, yard wastes, over watering, and garden chemicals become part of the urban runoff mix that winds its way through streets, gutters and storm drains before entering our river tributaries.

For example, poorly functioning sprinklers and over watering waste water, and increase the amount of pollutants, such as fertilizer, that flow into storm drains.

Fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides are washed off lawns and landscaped areas. These chemicals not only kill garden pests, they also harm useful insects, poison fish and contaminate ground and surface water.

Leaves, grass clippings and tree trimmings that are swept or blown into the street and gutter also cause storm water pollution. These wastes clog catch basins, increasing the risk of flooding on your street, and carry lawn chemicals into the river. As they decompose, they also absorb oxygen that fish need to survive.



Solutions

1. General Landscaping Tips

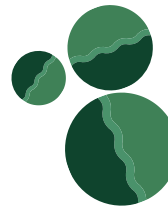
- Protect stockpiles and materials from wind and rain by storing them under tarps or secured plastic sheeting.
- Schedule grading and excavation projects for dry weather.
- Use temporary check dams or ditches to divert runoff away from storm drains.
- Prevent erosion by planting fast-growing annual and perennial grasses.

2. Garden and Lawn Maintenance

- Do not over water. Conserve water by using irrigation practices such as drip irrigation, soaker hoses, or micro-spray systems.
- Compost your clippings at home and use the compost around your plants.
- Do not blow or rake leaves into the street, gutter or storm drains.
- Use organic or non-toxic fertilizers.
- Do not over fertilize and do not fertilize near ditches, streams, or other water bodies.
- Store pesticides, fertilizers, and other chemicals in a covered area to prevent runoff.

3. Pesticide Alternatives

The “chemicals-only” approach to pest control is only a temporary fix. A more common-sense approach is needed for a long-term solution; it’s called Integrated Pest Management.



Plan your “IPM” strategy in this order:

A) Physical controls

- Caulking holes
- Barriers
- Hand picking
- Traps

B) Biological Controls

- Predatory Insects (e.g. Green lacewings eat aphids)
- Bacterial insecticides (e.g. *Bacillus thuringiensis* kills caterpillars.)

C) Chemical Controls: Your Last Resort

- Use these least toxic products:
- Dehydrated dusts (e.g. silica gel)
 - Insecticidal soaps
 - Boric acid powder
 - Horticultural oils
 - Pyrethrin-based insecticides

4. Safe Substitutes for Pest Control

Garden Aphids and Mites

Mix 1 tablespoon of liquid soap and 1 cup of vegetable oil. Add 1 teaspoon of the mixture to a cup of water and spray. (Oil may harm vegetable plants in the cabbage family).

Caterpillars

When caterpillars are eating, apply products containing *Bacillus thuringiensis* to leaves.

Ants

Place boric acid dust or hydramethylnon baits in problem areas, cracks and insect walkways. Be sure it is inaccessible to children and pets (it is a mild poison).

Roaches

Apply boric acid dust to cracks and entry points (see ants above). Place bay leaves on pantry shelves.

5. If You Must Use Pesticides...

Use a pesticide that is specifically designed to control your pest. The insect should be listed on the label. Approximately 90% of the insects on your lawn and garden are not harmful.

Read labels! Use only as directed. In their zeal to control the problem, many gardeners use pesticides at over 20 times the rate farmers do.

6. Pesticide Disposal

Household toxins—such as pesticides, cleaners, and motor oil—can pollute our streams and rivers and poison groundwater if disposed of in storm drains or gutters.

Rinse empty pesticide containers and use rinse water as you would the product. Dispose of empty rinsed containers in the trash.

Rutherford County residents can dispose of unused household toxins at periodically announced Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events. These are advertised in the newspaper, on radio, and on Channel 19, etc. Call 898-7710 for more information.