

What is a Watershed?

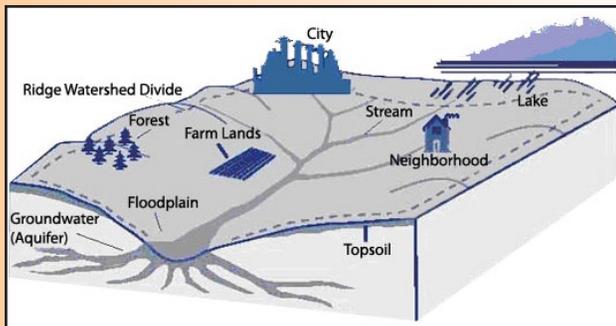
A watershed is an area of land that drains to a common point, such as a nearby creek, stream, river or lake. Every small watershed drains to a larger watershed that eventually flows to the ocean.

Watersheds support a wide variety of plants and wildlife and provide many outdoor recreation opportunities. By protecting the health of our watershed we can preserve and enhance the quality of life for the residents of Somerset.

What is Stormwater Runoff?

Stormwater is water from rain or melting snow and is located within a watershed. It flows from rooftops, over paved streets, sidewalks and parking lots, across bare soil, and through lawns and storm drains. As it flows, runoff collects and transports soil, pet waste, salt, pesticides, fertilizer, oil and grease, litter and other pollutants, which drains directly into our streams.

Polluted stormwater contaminates streams, rivers and lakes. It can kill or damage plants, fish, and wildlife, while degrading the quality of our water.



Useful Links:

Environmental Protection Agency

- cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/index.cfm
- cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/index.cfm?action=min_measure&min_measure_id=4

Kentucky Stormwater Association

- www.kystormwater.org

Upper Cumberland Watershed Watch

- www.uppercumberlandriver.org

For More Information:

Somerset Utilities

City Engineer Alex Godsey, P.E.

agodsey@cityofsomerset.com

306 E. Mt. Vernon Street

Somerset, KY 42501

606.679.6366

Kentucky Division of Water

502.564.3410

<http://water.ky.gov/>

Kentucky Division of Water

The Car is Clean, but What About the Water?

Clean Water



Healthy Life

SOMERSET, KY

The Facts About Car Washing

For many, car washing is a springtime ritual. Often, citizens don't know that by washing all that winter grime off their vehicles they might actually be causing harm to our local waterways.

Water entering storm drains, unlike water that enters sanitary sewers, does not undergo treatment before it is discharged into our waterways. When cars are washed on streets and driveways, that dirty water eventually winds up in rivers, streams, creeks and lakes.

Washing one car may not seem to be a problem, but collectively, car washing creates big problems for our local lakes, creeks and streams. Pollution associated with car washing degrades water quality by finding its way into aquatic habitats.



What's the Problem?

Washing your car is only a problem if you don't know where or how to do it correctly. The average homeowner uses 116 gallons of water to wash a car! Most commercial car washes use 60 percent less water for the entire process than a homeowner uses just to rinse the car.

Among the many impacts of motor vehicles on our environment, car washing has been noted by water quality experts as a serious contributor to water pollution.

Water that runs off a car when it is washed in a driveway, street, or parking lot can contain substances that pollute the environment. Dirty water containing soap, detergents, residue from exhaust fumes, gasoline, heavy metals from rust, and motor oils can wash off cars and flow directly to storm drains and into the nearest creek or stream where it can degrade water quality and harm wildlife.

The phosphates from soap can cause excess algae to grow. Excessive algae smells bad, looks bad, and harms water quality. As algae decay, the process uses up oxygen in the water that fish need.

Car wash fundraisers can be a significant source of this kind of pollution. These events are usually held in heavily paved areas where there is little runoff control or grass to filter out harmful substances before they reach our waterways.

What Can You Do?

The best way to minimize the effect washing your car has on the environment is to use a commercial car wash. Most locations reuse wash water several times before sending it to a treatment plant.

However, if you choose to wash your car at home or on the street, these are some things that you can do to minimize the water quality impact:

- Only use biodegradable, phosphate-free, water-based cleaners.
- Minimize water usage. Use a spray gun with flow restriction to minimize water volume and runoff.
- Wash on an area that absorbs water, such as gravel, or grass. This can filter water before it enters groundwater, storm drains, or creeks. Avoid washing cars on concrete or asphalt pavement unless it drains into a vegetated area.
- Only let wash water soak into the ground as long as you are using biodegradable, phosphate-free cleaners.
- When planning a car wash fundraiser, try developing a partnership with a commercial car wash facility, or use a safe location.
- Always empty wash buckets into sinks or toilets.